S. HRG. 99-570

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

JOINT HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ON

S. 537

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

AND THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

ON

H.R. 3327

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1986, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

MARCH 18, 19, 20, 1985

Printed for the use of the Committee on Armed Services
and the Committee on Appropriations

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Wright, Maj. Gen. Clifton, U.S. Air Force, Director, Engineering and Services, accompanied by Col. Francis de Martino, USAF, Chief, Programs Division, Directorate of Engineering and Services; and Lt. Col. Michael McAuliffe, USAF, Chief, Division of Housing and Services, Directorate of Engineering and Services 488
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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION, FISCAL YEAR 1986

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1985

U.S. SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

Washington, DC.

The subcommittees met jointly, pursuant to notice, at 2:35 p.m., in room SD-192, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Mack Mattingly (chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Appropriations Committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Mattingly and Sasser, Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction; Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Construction members present: Senators Strom Thurmond (chairman) and Jeff Bingaman.

Armed Services Committee staff members present: Alan L. Chvotkin, Russel Milnes, professional staff members; Marie Fabrizio Dickinson, staff assistant.

Armed Services Committee members assistants present: Romie L. Brownlee, assistant to Senator Warner; Mary A. Shields, assistant to Senator Stennis; and Edward McGaffigan, assistant to Senator Bingaman.

Appropriations Committee members assistant present: Rick Pierce, assistant to Senator Mattingly; and Michael Walker, assistant to Senator Sasser.

[The bill S. 537 follows:]

II

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 537

To authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1986, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 28 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 18), 1985

Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

---

A BILL

To authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1986, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1986".

TITLE I—ARMY

AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may acquire real property, carry out military construction projects, and construct or acquire family housing units and facilities in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Various, United States, $3,000,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, $64,317,000, including fifty mobile home spaces, and acquisition of two family housing units by reconfiguration.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, $33,219,000, including fifty mobile home spaces.

Fort Carson, Colorado, $56,162,000, including fifty mobile home spaces.

Fort Devens, Massachusetts, $927,000, including twenty mobile home spaces.

Fort Drum, New York, $70,490,000, including eight hundred family housing units.

Fort Greely, Alaska, $2,500,000.

Fort Hood, Texas, $66,650,000.

Fort Hunter-Liggett, California, $11,100,000.

Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, $5,300,000.

Fort Irwin, California, $30,050,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington, $144,330,000.

Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, $940,000.

Fort Meade, Maryland, $18,930,000.

Fort Ord, California, $76,460,000, including six hundred family housing units, and seventy mobile home spaces.

Fort Polk, Louisiana, $38,430,000.

Fort Richardson, Alaska, $3,600,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas, $59,490,000, including fifty mobile home spaces.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, $1,440,000.

Fort Sheridan, Illinois, $3,500,000.

Fort Stewart, Georgia, $35,953,000, including twenty mobile home spaces.

Fort Wainwright, Alaska, $14,000,000.

Presidio of Monterey, California, $2,650,000.

Yakima Firing Center, Washington, $16,430,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY WESTERN COMMAND

Fort Shafter, Hawaii, $6,300,000.

Hawaii, Various, $510,000.

Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii, $2,150,000.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, $31,950,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia, $6,450,000.

Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $31,000,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, $5,300,000.

Fort Benning, Georgia, $39,650,000.

Fort Bliss, Texas, $31,050,000.

Fort Dix, New Jersey, $6,100,000.

Fort Gordon, Georgia, $46,040,000.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina, $6,600,000.

Fort Knox, Kentucky, $20,770,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, $6,900,000.

Fort Lee, Virginia, $12,050,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, $3,950,000.

Fort McClellan, Alabama, $39,350,000.

Fort Pickett, Virginia, $420,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama, $9,450,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, $52,000,000.

Fort Story, Virginia, $1,950,000.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Fort Myer, Virginia, $8,896,000, including six family housing units.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, $4,670,000.

Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, $8,960,000.

Army Material and Mechanics Research Center, Massachusetts, $924,000, including one family housing unit.

Corpus Christi Army Depot, Texas, $4,400,000.

Detroit Arsenal, Michigan, $320,000.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, $17,324,000, including one hundred and four family housing units and twenty-four mobile home spaces.

Fort Wingate, New Mexico, $490,000.

Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri, $19,000,000.

Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $1,550,000.

Navajo Depot Activity, Arizona, $240,000.

New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania, $88,000,000.

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, $1,000,000.

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, $19,000,000.

Pueblo Depot Activity, Colorado, $200,000.

Red River Army Depot, Texas, $820,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, $25,750,000.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, $29,000,000.

Sacramento Army Depot, California, $4,550,000.

Savanna Army Depot, Illinois, $510,000.

Seneca Army Depot, New York, $1,410,000.

Sierra Army Depot, California, $2,970,000.

Tooele Army Depot, Utah, $11,490,000.

Umatilla Depot Activity, Oregon, $260,000.

Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, $240,000.

AMMUNITION FACILITIES

Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, $1,670,000.

Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana, $210,000.

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa, $810,000.

Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, $570,000.

Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri, $930,000.

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana, $640,000.

Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana, $39,000,000.

Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, $2,910,000.

Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, $210,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia, $6,850,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY INFORMATION SYSTEMS COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, $2,780,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, New York, $31,000,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado, $2,550,000.

Fort Detrick, Maryland, $7,600,000.

Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii, $970,000.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, $1,150,000.

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND

Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, New Jersey, $3,200,000.

Oakland Army Base, California, $330,000.

Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal, North Carolina, $1,200,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Humphreys Engineer Center, Supt. Activity, Virginia, $17,100,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, JAPAN

Japan, $1,050,000.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Camp Carroll, Korea, $44,880,000.

Camp Casey, Korea, $12,920,000.

Camp Castle, Korea, $1,100,000.

Camp Colbern, Korea, $550,000.

Camp Edwards, Korea, $1,090,000.

Camp Gary Owen, Korea, $580,000.

Camp Giant, Korea, $1,050,000.

Camp Greaves, Korea, $420,000.

Camp Hovey, Korea, $8,300,000.

Camp Howze, Korea, $1,980,000.

Camp Humphreys, Korea, $11,600,000.

Camp Kittyhawk, Korea, $1,600,000.

Camp Kyle, Korea, $3,580,000.

Camp Liberty Bell, Korea, $800,000.

Camp Market, Korea, $710,000.

Camp Page, Korea, $32,650,000.

Camp Pelham, Korea, $2,400,000.

Camp Red Cloud, Korea, $1,730,000.

Camp Stanley, Korea, $5,500,000.

K-16 Army Airfield, Korea, $4,050,000.

Location 177, Korea, $2,290,000.

Yongin, Korea, $2,550,000.

Yongson, Korea, $9,800,000.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Kwajalein, $14,600,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND OVERSEAS

Panama, $7,680,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE AND SEVENTH ARMY

Amberg, Germany, $850,000.

Ansbach, Germany, $14,390,000.

Aschaffenburg, Germany, $750,000.

Bad Kreuznach, Germany, $1,100,000.

Bad Toelz, Germany, $1,850,000.

Bamberg, Germany, $13,699,000, including one hundred and six family housing units.

Baumholder, Germany, $900,000.

Darmstadt, Germany, $29,200,000.

Frankfurt, Germany, $18,680,000.

Fulda, Germany, $7,200,000.

Giessen, Germany, $12,050,000.

Goeppingen, Germany, $10,250,000.

Grafenwoehr, Germany, $2,450,000.

Haingruen, Germany, $680,000.

Hanau, Germany, $48,140,000.

Heidelberg, Germany, $8,800,000.

Heilbronn, Germany, $2,200,000.

Hohenfels, Germany, $6,300,000.

Kaiserslautern, Germany, $3,450,000.

Karlsruhe, Germany, $4,020,000.

Mainz, Germany, $820,000.

Neu Ulm, Germany, $110,000.

Nuernberg, Germany, $9,360,000.

Pirmasens, Germany, $14,000,000.

Schweinfurt, Germany, $17,840,000.

Stuttgart, Germany, $4,500,000.

Vilseck, Germany, $37,120,000, including three hundred and seventy family housing units.

Wiesbaden, Germany, $2,900,000.

Wildflecken, Germany, $20,000,000.

Wobeck, Germany, $700,000.

Wuerzburg, Germany, $48,070,000.

Various Locations, Germany, one hundred and thirty-eight family housing units, $6,120,000.

Various Locations, Greece, $1,440,000.

Various Locations, Italy, $1,850,000.

Various Locations, Turkey, $7,440,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 102. (a) Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $166,000,000 of which $10,950,000 is available only for energy conservation projects.

(b) The Secretary of the Army may, notwithstanding the maximum amount per unit for an improvement project under section 2825(b) of title 10, United States Code, carry out projects to improve existing military family housing units at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, one unit, $99,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, one hundred sixty-four units, $4,712,000.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, eighty-one units, $2,762,000.

TITLE II—NAVY

AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property, carry out military construction projects, and construct or acquire family housing units and facilities in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, California, $530,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, $7,805,000.

Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport, California, $1,470,000.

Marine Corps Camp Detachment, Camp Elmore, Norfolk, Virginia, $3,995,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, $24,140,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, $173,175,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, Camp Pendleton, California, $14,310,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $37,940,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, $60,175,000, including two hundred and eighty-two family housing units.

Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, $17,420,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, $10,780,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, $3,610,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, $17,970,000.

Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California, $32,560,000, including one hundred family housing units.

Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, $7,060,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, $16,750,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan, $1,775,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Futenma, Okinawa, Japan, $2,990,000.

Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa, Japan, $2,250,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia, $28,900,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE NAVY

Navy Finance Center, Cleveland, Ohio, $2,940,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, $23,480,000.

Naval Space Command, Dahlgren, Virginia, $4,700,000.

Navy Regional Data Automation Center, Jacksonville, Florida, $10,300,000.

Naval Space Surveillance Field Station, Lewisville, Arkansas, $675,000.

Navy Tactical Interoperability Support Activity, Mayport, Florida, $470,000.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, $13,000,000.

Navy Tactical Interoperability Support Activity, North Island, California, $585,000.

Navy Regional Data Automation Center, Norfolk, Virginia, $10,880,000.

Intelligence Center, Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $2,900,000.

Naval Space Surveillance Field Station, San Diego, California, $600,000.

Commandant Naval District, Washington, District of Columbia, $6,300,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, $3,040,000.

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, $29,835,000.

Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $9,960,000.

Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, $12,270,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, $16,370,000.

Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, $13,060,000.

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, $365,000.

Naval Station, New York, New York, $18,560,000.

Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia, $10,675,000.

Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, $800,000.

Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia, $16,940,000.

Naval Facility, Radio Island, North Carolina, $17,640,000.

Naval Facility, Argentia, Newfoundland, Canada, $700,000.

Naval Facility, Antigua, West Indies, $2,410,000.

Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, $22,410,000.

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, $21,780,000.

Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, $7,100,000.

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, $14,700,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Air Station, Adak, Alaska, $15,500,000, including one hundred family housing units.

Naval Facility, Adak, Alaska, $2,650,000.

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, $8,650,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Washington, $5,200,000.

Amphibious Task Force, Camp Pendleton, California, $9,020,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, California, $16,150,000.

Naval Station, Everett, Washington, $17,640,000.

Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, $36,500,000.

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, $2,300,000.

Naval Station, Long Beach, California, $17,230,000.

Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, $385,000.

Naval Air Station, North Island, California, $18,593,000.

Commander, Oceanographic System, Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $1,180,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $2,900,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California, $17,042,000.

Naval Submarine Base, San Diego, California, $14,120,000.

Naval Station, Seattle, Washington, $3,480,000.

Naval Station Mare Island, Vallejo, California, $735,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, $2,650,000.

Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines, $19,200,000.

Navy Support Facility, Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean, $16,530,000.

Naval Air Facility, Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean, $22,450,000.

Naval Magazine, Guam, $11,270,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Guam, $6,550,000.

Naval Station, Guam, $10,200,000.

Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam, $990,000.

Naval Magazine, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, $250,000.

Naval Ship Repair Facility, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, $13,270,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Fleet and Mine Warfare Training Center, Charleston, South Carolina, $1,180,000.

Naval Amphibious School, Coronado, California, $9,330,000.

Surface Warfare Officers School Command Detachment, Coronado, California, $5,200,000.

Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, $4,360,000.

Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, $9,640,000.

Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal School, Eglin, Florida, $13,700,000.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, $20,740,000.

Naval Construction Training Center, Gulfport, Mississippi, $2,460,000.

Naval Amphibious School, Little Creek, Virginia, $420,000.

Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, $14,875,000.

Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi, $450,000.

Naval Submarine School, New London, Connecticut, $13,300,000.

Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island, $28,280,000.

Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, $9,400,000.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, $225,000.

Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Florida, $5,670,000.

Naval Construction Training Center, Port Hueneme, California, $4,800,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Pacific, San Diego, California, $7,850,000.

Fleet Combat Training Center, Pacific, San Diego, California, $305,000.

Fleet Training Center, San Diego, California, $4,750,000.

Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, $2,900,000.

Naval Technical Training Center, San Francisco, California, $1,570,000.

Fleet Training Group Pacific, Warner Springs, California, forty-four family housing units, $4,400,000.

Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida, $810,000.

NAVAL MILITARY PERSONNEL COMMAND

Navy Band, Washington, District of Columbia, $1,900,000.

NAVAL MEDICAL COMMAND

Naval Medical Clinic, Annapolis, Maryland, $12,540,000.

Naval Hospital, Groton, Connecticut, $8,720,000.

Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida, $18,600,000.

Naval Hospital, Long Beach, California, $6,300,000.

Naval Hospital, Oak Harbor, Washington, $13,900,000.

Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, $7,250,000.

Naval Hospital, San Diego, California, $450,000.

CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL

Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California, $24,980,000.

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington, $30,945,000.

Naval Supply Center, Bremerton, Washington, $1,520,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $4,070,000.

Polaris Missile Facility, Atlantic, Charleston, South Carolina, $1,620,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $1,720,000.

Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, $9,315,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Earle, New Jersey, $19,120,000, including two hundred family housing units.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi, $2,550,000.

Naval Ordance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, $1,570,000.

Naval Supply Center, Jacksonville, Florida, $1,555,000.

Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station, Keyport, Washington, $2,440,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, $404,060,000.

Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst, New Jersey, $600,000.

Long Beach Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California, $7,160,000.

Naval Ordnance Station, Louisville, Kentucky, $16,950,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Norfolk, Virginia, $13,080,000.

Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia, $2,350,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, North Island, California, $9,465,000.

Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, $7,890,000.

Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $1,860,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $13,700,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Pensacola, Florida, $8,430,000.

Naval Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one family housing unit, $170,000.

Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California, $10,200,000.

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California, $23,650,000.

Naval Ship Weapon Systems Engineering Station, Port Hueneme, California, $10,780,000.

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, Portsmouth, Virginia, $3,255,000.

Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, $6,690,000.

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, San Diego, California, $27,450,000.

Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, California, two hundred family housing units, $15,200,000.

Naval Supply Center, San Diego, California, $7,100,000.

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Activity, Saint Inigoes, Maryland, $15,550,000.

Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California, $815,000.

Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pennsylvania, $4,220,000.

Naval Mine Warfare Engineering Activity, Yorktown, Virginia, $4,120,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Guam, $1,080,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, three hundred family housing units, $24,180,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Yokosuka, Japan, $4,400,000.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

Naval Oceanography Command Facility, Jacksonville, Florida, $390,000.

Naval Western Oceanography Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $4,500,000.

NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Naval Radio Station, Sugar Grove, West Virginia, $785,000.

Naval Communication Area Master Station, Western Pacific, Guam, $8,945,000.

Naval Communication Station, Harold E. Holt, Exmouth, Australia, $2,690,000.

Naval Communication Station, Rota, Spain, $395,000.

Naval Communication Station, Yokosuka, Japan, $21,490,000.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

Naval Security Group Activity, Adak, Alaska, $980,000.

Naval Security Group Activity, Northwest, Chesapeake, Virginia, $1,385,000.

Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island, California, $395,000.

Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine, $3,280,000.

Naval Security Group Detachment, Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean, $3,700,000.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES EUROPE

Naval Activities, London, United Kingdom, $7,635,000.

Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy, $7,750,000.

Naval Station, Rota, Spain, $1,030,000.

Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy, $5,930,000.

Personnel Support Activity, London, United Kingdom, $450,000.

HOST NATION INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Various Locations, $980,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 202. (a) Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Navy may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $34,020,000.

(b) The Secretary of the Navy may, notwithstanding the maximum amount per unit for an improvement project under section 2825(b) of title 10, United States Code, carry out a project to improve three hundred and seventy-two existing military family housing units at the Navy Public Works Center, San Diego, California, in the amount of $17,610,000.

TRANSIENT HOUSING UNITS, CHINHAE, KOREA

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may convert the four existing transient housing units contained in Building 706 in Chinhae, Korea, to family housing units.

TITLE III—AIR FORCE

AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property, carry out military construction projects, and construct or acquire family housing units and facilities in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Hill Air Force Base, Utah, $28,280,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, $41,699,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, California, $53,829,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, $7,350,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $33,100,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, $21,890,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, $16,900,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, $2,500,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, California, $7,250,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, $12,260,000.

Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts, $27,150,000.

Sunnyvale Air Force Station, California, $2,700,000.

Fort MacArthur, White Point, California, $1,800,000.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

Billy Mitchell Field, Wisconsin, $500,000.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colorado, $12,370,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, $1,730,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, $29,950,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, $10,500,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, $22,750,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas, $1,900,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, $6,850,000.

Mather Air Force Base, California, $2,700,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, $3,200,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Texas, $3,250,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, $16,150,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $660,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, $660,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Gunter Air Force Station, Alabama, $6,000,000.

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, $8,000,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Attu Research Site, Alaska, $910,000.

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, $44,950,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, $5,000,000.

King Salmon Airport, Alaska, $8,600,000.

Shemya Air Force Base, Alaska, $45,900,000.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $13,160,000.

Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, $10,120,000.

Base 24, Classified Location, $6,170,000.

Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, $12,250,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, $1,620,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, $19,190,000.

Eglin Auxiliary Field 9, Florida, $1,700,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, $60,330,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Washington, $2,240,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey, $16,100,000.

Norton Air Force Base, California, $4,570,000.

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, $440,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, $9,350,000.

Travis Air Force Base, California, $10,300,000.

Lajes Field, Portugal, $25,285,000.

Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany, $13,600,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, $480,000.

Wheeler Air Force Base, Hawaii, $5,050,000.

Camp Zama, Japan, $1,500,000.

Kadena Air Base, Japan, $27,650,000.

Misawa Air Base, Japan, $9,500,000.

Yokota Air Base, Japan, $13,750,000.

Kimhae Air Base, Korea, $10,400,000.

Kunsan Air Base, Korea, $9,000,000.

Kwang-Ju Air Base, Korea, $16,310,000.

Osan Air Base, Korea, $25,710,000.

Sachon Air Base, Korea, $310,000.

Diego Garcia Air Base, Indian Ocean, $5,300,000.

Clark Air Base, Republic of the Philippines, $52,950,000, including four hundred and fifty family housing units.

SPACE COMMAND

Cape Cod Air Force Station, Massachusetts, $600,000.

Cavalier Air Force Station, North Dakota, $950,000.

Clear Air Force Station, Alaska $4,500,000.

Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, $5,200,000.

Thule Air Base, Greenland, $12,350,000.

Sondrestrom Air Base, Greenland, $5,750,000.

GEODSS Site 5, Portugal, $14,650,000.

Pirinclik Air Station, Turkey, $2,600,000.

BMEWS Site III, Fylingdales, United Kingdom, $3,100,000.

SPECIAL PROJECT

Various Locations, $55,000,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, $1,400,000.

Base 34, Classified Location, $8,920,000.

Beale Air Force Base, California, $6,950,000.

Belle Fourche Air Force Station, South Dakota, $8,080,000, including fifty family housing units.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas, $3,750,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas $3,150,000.

Castle Air Force Base, California $3,300,000.

Dyess Air Force Base, Texas, $16,950,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, $72,064,000.

F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, $15,310,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota, $62,730,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, $2,740,000.

Grissom Air Force Base, Indiana, $1,700,000.

K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, $22,580,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, $1,300,000.

March Air Force Base, California, $9,000,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, $71,490,000.

Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, $5,000,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, $10,440,000.

Pease Air Force Base, New Hampshire, $1,200,000.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York, $1,050,000.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, $1,960,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri, $4,650,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan, $5,300,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, $770,000.

Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico, $12,500,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, $8,230,000.

England Air Force Base, Louisiana, $4,900,000.

George Air Force Base, California, $20,240,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, $16,850,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, $7,015,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, $8,680,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, $14,780,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, $10,150,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, $24,030,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, $14,600,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina, $430,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, $23,860,000.

Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, $2,320,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, $13,300,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, $8,780,000.

Howard Air Force Base, Panama, $23,172,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Air Force Academy, Colorado, $10,310,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Florennes Air Base, Belgium, $35,060,000, including four hundred family housing units.

Ahlhorn Air Base, Germany, $350,000.

Bitburg Air Base, Germany, $9,050,000.

Einsiedlerhof, Germany, $2,900,000.

Hahn Air Base, Germany, $41,160,000, including four hundred and forty family housing units.

Hessisch Oldendorf Air Station, Germany, $1,230,000.

Kapaun Air Station, Germany, $900,000.

Leipheim Air Base, Germany, $350,000.

Marienfelde Communications Station, Germany, $2,550,000.

Norvenich Air Base, Germany, $350,000.

Pruem Air Station, Germany, $1,250,000.

Ramstein Air Base, Germany, $47,470,000, including four hundred family housing units.

Sembach Air Base, Germany, $6,460,000.

Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany, $14,860,000.

Various Locations, Germany, $940,000.

Vogelweh Air Station, Germany, $1,250,000.

Wenigerath Storage Site, Germany, $1,700,000.

Zweibrucken Air Base, Germany, $5,700,000.

Aviano Air Base, Italy, $5,070,000.

Comiso Air Station, Italy, $6,280,000.

Decimomannu Air Base, Italy, $2,800,000.

San Vito Air Station, Italy, $1,590,000.

Morocco, $3,100,000.

Camp New Amsterdam, The Netherlands, $13,710,000, including one hundred and forty family housing units.

Keizerveer Air Base, The Netherlands, $270,000.

Vught, The Netherlands, $310,000.

Woensdrecht Air Base, The Netherlands, $22,700,000.

Torrejon Air Base, Spain, $12,187,000.

Zaragoza Air Base, Spain, $2,750,000.

Ankara Air Station, Turkey, $950,000.

Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, $11,570,000.

Karatas, Turkey, $2,330,000.

RAF Alconbury, United Kingdom, $20,910,000.

RAF Bentwaters, United Kingdom, $12,050,000.

RAF Chicksands, United Kingdom, $1,630,000.

RAF Fairford, United Kingdom, $7,400,000.

RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom, $2,840,000.

RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, $10,320,000.

RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom, $8,230,000.

RAF Molesworth, United Kingdom, $21,063,000.

RAF Sculthorpe, United Kingdom, $2,350,000.

RAF Upper Heyford, United Kingdom, $4,640,000.

Various Locations, United Kingdom, $3,600,000.

Base 25, Classified Location, $4,500,000.

Base 29, Classified Location, $3,500,000.

Base 30, Classified Location, $4,830,000.

Base 33, Classified Location, $9,450,000.

Various Locations, Europe, $4,450,000.

IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

SEC. 302. (a) Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Air Force may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $61,300,000, of which $19,939,000 is available only for energy conservation projects.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force may, notwithstanding the maximum amount per unit for an improvement project under section 2825(b) of title 10, United States Code, carry out projects to improve existing military family housing units at the following installations, in the number of units shown, and in the amount shown, for each installation:

Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, twenty-four units, $1,200,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, eighty units, $4,006,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, thirty-two units, $3,009,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, one hundred and ten units, $3,724,000.

Ramstein Air Base, Germany, two hundred and eighty units, $10,279,000.

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, one hundred units, $6,605,000.

Kadena Air Base, Japan, two hundred and thirty-five units, $12,163,000.

Clark Air Base, Philippines, twenty-nine units, $1,042,000.

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may acquire real property, carry out military construction projects, and construct or acquire family housing units and facilities in the amounts shown for each of the following installations and locations:

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Property Disposal Office, Anchorage, Alaska, $1,390,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Alameda, California, $1,320,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Barstow, California, $825,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, San Diego, California, $600,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, San Pedro, California, $700,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Groton, Connecticut, $625,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Port Tampa, Florida, $595,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Fort Riley, Kansas, $965,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Newington, New Hampshire, $1,040,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Verona, New York, $1,395,000.

Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, $470,000.

Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, $8,085,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Texarkana, Texas, $2,635,000.

Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah, $3,825,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah, $750,000.

Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia, $5,355,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Richmond, Virginia, $650,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Manchester, Washington, $565,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, $1,020,000.

Defense Property Disposal Office, Kaiserslautern, Germany, $360,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Chimu Wan, Okinawa, Japan, $8,160,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Tsurumi, Japan, $2,800,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Pyongtaek, Korea, $5,820,000.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Uijongbu, Korea, $6,200,000.

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Repromat Secure Storage Facility, Mineral Wells, Texas, $900,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort Meade, Maryland, $82,142,000.

Classified Locations, $8,950,000, including twenty family housing units.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Classified Location, $12,000,000.

Fort NcNair, Washington, District of Columbia, $29,200,000.

Classified Location, $3,142,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SECTION 6 SCHOOLS

Fort Benning, Georgia, $1,693,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, $5,660,000.

Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, $8,400,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina, $1,400,000.

Quantico, Virginia, $3,500,000.

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, $9,753,000.

Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, Puerto Rico, $1,200,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

Florennes, Belgium, $7,420,000.

Naval Air Station, Bermuda, $2,290,000.

Babenhausen, Germany, $760,000.

Bamberg, Germany, $5,800,000.

Butzbach, Germany, $3,420,000.

Hanau, Germany, $7,480,000.

Heidelberg, Germany, $1,910,000.

Heilbronn, Germany, $2,520,000.

Pirmasens, Germany, $1,630,000.

Schweinfurt, Germany, $3,930,000.

Sembach Air Base, Germany, $2,170,000.

Vilseck, Germany, $6,680,000.

Sigonella, Italy, $5,360,000.

Misawa Air Base, Japan, $4,780,000.

Okinawa, Japan, $745,000.

Osan Air Base, Korea, $2,780,000.

Pusan, Korea, $1,540,000.

Taegu, Korea, $730,000.

Soesterberg Air Base, Netherlands, $4,460,000.

Clark Air Base, Republic of the Philippines, $7,190,000.

Rota, Spain, $2,870,000.

Bicester, United Kingdom, $4,570,000.

Upwood, United Kingdom, $3,240,000.

Woodbridge RAF Station, United Kingdom, $1,060,000.

IMPROVEMENT TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS

Sec. 402. Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may make expenditures to improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $110,000.

TITLE V—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE

AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 501. The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization infrastructure program as provided in section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 605.

TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND RECURRING ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY

SEC. 601. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1985, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Army in the total amount of $3,649,674,000 as follows:

(1) For military construction projects and for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities authorized by section 101, $2,026,760,000.

(2) For improvements to existing family housing units authorized by section 102 and section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, $166,000,000.

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $31,000,000.

(4) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $155,120,000.

(5) For support of military housing, $1,270,794,000.

(b) Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variations authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 101 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1) of subsection (a).

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY

SEC. 602. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1985, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Navy in the total amount of $2,886,249,000 as follows:

(1) For military construction projects and for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities authorized by section 201, $2,096,780,000.

(2) For improvements to existing family housing units authorized by section 202 and section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, $34,020,000.

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $21,560,000.

(4) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $146,190,000.

(5) For advances to the Secretary of Transportation for construction of defense access roads under section 210 of title 23, United States Code, $2,960,000.

(6) For support of military family housing, $584,739,000.

(b) Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variations authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 201 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1) of subsection (a).

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE

SEC. 603. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1985, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Air Force in the total amount of $2,917,048,000 as follows:

(1) For military construction projects and for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities authorized by section 301, $1,925,114,000.

(2) For improvements to existing family housing units authorized by section 302 and section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, $61,300,000.

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $22,000,000.

(4) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $149,096,000.

(5) For advances to the Secretary of Transportation for construction of defense access roads under section 210 of title 23, United States Code, $30,240,000.

(6) For support of military family housing, $729,298,000.

(b) Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variations authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 301 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1) of subsection (a).

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 604. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1985, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Defense (other than the military departments), in the total amount of $329,900,000 as follows:

(1) For military construction projects and for construction and acquisition of military family housing and facilities authorized by section 401, $272,400,000.

(2) For improvements to existing family housing units authorized by section 402 and section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, $110,000.

(3) For unspecified minor construction projects under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, $4,000,000.

(4) For construction projects under the contingency construction authority of the Secretary of Defense under section 2804 of title 10, United States Code, $5,000,000.

(5) For architectural and engineering services and construction design under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, $30,000,000.

(6) For support of military family housing, $18,390,000.

(b) Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal years before fiscal year 1986 for military construction functions of the Defense Agencies that remain available for obligation are hereby authorized to be made available, to the extent provided in appropriations Acts, for military construction projects authorized in section 401 in the amount of $37,025,000.

(c) Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variations authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 401 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) and the amount specified in subsection (b).

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO

SEC. 605. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1985, for contributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United States of the cost of construction projects for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Infrastructure Program, as authorized by section 501, in the amount of $98,000,000.

EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS: EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 606. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), all authorizations contained in titles I, II, III, IV, and V for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the NATO Infrastructure Program, (and authorizations of appropriations therefor contained in sections 601 through 605) shall expire on October 1, 1987, or the date of the enactment of the Militay Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1988, whichever is later.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) do not apply to authorizations for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the NATO Infrastructure Program, (and authorizations of appropriations therefore), for which appropriated funds have been obligated before October 1, 1987, or the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1988, whichever is later, for construction contracts, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, or contributions to the NATO Infrastructure Program.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 607(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1984 (Public Law 98–115, 97 Stat. 780), authorizations for the following projects authorized in sections 101, 201, and 301 of that Act shall remain in effect until October 1, 1986, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1987, whichever is later:

(1) Consolidated heating system in the amount of $1,850,000 at Stuttgart, Germany.

(2) Consolidated heating system in the amount of $1,750,000 at Stuttgart, Germany.

(3) Range modernization in the amount of $2,450,000 at Wildflecken, Germany.

(4) Unaccompanied personnel housing in the amount of $1,400,000 at Argyroupolis, Greece.

(5) Operations building in the amount of $370,000 at Argyroupolis, Greece.

(6) Multipurpose recreation facility in the amount of $480,000 at Argyroupolis, Greece.

(7) Unaccompanied Officer housing in the amount of $600,000 at Perivolaki, Greece.

(8) Operations building in the amount of $410,000 at Perivolaki, Greece.

(9) Multipurpose recreation facility in the amount of $620,000 at Perivolaki, Greece.

(10) Physical fitness training center in the amount of $1,000,000 at Elefsis, Greece.

(11) Operations control center in the amount of $7,800,000 at the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine.

(12) Engine test cell modifications in the amount of $1,180,000 at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida.

(13) Land acquisition in the amount of $830,000 at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California.

(14) Standby generator plant in the amount of $4,500,000 at the Naval Communications Area Master Station Eastern Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii.

(15) Air freight terminal in the amount of $10,200,000 at Elmendorf, Alaska.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW

SEC. 607. For projects or contracts initiated during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act or October 1, 1985, whichever is later, and ending on the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1987 or October 1, 1986, whichever is later, the following amounts apply:

(1) The maximum amount for an unspecified minor military construction project under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is $1,000,000.

(2) The amount of a contract for architectural and engineering services or construction design that makes such a contract subject to the reporting requirement under section 2807 of title 10, United States Code, is $300,000.

(3) The maximum amount per unit for an improvement project for family housing units under section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, is $30,000.

(4) The maximum annual rental for a family housing unit leased in the United States, Puerto Rico, or Guam under section 2828(b) of title 10, United States Code, is $10,000.

(5)(A) The maximum annual rental for a family housing unit leased in a foreign country under section 2828(c) of title 10, United States Code, is $16,800.

(B) The maximum number of family housing units that may be leased at any one time in foreign countries under section 2828(c) of title 10, United States Code, is $32,000.

(6) The maximum rental per year for family housing facilities, or for real property related to family housing facilities, leased in a foreign country under section 2828(f) of title 10, United States Code, is $250,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE FOR PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 608. Titles I, II, III, IV, and V of this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1985.

TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

AUTHORIZATION FOR FACILITIES

Sec. 701. There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1985, for the costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services, and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, and for contributions therefor, under chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, (including the cost of acquisition of land for those facilities), the following amounts:

(1) For the Department of the Army—

(A) for the Army National Guard of the United States, $102,100,000 and

(B) for the Army Reserve, $70,700,000.

(2) For the Department of the Navy, for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $51,800,000.

(3) For the Department of the Air Force—

(A) for the Air National Guard of the United States $137,200,000 and

(B) for the Air Force Reserve, $66,800,000.

TITLE VIII

SEC. 801. There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1987 such sums as may be necessary for the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment.

REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT TO TRANSMIT MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

SEC. 802. Section 2859 of title 10, United States Code, is hereby repealed.

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR MACK MATTINGLY

Senator MATTINGLY. Good afternoon. The subcommittees will come to order.

Today we will begin the overview of hearings on the fiscal year 1986 budget for military construction, family housing.

We are pleased that we are again able to hold these hearings jointly with the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Armed Services Committee, chaired by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Thurmond.

I know that over the past few years these joint hearings have proven to be beneficial to both committees and to the Department of Defense. I want to express my appreciation to him for his cooperation in holding the joint sessions.

The subcommittees have set an ambitious schedule over the next 3 days for the overview hearings for all of the aspects of the Mil Con budget. While there are no other hearings scheduled at this point, there is a possibility of a need for further hearings on specific items in the request as we continue the budget review process.

This afternoon we will begin the overview with a program for the entire Department of Defense, and our primary witness for this portion of the hearings will be Hon. Lawrence J. Korb, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Installations, and Logistics.

Following him we will hear from Lt. Gen. Richard Lawrence, president of the National Defense University, who will testify on behalf of the university's budget for military construction.

After General Lawrence, testimony will be heard from Dr. Beth Stephens, director of the Department of Defense Dependent Schools, who will speak for the budget for defense school projects worldwide.

When she has completed her testimony and the questions have been answered, I will make a motion that the subcommittees go into executive session to receive testimony on the budget request for the National Security Agency.

At that time the room will be cleared of all except for those with appropriate security clearances. The subcommittee, however, will include an unclassified version of the agency's testimony in the printed hearing record.

NSA will be represented today by Dr. Dale Seaberg, Assistant Director for Installations and Logistics.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Seaberg follows:]

[The prepared statement of Mr. Seaberg is classified and is retained in the committee files.]

Senator MATTINGLY. I want to welcome all of our witnesses and their staffs. We look forward to hearing your testimony.

But before I turn to Senator Thurmond for any remarks, I would like to make a few comments on the budget request myself today. The request for military construction for fiscal year 1986 is $7.1 billion, and for family housing $3.3 billion, for a total of $10.4 billion in new budget authority for fiscal year 1986.

The request is a modest increase of $67 million over last year's budget submission. However, the $10.4 billion request is an increase of $1.9 billion over fiscal year 1985 appropriations.

Real growth in the military construction account as requested would be 23 percent above last year. The family housing account as requested would be 9.1 percent. Therefore the bottom line of the bill as requested seeks real growth of about 20 percent above last year's appropriation.

The Mil Con account when compared to other defense accounts shows the largest increase, with real growth at 23 percent.

Let me just state for the record that I see this increase as a problem as we move forward in the budget review process. As we are all aware, the Senate Budget Committee has reported out a budget resolution that allows no real growth in the defense accounts in fiscal year 1986.

What the outcome of that resolution will be when it reaches the Senate floor and the conference committee remains to be seen, but I think we will be assured that the Defense Department will be forced to make reductions in its budget request.

I note that the Mil Con and family housing accounts represent only 3.3 percent of the so-called 051 account, that is, the Mil Con and defense appropriations bills. But I also know that cuts will be made to military construction no matter what the final outcome of the budget resolution.

Dr. Korb, I want to make it perfectly clear that I support reductions in the defense request as well as many other recommendations made by the President. Sacrifices are going to be made by every agency within the Government to meet the goal of reducing the deficit. So I seek your help and cooperation as we review the budget. You have always been cooperative.

We in the Congress must be aware of your priorities in this budget. I have heard of the balanced budget program many times, but common sense tells me that not all projects that are in the request carry the same weight.

I sort of regret that we have to start off the hearings this way, sort of in a negative manner, because I am fully supportive of the Department's initiatives to provide our military personnel and civilians with the best facilities in which to live and work, but I am also concerned to see the deficit reduced.

I think we can do both with a little cooperation on both sides and some good commonsense approaches to our appropriations.

So, with that, I am certain that when Senator Thurmond comes, he will have remarks that he can submit for the record. Dr. Korb, I believe that, you being the first witness, we are ready to hear from you. If you want to introduce any of your staff as necessary during the hearings, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. LAWRENCE J. KORB, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR MANPOWER, INSTALLATIONS, AND LOGISTICS

Mr. Korb. I am pleased to have this opportunity to present our request for military construction. I might say that this is my third and last time before this subcommittee, and I want to thank you personally, Senator Mattingly, for your support in this particular area over the last couple of years.

After describing the request, I will do two things. I will try to explain how the program was developed and analyze what I believe is the issue before us.

As you mentioned, our $10.4 billion request is comprised of $2.6 billion for the operation and maintenance of the over 400,000 family housing units now in the inventory, another $500 million is for planning and design, and $7.3 billion is for construction only, a vast majority of which is in the United States.

I would like to mention the fact that in formulating this construction request, we were very concerned about its impact on our military families. Military families are an integral part of our commitment to our people, and our commitment to them is to provide to the extent that we can excellent living and working conditions.

The President and the defense leadership realize the key role of facilities in doing that, and as a result, say compared to the late seventies, we have increased the annual investment in facilities more than 35 percent. We have increased construction funding overseas by over 150 percent, and this has resulted in major improvements in the quality of life for our people and their families.

Our program continues with the trend to care for our people and to show concern for their families. As you mentioned, the total Family Housing Program, including operations, maintenance, and construction is $3.3 billion. This will enable us, in addition to operating the houses we have, to build over 5,000 new units and over 300 mobile home spaces.

I might say our families also benefit from other things in the construction program, the over $300 million medical facility program, the over $100 million for the schools, and over $50 million for child care centers. My view is, if we fail to share our people's concern for families, our military people would most assuredly leave the service.

Let me say a few words about how our program was developed. This program was thoroughly scrutinized at every level within the services and by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It was justified in the toughest way possible. Everything in here survived comparison with other important service and overall defense requirements.

For example, the Air Force had to decide if they wanted facilities more than more people, aircraft, or aviation supply parts, and they had to do that within a limited amount of obligational authority.

Because of this process, I believe we are providing a logical and valid statement of need. The real question before us is whether the $7.3 billion request for construction is a good investment, will it give us the right return, and is it sized right? Let us take a look at the return from the investment.

The main return from our investment in new construction is increased productivity. I am convinced on the basis of my years in the Pentagon that providing good facilities is a most effective way to ensure good performance. Facility investment requires a very small return to pay for itself.

For example, the renovation of an aircraft maintenance shop takes only 3½ minutes or a 1-percent increase in productivity per man per day to amortize the investment. This payback is true for all the facilities we have in the Department of Defense, even including community facilities.

In short, better facilities generate improved personnel productivity and effectiveness, increased equipment availability, and hence improved readiness.

Let me say a word about community facilities. This is an area in which people are able to sort of look gratuitously. The location of our force is determined by the strategy for carrying out the defense mission and not by the proximity of community facilities.

For example, military people on the small, remote island of Diego Garcia are there for defense. It had no support facilities when we first began our construction there. Military people in Korea, Alaska, and North Dakota are there in spite of the lack of local community support facilities.

If you or I worked for a company such as IBM or TI, we would be provided those facilities from the company. We in the Government have a responsibility to take care of those from whom we ask so much and who give so much in return.

Community facilities make good sense. They take care of people. And if you take care of the people, they will take care of the mission. If you ignore people's basic social needs, you will have a loss of performance which our leaders simply cannot make up by fiat.

Let me turn to the size of the investment. If we were to maintain a status quo posture, we would need at least 2 percent of the $370 billion plant replacement value. This would basically mean we would replace our facilities, our existing facilities every 50 years. We would have to ask ourselves whether in fact this is fast enough.

The commercial industry replacement rate is much faster, and industry recognizes the need for good facilities as part of their value set, and they know that modern facilities are more energy efficient and better suited for people flow and modern techniques.

The return in increased productivity and greater overall operational efficiency can be seen, for example, if you look at a modern warehouse versus an old warehouse. Industry, unlike the Government, tries to redo its facilities every 30 or 40 years, in other words, 2.5 percent per year, and that would equate to about $10 billion if they owned a $370 billion plant.

Our request for $7.3 billion is just about 2 percent of the total value of our physical plant. In my judgment, this year's budget barely freezes the condition of our physical plant. We cannot afford to fall behind our goals. The facilities cost must be paid now or later, and we stand to lose too much if we pay later.

In closing, I would like to urge that you keep, as we have, making facility construction a high priority. Realize that it is a wise investment with a good payback. We would ask your support to keep funding at an adequate level.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Korb follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE J. KORB, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

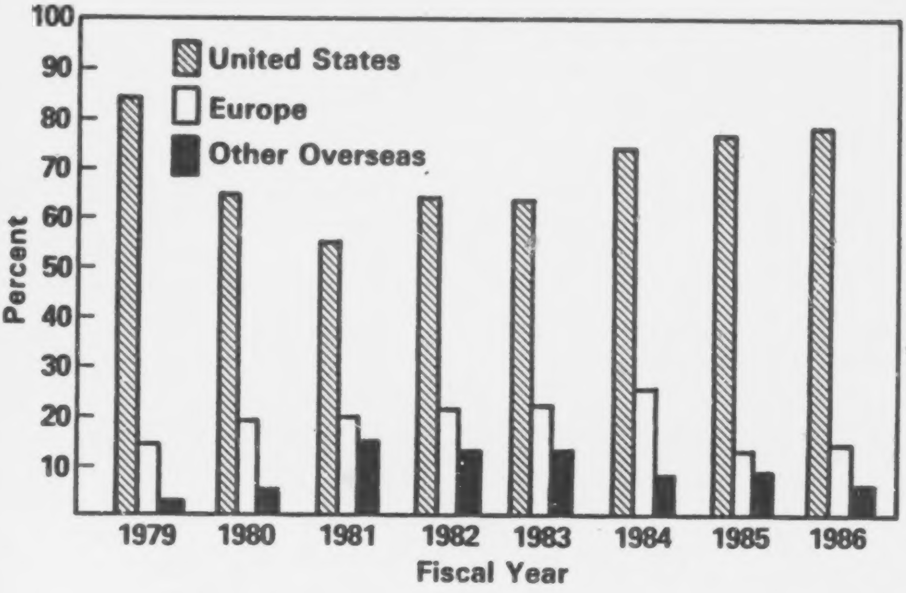
INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairmen and members of the committees, I am pleased to have the opportunity today to present a Military Construction request that will allow us to continue with our plans to obtain the facilities needed for our Defense mission. This is my third and last time to do this and I want to thank you for the support you have given me over these past few years. After describing our Military Construction request in broad terms, I will explain how the program has been developed, and analyze what I believe is the issue before us today. I will comment on significant aspects of the FY 1986 program, discuss our construction execution, and point out some current initiatives.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 PROGRAM

The Military Construction Program for Fiscal Year 1986 is $10.4 billion. It is comprised of: $2.6 billion for Operation and Maintenance of 406,000 family housing units; $500 million for planning and design; and, $7.3 billion for actual construction. The $7.3 billion for construction places 76 percent in the United States, with 15 percent for installations in Europe and 9 percent for other areas overseas. These percentages are similar to those of last year's program.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA (EXCLUDES FAMILY HOUSING O&M)

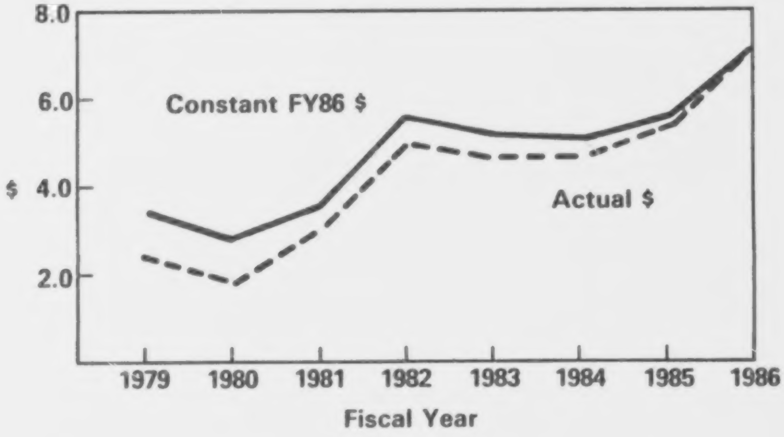


Excellent Installations — The Foundation of Defense

Chart 1

As shown on Chart 1, the dollars for projects overseas are not as high a percentage of the overall program as in the early 1980s. Although the need is still great overseas, facilities support for such programs as the B-1, Peacekeeper and Trident, as well as the higher cost of stateside construction, require large expenditures inside the United States. Chart 2 provides you with the historical trend of our construction funding.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS CONSTRUCTION ONLY (EXCLUDES PLANNING AND DESIGN AND FAMILY HOUSING O&M) FY 1979 - FY 1986 (BILLIONS)



Excellent Installations — The Foundation of Defense

Chart 2

WHAT WE DO FOR MILITARY FAMILIES

An integral part of the commitment we have to our people and their families is to provide excellent working and living conditions. The President and Defense leadership realize the key role facilities play in affecting our people. As a result, we increased the average annual investment in facilities over that of the late seventies by more than 35 percent. Average construction funding went up by over 150 percent in overseas areas where conditions were the worst. This has resulted in major improvements in the quality-of-life for our people and their families.

Our program continues with the trend to care for our people and to show them we share their concern for their families. This year's family housing program totals $3.3 billion to operate, maintain, repair or upgrade over 400,000 family housing units, and to build over 5,200 new units, and over 300 mobile home spaces. Families also will benefit from the $324 million associated with this year's medical facility program, $117 million for schools, $54 million for child care centers, and other facilities.

If we fail to share our peoples' concern for their families, then our military people will most assuredly leave the armed forces. We cannot let that happen. Not only because poor retention makes mission accomplishment more difficult, if not impossible to achieve, but also because we have an obligation to our people and their families to provide the quality-of-life normally expected by any American. This year's program is purposely structured to meet these requirements.

Even though our record shows we have accomplished a lot, much remains to be done. Our military families do not have nearly the housing or community facilities they require in many places overseas or in some places within the United States. We must remain committed to our people and their families. To do otherwise is wrong for our people and our mission.

HOW THE PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED

The Military Construction request was thoroughly scrutinized at every level within the Services and by OSD. Each project was justified beginning at the activity level and up through multi-level reviews. Our three and four star flag officers in the Services had to approve them before submission to OSD, where they were reviewed again. Each project survived comparison with other important Service and overall Defense requirements. For example, to develop a balanced program the Air Force had to decide that they wanted alert facilities, warehouses, and libraries more than they wanted additional people, additional aircraft, and additional aviation supply parts within the total obligational authority. Because of this process, we are providing to you a logical and valid statement of need, defined in detail by the Services.

Traditionally, both OSD and the Congress review the Military Construction Program on a line item basis. However, my experience makes me believe that, in the process, we in OSD are unlikely to improve on Service decisions on any given project.

I have a good example from this year's review. One organization in Washington proposed to defer construction of two warehouses planned for the Army's Camp Carroll in Korea. The idea was to build one big warehouse instead of two smaller ones. On the surface this appeared to give an economy of scale. That certainly made sense. Fortunately, before these needed projects were lost, for at least another year, word was received from Korea that construction of the size of warehouse required would result in costly relocation of a utility line. Also, it would mean a considerable increase in site excavation due to the topography of the camp. Last of all, it would disrupt the storage of equipment in an existing warehouse on Camp Carroll, since that warehouse would have to be demolished for this project. With the best of intentions, Washington would have had Camp Carroll take on a major effort when a much simpler effort that the local commander had already decided upon, was the only reasonable one.

From this example, and many others, it is my conclusion that we in Washington are too far from where the requirement exists to improve on the local commander's judgment on any individual project.

THIS IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

The real issue before us now is not the criticality of an individual project, but whether the $7.3 billion request for construction is a good investment and is sized properly. Let me address each of these facets.

THE RETURN FROM THE INVESTMENT IN FACILITIES

Productivity

- Improvement Pays for Itself
  - 3½ Minutes More Productive Work (1 Percent Increase) Per Day Per Person Will Pay for Modernizing an Aviation Maintenance Unit
  - 7 Minutes More Productive Work (2 Percent Increase) Per Day Per Person Will Pay for Modernizing an Administrative Building
- Tactical Air Command Is Living Proof
  - TAC Spent One Billion Dollars Improving Facilities for the Airmen
  - The Airmen Took Better Care of the Airplanes, Increasing TAC's Mission Capability by the Equivalent of 336 Fighters Worth $5.1 Billion
  - TAC Saved $1.7 Billion on Planes That Did Not Crash and Saved the Lives of 115 Aviators

National Security

- Support of the Strategy for National Security
  - Preposition
  - Forward Basing

Excellent Installations — The Foundation of Defense

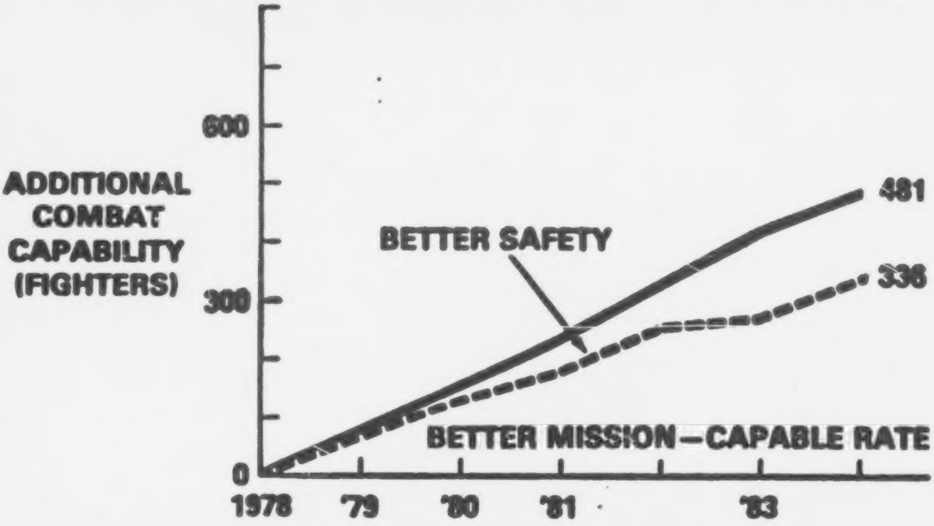
Chart 3

As shown in Chart 3, we get a return on our investment in two ways, increased productivity and National Security itself.

I am convinced that providing good facilities is the most effective way to ensure good performance from our people. A facility investment requires only a very small return from our people to pay for itself. For example, the investment to renovate an aging aircraft maintenance shop would take only 3½ minutes, or one percent, in additional productivity per airman per day to amortize the investment. Similarly, in the FY 1986 program we have projects to renovate and/or replace old Army tactical equipment shops. Many of these are not only dilapidated and too small but also are poorly configured for maintaining today's tanks, large guns, and other tactical equipment.

Because of the poor facilities throughout the Defense establishment we get probably no more than 60–70 percent productivity from the personnel who dedicate themselves to keep the equipment in good order. Yet, the facilities we are requesting will require a very small increase in productivity to amortize our investment in them; certainly under 5 percent. We are certain to get at least that small increase. This point is made clear through the experience of the Air Force's Tactical Air Command (TAC), as shown on Chart 4.

TAC'S PAYOFF FROM EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS



THE 481 FIGHTERS ARE WORTH $6.8 BILLION

EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS — THE FOUNDATION OF DEFENSE

Chart 4

TAC spent one billion dollars improving facilities for its people and increased their aircraft availability by the equivalent of 336 fighters worth $5.1 billion. Also, TAC saved $1.7 billion on planes that did not crash and saved the lives of 115 aviators.

Although the role of administrative facilities is often overlooked, there is a payback from them just as there is for tactical equipment shops. The two percent increase in productivity required to amortize the investment for an administrative facility is a sure bet when we see the inefficient spaces many of our people work in today. The same is true for community and other types of facilities. In short, better facilities generate improved personnel productivity and effectiveness, and increased equipment availability; hence, improved readiness.

The location of the force is determined by the strategy needed to carry out the Defense mission and not by the proximity of community facilities. We station military people for national security needs. When we decided in the early seventies to put people on the small and remote island of Diego Garcia, there were no community support facilities available. Military people in Korea, Alaska, and North Dakota are stationed there without local community support facilities. If I were to work for a company, such as IBM or TI, I would be provided some community facilities even when a similar facilities may be available outside the company. At remote locations, such as on the Alaskan pipeline or on the construction of a Saudi Air Base, workers are not only paid more but are provided exercise facilities and other amenities.

Defense has the responsibility to take care of those from whom we ask so much and who give so much in return. And, community facilities make good business sense for us too. When we take care of our people they take care of the Defense mission. On the other hand, ignoring our peoples' basic well being, including social needs, ignores a loss in performance which leaders cannot make up by fiat.

The services scrutinized and justified the community projets along with the tactical equipment shops, the administrative facilities, the aircraft hangars, and the like.

They made the hard choices, as we asked them to do. It would not be prudent to alter those choices now.

We get a return on our investment in facilities through their support of the strategy to carry out the Defense mission. Our facilities for prepositioning and forward basing are a manifestation of our strategy. We cannot do our job without them. We also construct facilities to support new weapon systems such as the B-1 and Ground-Launched Cruise Missile. Our return is Defense itself. The amount programmed in our MILCON request for weapon systems support is approximately $1.2 billion.

WHAT ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE INVESTMENT

To maintain a status quo posture in facility support of our Defense mission and to prevent our facilities from getting worse, we must have an annual Military Construction Program equal to at least two percent of the $370 billion replacement value of our physical plant. At this rate, our facilities would be replaced every 50 years, on the average. This may not be fast enough. It is much slower than what we find in commercial industry. Chart 5 summarizes why we need as much as we need for construction.

HOW MUCH SHOULD WE BE SPENDING FOR CONSTRUCTION

GOAL: EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS

- TO MAINTAIN STATUS QUO, WE MUST SPEND AT LEAST 2% OF OUR PLANT VALUE EACH YEAR FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION.
- OUR STRUCTURES ARE WORTH $370 BILLION.
- IN THE 1970s WE CONSUMED OUR CAPITAL: WE REPLACED ONLY 1% OF OUR STRUCTURES PER YEAR, AND THAT WASN'T ENOUGH.
- THIS YEAR'S $7.3 BILLION REQUEST FOR CONSTRUCTION ALMOST GETS US TO A 2% REPLACEMENT RATE, OR RENEWAL OF OUR PLANT EVERY 50 YEARS.
- EVEN THIS FUNDING LEVEL MAY BE INSUFFICIENT FOR DEFENSE IN THE LONG RUN.
- CHANGES IN MILITARY FORCES AND TECHNOLOGY MAKE DEFENSE STRUCTURES OBSOLETE SOONER THAN 50 YEARS - E.G. BARRACKS, HORSE STABLES, DC-3 HANGARS, NIKE SITES.

EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS - THE FOUNDATION OF DEFENSE

Chart 5

Commercial industry recognizes, as part of its value set for companies, the need for good facilities. Normally, commercial industry will not even renovate structures that are as much as 40 years old. They will replace them. There are many factors other than tax depreciation that result in earlier replacement. The configuration of an older facility is more constraining than that of a new one. For instance, years ago warehouses were built to be used by men who pushed hand carts around, and searched for the items they stored. Today's warehouses are built with dramatically increased open, unobstructed and higher space. The operations inside are often managed and directed by computers giving commands to automated equipment. These newer facilities are more conducive to improved operational efficiency. Also, good corporations know that people work better and produce more in good facilities. If a private industry had our $370 billion capital plant, it would be investing a minimum of $9 to $11 billion each year for construction to maintain an average age of 30 to 40 years.

Our $7.3 billion request for construction is just below 2 percent of our plant replacement value. In my judgment, this year's budget barely freezes the condition of our physical plant. We cannot afford to fall behind our minimum goals. As the 1986 program now stands, we fall just short of those goals. Time and operations consume some of our facilities each year. These costs must be paid—now or later. However, we stand to lose too much to pay later. In the area of facilities we must pay as we go.

FY 1986 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The FY 1986 military construction program provides facilities for a number of weapon systems. Those for which the bulk of the funding is to be used are as follows: in the Navy there are Trident, the Light Airborne Multipurpose Systems (LAMPS) and the Light Armored Vehicle (LAV) weapon program; in the Air Force we have the B-1 bomber, Air-Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM), Peacekeeper, the Ground-Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) and the TR-1 and F-16 aircraft; and the Army's Patriot missile system.

The Trident program is getting the most military construction in the FY 1986 of any weapon system. Facility construction plays a major role in the success of the Trident program. Over one and a half billion dollars will be invested at the Trident Support base at Kings Bay, Georgia. Our FY 1986 request for Trident includes $404 million for a Strategic Weapons Facility, Explosive Handling Wharf, Dry Dock, Tender Mooring Berth, an Industrial Facility, several shops and personnel support facilities. These facilities will allow the first Trident submarine configured for the D-5 missile to go on its first operational patrol in December 1989, the scheduled Initial Operational Capability (IOC) date.

The FY 1986 program includes support of major programs other than weapon systems. Among these is the Navy's strategic homeporting. This program disperses the fleet to complicate enemy targeting, it takes advantage of existing industrial capability, and it colocates trained and ready battle groups thereby reducing response time. To accomplish this objective we must modify the loading of existing ports and create new ports, in the Northwest, Northeast and Gulf Coast. This initiative is highly dependent upon construction support. We have $25 million in our FY 1986 military construction program, mostly land acquisition, in support of this initiative.

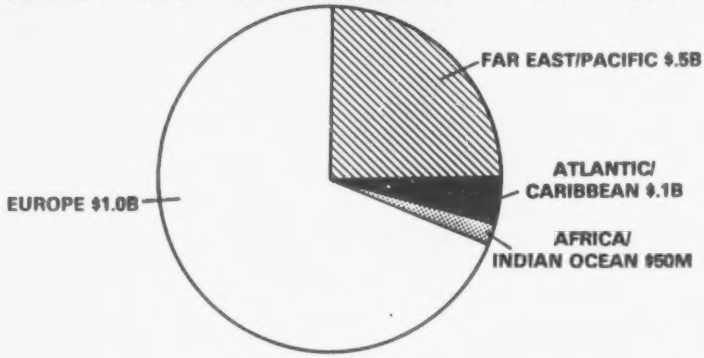
Another program is the modernization of our troop housing. The FY 1986 request includes over $800 million to build or upgrade over 43,000 bachelor housing spaces.

Hospital and medical facilities total $329 million of our request. Of that amount, $100 million was previously authorized for the Navy's Regional Medical Center Support Facilities in San Diego, and the Air Force's Phase III of the Composite Medical Facility at Travis Air Force Base.

Consistent with the emphasis we are placing on forces other than in the Active Services, this year's request for Reserve and National Guard facilities totals $429 million.

FY 1986 FUNDING FOR OVERSEAS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SPECIFIED MILCON PROJECTS OVERSEAS — $1.7 BILLION



EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS - THE FOUNDATION OF DEFENSE

Chart 6

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION

Chart 6 displays the distribution of our funding requested for overseas. In Europe, construction requirements total $1.0 billion, including $98 million for our share of the NATO Infrastructure program plus $20 million for recoupment which is not included in the request for appropriations. As in previous years, the Department's policy is to make the maximum use of the Infrastructure program to satisfy our wartime operational facilities requirements. No prefinancing is proposed. Outside of NATO Infrastructure funding our MILCON program in Europe concentrates on personnel support needs and mission-related projects. This includes those operational and logistic support requirements which clearly are not eligible for NATO funding.

The improvement of working and living conditions remains one of the Department's highest priority goals in Europe. For Europe, the FY 1986 budget includes about $143 million for almost 2,000 new units of family housing with an additional $56 million proposed for family housing improvements. For our bachelor personnel, $111 million is budgeted to build and upgrade badly needed quarters and dining facilities. Also proposed is $45 million for medical and dental facilities and $39 million for community support, including child care centers, religious and education facilities, and physical fitness development centers. The latter are types of facilities and amenities taken for granted in the United States but which are just not available to our service personnel and their families in small villages in Germany, Italy, or Turkey.

Support for the deployment of the Ground-Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) is still one of our major concerns. In Belgium, we are requesting the family housing and a school needed to support accompanied tours. Over 800 people are on site now—all on unaccompanied tours. Construction has been delayed in The Netherlands because of the current political climate, but we are confident that a favorable decision will be a reality later in the year. Because of the long lead time for construction, we are requesting $22 million, contingent on a favorable decision, to begin initial work. Approval of funds for Molesworth in the United Kingdom, the sixth and last site, is essential if the Initial Operating Capability (IOC) date is to be met.

Funds are also requested for a wide range of maintenance and repair facilities for both the Army and Air Force in Europe. While some of these facilities support new missions such as the TR-1 aircraft deployment, a significant number are replacing aging, inefficient and woefully inadequate structures. The Army has budgeted some $76 million to improve tactical equipment shops in Europe. This construction will increase productivity and efficiency substantially.

NATO INFRASTRUCTURE

YEARS	TOTAL PROGRAM	ANNUAL PROGRAM
1980-1984	1.2 billion IAU	248 million IAU
1985-1990	3.0 billion IAU	500 million IAU

The annualized increase in the NATO Infrastructure Program from the 1980-1984 period to the 1985-1990 period is 100 percent.

Chart 7

The allies recently have agreed to a new six-year NATO Infrastructure program which will provide $7.1 billion in new programming. Chart 7 illustrates the previous and current overall NATO Infrastructure funding program. Our contribution remains at 27 percent. However, we anticipate between 35 and 45 percent of the programming to be in direct support of the U.S. NATO-assigned forces. This will include essential facilities and sheltering for U.S tactical air reinforcements.

In past years, recoupment of prefinanced projects has been a problem. However, we are now witnessing a steady reduction of the balance. The Services are vigorously implementing OSD-directed recoupment plans.

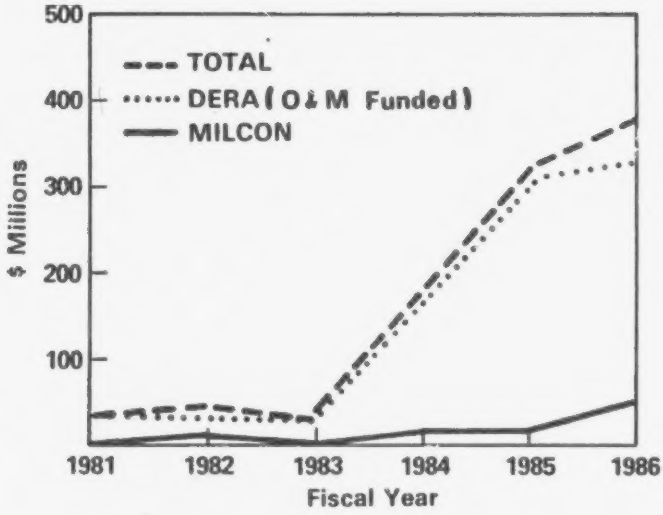
In the Pacific, we are making real progress in providing a decent working and living environment, thanks to your support. The FY 1986 requests totals nearly $450 million for this region. Included are $83 million for unaccompanied housing and approximately $48 million for much needed warehousing facilities. Also, our request includes over $100 million for maintenance facilities required for the proper upkeep of our tactical equipment, and nearly $18 million for schools. This funding will continue our initiative to modernize our Pacific commands.

Our Japanese and Korean hosts continue to carry a good share of the burden for the facilities costs of our forces in their countries. Over the past six years the Japanese funded more than one billion dollars for construction, while the Korean contribution for facilities in the same period has amounted to over $330 million. In addition to construction, both governments provide other items such as land, tax abatements, utility cost reductions and personnel offsets. The total value of host nation support in Japan and Korea approaches one billion dollars a year.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental protection remains a high priority effort throughout the Department. We are committed to eliminating all air and water deficiencies, and to pursuing innovative solutions to hazardous waste problems both from current generation and past disposal practices.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION



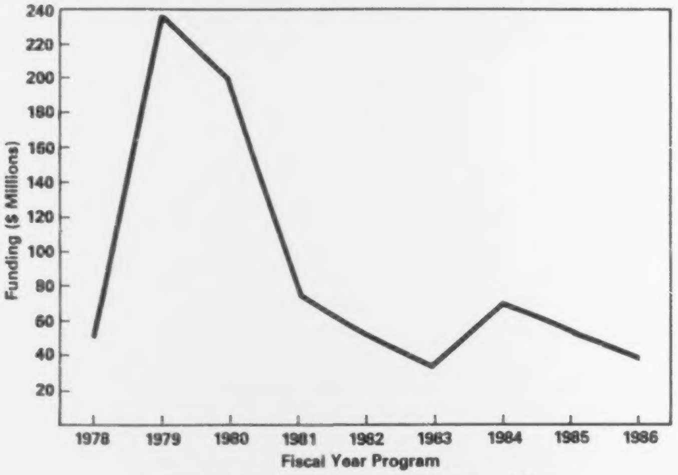
Excellent Installations — The Foundation of Defense

Chart 8

Chart 8 shows the total funding for Defense Environmental Restoration, including the Defense Environmental Restoration Account and MILCON. The MILCON pollution abatement program is comprised of $540,000 for air pollution, about $44 million for water pollution and $19 million for hazardous cleanup, sometimes categorized as water pollution abatement.

The Department of Defense has made significant strides in controlling both domestic and industrial wastewater. At the end of Fiscal Year 1985, 86 percent of our major water pollution sources were in full compliance with all laws and regulations. Chart 9 shows a downward trend in water pollution MILCON requirements since 1979.

MILCON WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM



Excellent Installations—The Foundation of Defense

Chart 9

Most of the Department of Defense's air pollution problems have already been corrected. At the end of Fiscal Year 1985, 100 percent of our major air pollution sources were in full regulatory compliance. Air pollution controls are included as an integral part of the design of all facilities, such as power plants that may be sources of air pollution.

MILCON AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM

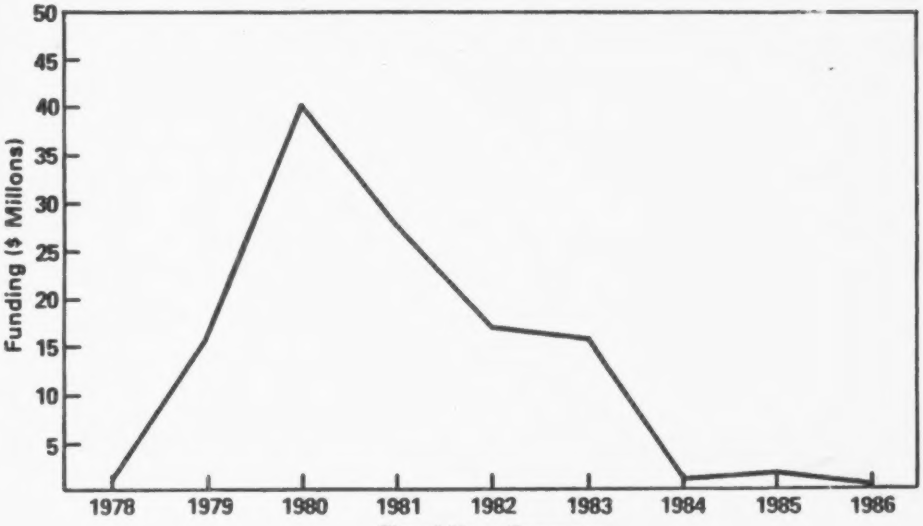


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Chart 10

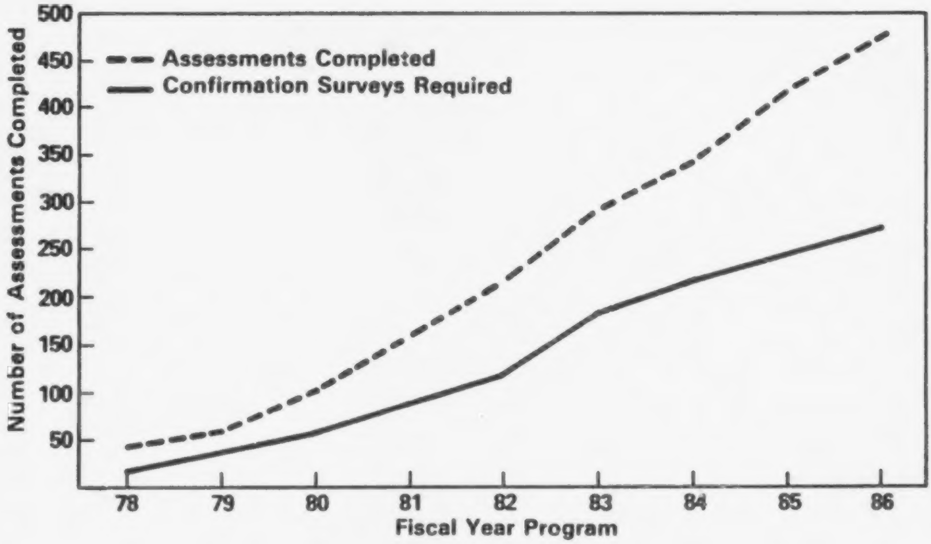
Chart 10 shows a steady decline in our air pollution requirements over the past nine years. Fiscal year 1986 marks the first time in eleven years that no air pollution abatement projects have been programmed for MILCON in the United States. The few remaining air pollution deficiencies are minor and are programmed for correction with operation and maintenance funds.

A major environmental challenge facing the Department of Defense today is control of hazardous wastes. Construction of hazardous material and waste storage, treatment, and transfer facilities is a high priority effort for us. The majority of our hazardous waste storage facilities are being constructed by modifying existing facilities using operation and maintenance funds. However, the FY 1986 request includes $4.1 million for six hazardous waste storage facilities. We expect to continue programming this type of facility for several more years.

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program is an operation and maintenance funded program which primarily is intended to clean up problems from past Department of Defense disposal practices. This program contains three elements in FY 1986.

One element is "Installations Restoration". This includes discovery and cleanup of past hazardous waste dumps at active, inactive, and formerly-used installations. Chart 11 shows the Department's progress in assessing bases with potential problems.

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM



Excellent Installations — The Foundation of Defense

Chart 11

The second element is "Building Demolition and Debris Removal". This covers demolition of unsafe, unsightly, and hazardous buildups and structures on active and formerly-used sites.

The third element of the Environmental Restoration Program is "Other Hazardous Waste Operations". This element is primarily intended to reduce the amount of hazardous waste to be generated in the future.

Environmental Restoration received O&M appropriations of $314 million in Fiscal Year 1985 and we are requesting an increase to $332 million in FY 1986. Although the Environmental Restoration Program generally has not involved military construction, some MILCON projects are beginning to appear as we complete more of our site assessments. This year's program includes $19 million for construction of a hazardous waste landfill at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas.

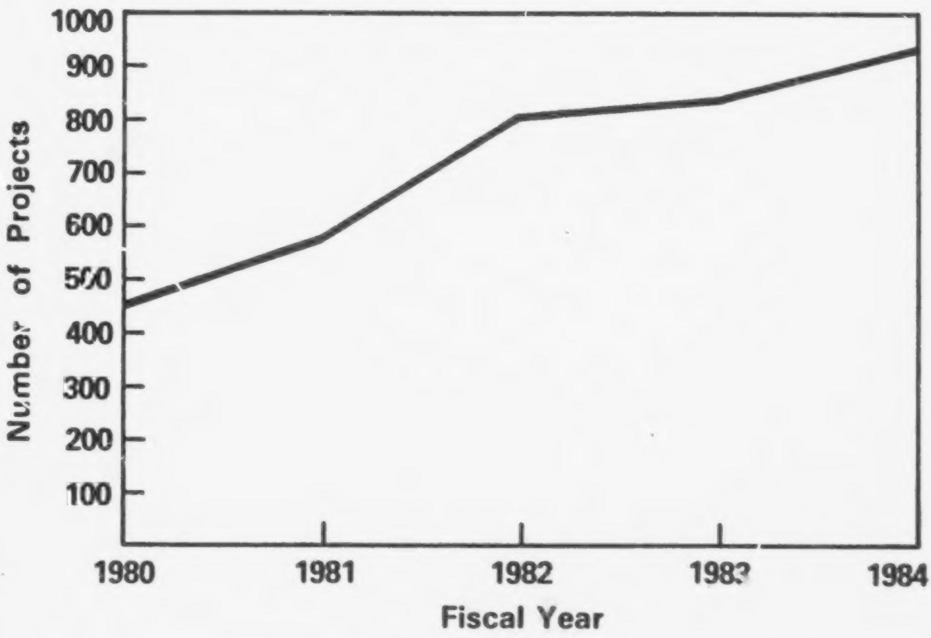
ENERGY CONSERVATION

The Defense Department has had an active and effective energy conservation program since the early 1970s. Since FY 1976 we spent over $1.2 billion to retrofit existing facilities to conserve energy through our Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP). The projects funded through this program have averaged paybacks of less than five years. The Fiscal Year 1986 MILCON ECIP program is $62 million. Through this and other Service actions, we avoided over $2.6 billion in energy costs for facilities during fiscal years 1976 through 1984.

We view energy conservation as a unique opportunity to improve Defense mission support, and the working and living conditions of our facilities, while significantly decreasing operating costs. In addition to use of Defense resources, we have actively increased the opportunity for private venture capital investment in renewable energy applications and conservation actions on Defense facilities. The Air Force recently signed a long-term contract for the provision of thermal energy for their Academy. This energy will be generated by a solar thermal plant owned and operated by a private corporation. The Navy is in final negotiations for the supply of 2.2 megawatts of electrical power from a privately-funded wind plant to be built at Adak, Alaska. We have sponsored a tri-Service effort to evaluate the application of shared savings contracts at Defense facilities and expect pilot contracts to be formally advertised early this year.

GETTING THE CONSTRUCTION DONE

To help ensure our request for $7.3 billion in construction is a wise investment, our plans for the execution of the construction program are closely reviewed for their viability and probable effectiveness. We have several initiatives involving the design and construction of facilities, all of which support our objective to get more construction for the dollar and to get projects under contract as soon as possible.



PROJECT AWARDS

Excellent Installations — The Foundation of Defense

Chart 12

Chart 12 shows that we have steadily increased the number of MILCON contract awards each year since 1980.

In November, 1984, the Corps of Engineers Tulsa District, and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Western Division at San Bruno, California, were designated "Model Construction Organizations". Also, the Air Force Regional Civil Engineer for the Central Region, which works with the Army's Tulsa District, has been designated a Model Construction Organization. All three of these organizations will be freed from many burdensome regulations, but they will still comply with the law. The intent is to give them greater flexibility to manage design and construction. We expect some good ideas to come out of this trial program.

The Business Roundtable's Report on Construction Industry Cost Effectiveness (CICE) has been enthusiastically endorsed by the Department of Defense. Secretary Weinberger told the Chairman of the Business Roundtable CICE task force, "I am trying to get the most for the dollars that we spend in the Department of Defense. Anything you can do to help reduce construction costs will certainly benefit the nation."

One roundtable recommendation is to eliminate costly, unnecessary requirements in construction. This includes such things as duplicative paper work and outmoded building codes. We initiated a review to eliminate such items from our specifications. Also, we are reviewing for possible use in our contracts, commercial rather than military specifications.

The CICE study highlighted the value of good design to a successful construction project. We are conducting a study of how to motivate our project designers to achieve the lowest possible facility life-cycle costs. We are working with construction agents, professional societies, and individual firms in this effort.

Also, timely design is essential. The Services now start design earlier to ensure that they can place construction projects under contract in the fiscal year the funding is provided. As a result, almost 90 percent of the FY 1984 program was placed under contract in fiscal year 1984.

In Fiscal Years 1985 and 1986 we will carefully test several variations of performance specifications, one- and two-step turnkey contracts, and contractor options for some facility components. This is consistent with your desire for us to compare different contract approaches that will satisfy our needs while allowing contractors to make use of innovative design and construction techniques.

Prefab or modular techniques are allowed on DoD projects when they meet specifications and the contractor wants to use them. Usually, such techniques are permitted, rather than directed, in DoD specifications. However, as required by the 1984 Military Construction Authorization Act, we required that all DoD overseas housing be prefabricated in the United States and shipped to the construction sites. There were some problems convincing host nations to accept this. However, U.S. contractors are very interested and favorable contracts have been let in the Philippines, Netherlands and Germany.

Where it makes sense, we package both design and construction contracts, either geographically or by type of structure. This saves time in contract preparation, contractor selection, and contract administration, and should make some projects more attractive for contractors to bid.

We have placed more emphasis on value engineering for both the design and construction phases in order to keep costs to the minimum.

Proposals have been requested for all rental guarantee and lease housing authorized in section 801 and 802 of the 1984 Military Construction Authorization Act. One project, at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, has been placed under contract. Our evaluation of the successful proposal at Eielson indicated that the developer could provide the housing at a lower life-cycle cost than the government. We are anxious to see the results of the other proposals.

Other third-party contracting programs involve the operation, maintenance and construction of central heating plants and child care centers. Proposals have been requested and received for central heating plants, with mixed results. Soon, proposals will be received for child care centers.

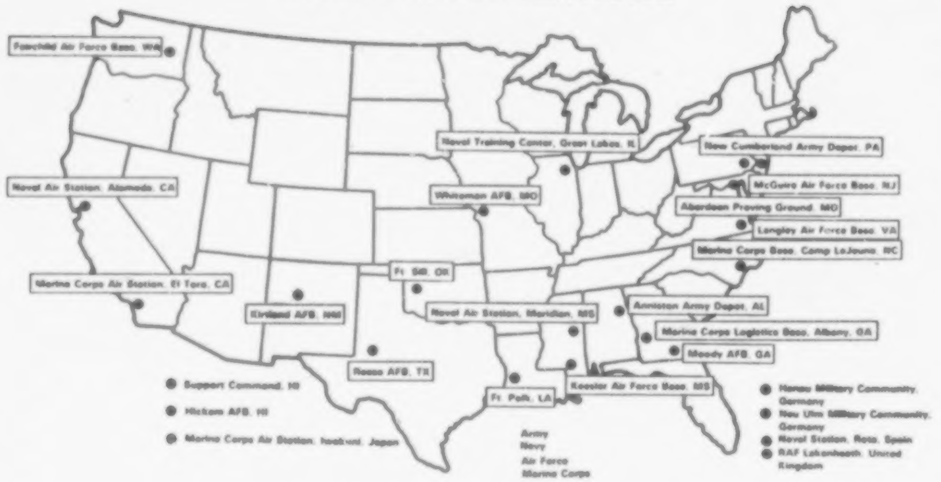
We continually look for ways to execute our construction program faster, better, and at lesser cost.

INITIATIVES

As the President said, "Freedom and incentives unleash the drive and entrepreneurial genius that are the core of human progress." With this in mind, we set a goal to improve installation management by fostering innovation through deregulation, competition, and recognition. The highly successful Model Installation Program and the new Model Construction Agent Program are experiments in deregulation. Examples of competition include our Commercial Activities Program and peer competition. To provide for recognition we instituted the Commander-in-Chief's Award for Installation Excellence. Each of these help to satisfy some of our needs by making more effective use of our resources. I will address the details of certain of our initiatives to do that. But, the point of this is that we are maximizing the use of our limited funds.

Our highly successful Model Installation Program is an experiment in deregulation initiated at 26 military bases worldwide. Chart 13 shows the locations. Chart 14 briefly shows the program's highlights.

MODEL INSTALLATIONS


Fairchild Air Force Base, WA
Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, CA
Kirtland AFB, NM
Reese AFB, TX
Ft Sill, OK
Whiteman AFB, MO
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, IL
Naval Air Station, Meridian, MS
Ft. Polk, LA
Keesler Air Force Base, MS
Anniston Army Depot, AL
Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA
Moody AFB, GA
New Cumberland Army Depot, PA
McGuire Air Force Base, NJ
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
Langley Air Force Base, VA
Marine Corps Base, Camp LeJeune, NC
Support Command, HI
Hickam AFB, HI
Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan
Army
Navy
Air Force
Marine Corps
Hanau Military Community, Germany
Neu Ulm Military Community, Germany
Naval Station, Rota, Spain
RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom

EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS – THE FOUNDATION OF DEFENSE

Chart 13

MODEL INSTALLATIONS: AN EXPERIMENT IN DE-REGULATION

- Twenty-six commanders run their bases their way, rather than Washington's way
- When commanders ask for new authority, lots of people can say yes, hardly anybody can say no
- They use any savings to improve their installation
- We keep close watch on results
- We're expanding the experiment
  - The Logistics Excellence program at Ogden Air Logistics Center and four Air Force bases
  - Model DLA property disposal offices, DMA depots, and a DCAA field office
  - Model Corps of Engineers and NAVFAC construction offices

EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS — THE FOUNDATION OF DEFENSE

CHANGES WROUGHT BY MODEL INSTALLATIONS

- **Monopolistic suppliers being forced to compete**
  (e.g., DLA, GSA, Corps of Engineers)
- **Restrictive thresholds being removed**
- **Wasteful rules being cancelled**
  (e.g., military drivers licenses, fixed thermostats)
- **Service and readiness improving**
- **Take-charge spirit spreading**
  (e.g., commanders are learning to take charge, and staffs are learning to let them)

EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS — THE FOUNDATION OF DEFENSE

Chart 15

Chart 15 addresses the significant changes wrought by model installations.

The program for "Sale and Replace" allows us to sell nonexcess real estate. The proceeds from the sale can be used to defer the cost of construction to relocate facilities from the land sold. Chart 16 shows that this approach is successful.

SALE AND REPLACE
(10 USC 2667a)

SERVICE	LOCATION	FACILITIES TO BE REPLACED	COST OF REPLACEMENT FACILITIES	VALUE OF LAND TO BE SOLD	NET PROCEEDS
ARMY	KAPALAMA MILITARY RESERVATION, HI.	GENERAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSES	$12.6 MILLION	$17.1 MILLION	$4.5 MILLION
AIR FORCE	MARCH AFB, CA.	COMBAT OPERATIONS	$4.7 MILLION		
		NCO PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION CENTER	$5.8 MILLION		
		BAND CENTER	$1.3 MILLION		
			$11.8 MILLION	$19.7 MILLION	$8.1 MILLION

EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS - THE FOUNDATION OF DEFENSE

Chart 16

The Department of Defense is attempting to obtain family housing without using government capital investment. We try that by leasing (Section 801 Housing) and through rental guarantee (Section 802 housing). Chart 17 gives a status of those housing programs.

STATUS OF 801/802 HOUSING

AIR FORCE

801 HAS AWARDED A CONTRACT FOR 300 HOUSING UNITS AT EIELSON AFB, ALASKA. THE CONTRACTOR PROPOSAL WAS BELOW THE GOVERNMENT'S ESTIMATE.

IS ANALYZING PROPOSALS FOR 163 HOUSING UNITS AT HANSCOMB AFB, MASS. NO PRELIMINARY ANALYSES AVAILABLE.

802 HAS ADVERTISED AND IS AWAITING PROPOSALS ON –
300 UNITS AT GOODFELLOW AFB
300 UNITS AT NORTON AFB

ARMY

HAS RECEIVED PROPOSALS FOR –
801 300 UNITS AT FORT HOOD
300 UNITS AT FORT POLK

802 300 UNITS AT FORT CAMPBELL
300 UNITS AT FORT RUCKER

INDICATES THAT THE PROPOSALS RECEIVED ON THESE FOUR PROJECTS WILL BE ACCEPTABLE BASED ON PRELIMINARY ANALYSES

IS RUSHING THE FY 1988 PROJECT AT FORT DRUM AND SHOULD BE ABLE TO REPORT RESULTS IN MAY OR JUNE

NAVY

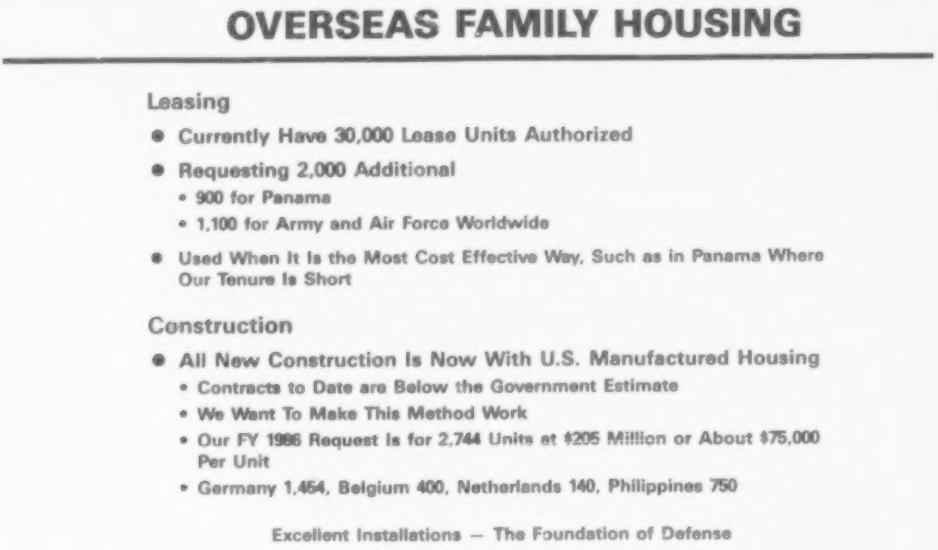
801 RECEIVED ONE PROPOSAL FOR SAN DIEGO
AWAITING PROPOSALS FOR NORFOLK

802 RECEIVED NO PROPOSALS FOR EARLE, N.J.
AWAITING PROPOSALS FOR CAMP PENDLETON

EXCELLENT INSTALLATIONS - THE FOUNDATION OF DEFENSE

Chart 17

Where local community support overseas is not responsive, we are using two methods to care for our military personnel with families. One is leasing, and the other is new construction. Chart 18 shows that we are requesting additional leasing authority as well as more new housing units. Note that all new housing construction overseas is now done with U.S. manufactured housing.



OVERSEAS FAMILY HOUSING

Leasing

- Currently Have 30,000 Lease Units Authorized
- Requesting 2,000 Additional
  - 900 for Panama
  - 1,100 for Army and Air Force Worldwide
- Used When It Is the Most Cost Effective Way, Such as in Panama Where Our Tenure Is Short

Construction

- All New Construction Is Now With U.S. Manufactured Housing
  - Contracts to Date are Below the Government Estimate
  - We Want To Make This Method Work
  - Our FY 1986 Request Is for 2,744 Units at $205 Million or About $75,000 Per Unit
  - Germany 1,454, Belgium 400, Netherlands 140, Philippines 750

Excellent Installations — The Foundation of Defense

Chart 18

FACILITIES AS FORCE MULTIPLIERS

Among the reasons for our emphasis on facilities is that we recognize them as important force multipliers. In the Department of Defense a "Force Multiplier" is something that effectively increases force capability without increasing the size of the force. For our purposes, let me give you an example related to the maintenance of vehicles, tanks, aircraft and the like. Move a maintenance crew for any one of these items into a well-lighted, temperature-controlled facility after they have worked outside in muddy terrain, or exposed to arctic weather or a desert climate. The capability of the crew to perform the same maintenance will increase dramatically. Their productivity will be multiplied without additional staffing. Thus, their maintenance facility is a force multiplier. This effect of facilities was addressed earlier in the comments on productivity. It is a powerful point to remember. Our facilities are force multipliers and we must fund for them accordingly. Chart 19 illustrates this point further.

FACILITIES AS FORCE MULTIPLIERS

A Force Mulitplier Increases Force Productivity or Capability without Increasing the Size of the Force.

Examples of Facilities as Force Multipliers (FY 1986 Milcon Program):

- Productivity: Army Tactical Equipment Shops Which will Replace Inadequate (In Some Cases, Dilapidated) Maintenance Shops for Tanks, Large Guns and Other Equipment in Conus, Europe and Korea.
- Prepositioning: Air Force Jet Fuel Storage Tanks in Okinawa ... Navy Fleet Hospitals in the United Kingdom and Guam ... Air Force Contingency Hospitals in Korea, Spain and Turkey.
- Quality of Life: Clinics, Chapels, Schools, Troop Housing, Family Housing, an Exchange, Physical Fitness Centers, Etc. ... if We Take Care of Our People, They will Take Care of the Defense Mission.
- TAC Experience

Added Advantage for Facilities: A Facility Investment Requires Only a Small Return to Pay for Itself ... E.G., Only 3 1/2 Minutes Additional Productivity Per Airman Per Day is Required to Amortize the Investment for an Aircraft Maintenance Unit Modernization.

Excellent Installations — The Foundation of Defense

Chart 19

IN CLOSING

We will keep on making facility construction a high priority to support new missions and weapon systems and to account for an aging and deteriorating physical plant. In this process we ensure our people are being supported properly where they work and live. We are confident the investment will give us a payback in increased productivity and improved mission readiness. We cannot afford not to make that investment.

We apply our construction funding wisely. We need your support to keep that funding at an adequate level.

Thank you for your continued support of the military construction program.

Senator MATTINGLY. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

I see Senator Bingaman has come in. Do you have an opening statement you would like to make, Senator? I made one before this testimony.

Senator BINGAMAN. I really should wait, I think, until I get a better sense of what is in the testimony here. Thank you.

Senator MATTINGLY. Thank you.

Dr. Korb, last Friday, March 15, I hate to quote the Washington Post about anything, but I was out of town, which made it a lot better, so I did not have to read it, but the Washington Post carried a front page story entitled "Pentagon Seen Lax on Defects, Builders Allowed To Inspect Their Own Projects."

In the article it stated it was based on an audit report from the inspector general of the DOD as well as a recent GAO office report. And according to the article, construction companies have been allowed to pocket millions of dollars for shoddy work or permitting them to act as inspectors really for their own projects.

I know that you are probably aware of that article, and you have probably had as many phone calls as I have. I would like for you to discuss this article and tell the committee about the Defense Department's quality assurance inspection program.

And also just the little information that I have so far is that most of the projects mentioned in that article go back several years, and that the responses to the specific claims made by the auditors were not included in that Post article.

I wonder if you would mind commenting on that.

Mr. KORB. Yes, sir, I would certainly be happy to discuss it, because I think that the article raises two important points that were mentioned in the audit reports. The first is that our method of contract inspection I want to state categorically, and I cannot emphasize this too much, we do not allow contractors to inspect their own projects.

We hold the contractor responsible in the contract for delivering a quality product, so the inspection that they were talking about, the fact that the contractors do their own contractor quality control is done not in lieu of Government inspection, but in addition to Government inspection.

In other words, we don't go out and inspect the contractor's supplies, qualify his craftsmen, lay out his work, and do all the scheduling. We just look at the finished product, and there is a final inspection that is done, so the contractor does his own.

There was a time some 25 years ago when in fact we would even get into that, which we no longer do. So, that is the first thing. In other words, these people are not inspecting it for the Government, that the Government is somehow not inspecting it, that the contractors are just building it and turning it over to us, and that we have nothing really to do about it.

The second thing is this. A lot of the data is old. There have been problems. In my comments, and in the comments of my office on the audit report, we pointed out the fact that sometimes contractors we know who have some problems are awarded the contracts, and our service construction agents do not have the power not to give it to them if they win the competition.

We want to give our contracting agents a little more power in that area, but that requires legislative relief. So really what we are talking about is that we do the inspection, but it is like a person who gets a house built.

If the house is not fine, you go in and say, no, I don't like it, I am not going to take possession of it. Then you have got to work and find out whose fault it was and that in fact there were mistakes made along the way.

Senator MATTINGLY. It said there that the DOD concurred with the criticisms given by the inspector general. Is that so?

Mr. KORB. Well, what we said was, yes, there have been problems in some of the things that have been built. We have not gotten a perfect product every time. What happens then is, there are formal legal procedures to determine who is at fault and who is responsible for the mistakes.

Senator MATTINGLY. We have not had time to go through the report, which I will be happy to do, because I am sure that the answers are probably there. I assume you already answered all of those questions by the GAO and the inspector general.

Mr. **Korb**. This is our inspector general report that we are talking about. What we said was that we would support the Navy. The services commented on that, and the Navy recommended that to deal with this problem we would have to revise the defense acquisition regulations and seek legislative relief to permit the construction agents to make final determinations of nonresponsibility.

In other words, we would have to come to the Congress to do that, but right now it is not up to the construction agent to say you should not have had this contract so it is really your fault. It is an adjudicative process that you have to go through.

Senator **Mattingly**. I will not get into the details until I have read it, but is there any move by the DOD to come forward in requesting legislation with respect to that?

Mr. **Korb**. Well, on the basis of this, we are getting ready to come forward and do that, but I do want to emphasize that the sample in this report in my view is not representative. We did make a statement to the inspector general and it has many projects that are quite old.

If you take a look at the procedures that the Corps of Engineers and the Naval Engineering Command have followed in recent years, I think that a lot of those problems are being corrected, and if they were to come back in 5 years from now and do another audit, they would find a substantial difference.

Senator **Mattingly**. I wish I would have had the same opportunity with the last guy who worked on my house in Georgia. We did not have you around to question him. [General laughter.]

Would you provide the committee with a sort of layman's definition of value engineering which was mentioned in the audit and which has been supported by the committee in the past? What are you doing in that area?

Mr. **Korb**. Well, basically what we are trying to do is, in addition to bricks and mortar, in the contracts, taking a look at some of the work that this particular person has done in the past, to take a look and see if the design that has been submitted can be improved upon.

In other words, what we are trying to do is make sure that the design that has been submitted to us is the best that we can get for the amount of money or whether we can get it cheaper.

Senator **Mattingly**. All right. I have one more question before I call on the President pro tem here.

TOXIC WASTES

A recent article in the U.S. News & World Report about toxic wastes says that it is turning up on military posts, which we already knew about.

While I am aware that the general cleanup of toxic wastes on military installations is done through the O&M account of the defense appropriation bill, the military construction program for such items as sewage treatment has been substantial in the past 10 years.

Could you just tell us briefly, tell the subcommittee what is the ongoing program within the DOD regarding toxic waste and how it applies to the Mil Con Program? What is the cost of the program, both in the past and in the future? And are we making progress in that pollution control area?

Mr. KORB. I believe we are making great progress. Your colleague, Senator Stevens, who is the chairman of the full committee, as you know, in 1984 established a separate fund, the Defense Environmental Restoration Fund, essentially, which is administered by the Department of Defense to basically clean up the toxic wastes that are at our facilities.

The total cost of completely cleaning up all of our facilities and making them environmentally sound is going to be somewhere between $5 and $10 billion. The program in the O&M account, the Environmental Restoration Program was $150 million in 1984 and went up to $300 million last year.

Now, in terms of the construction, in this year's construction budget we have eight projects totaling some $40 million for the construction of hazardous waste storage facilities and hazardous waste site cleanup. We use the O&M money to find out where the problem is and what is the best way to deal with it, and then we come to this committee for construction money for the solution.

Senator MATTINGLY. Thank you. I am going to turn now to my distinguished friend from South Carolina, and tell the Senator that I have already made my opening statement. You may make yours, and ask a few questions, and then we will go to Senator Bingaman, and we will try to use the 10-minute system to assure that all of our questions can get in.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee has a new staff member this year, and I would like to introduce him at this time. He is Mr. Russ Milnes. He is a West Point graduate. He has had considerable experience in various matters. He has been working at the Pentagon for the last 2 years. We are fortunate to have him to succeed Mr. Jim Smith, who did such a fine job on military construction here for 10 years.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleagues and Senator Mattingly, too, for helping me set up these joint hearings. That saves your time so you do not have to come before us and then also before the Appropriations Subcommittee.

Over the last several years, this committee has been able to support the request for the Department of Defense for increases in the military construction budget. In the last 2 years, we have authorized over $16.6 billion for facilities in support of new weapons systems, modernization of the workplace, and quality of life for our servicemen and women and their families.

I believe our Armed Forces are stronger, vital, and more ready now as a result. I believe this strength is essential if we are to protect and preserve the freedom we cherish. However, we must stop and take stock of the situation and ask ourselves, indeed, the American public is asking us, have we received our money's worth? Have we been good managers and good stewards?

This year the Congress is faced with difficult decisions. Our Nation is faced with a budget deficit of $215 billion that threatens our economic well being. It would be a mistake to ignore that fact.

Gentlemen, we are committed to turning that around. Painful decisions will need to be made. Your cooperation in this matter is key. This is not the time for you to sit on the sidelines. If we are to be the good managers of the Military Construction Program that we must be, then we cannot simply conduct business in the way we always have.

Increased productivity and efficiency is the product of innovation. While America has been a springboard of new ideas, this has not been translated with the same vigor into the Armed Forces. I have asked the Department to look at innovative ways of doing business, whether it be alternative construction techniques, management, or financial approaches.

If there are legislative roadblocks in your way, you let us know. We want to cooperate in every way we can. We must take steps to cooperate on the budget in view of the big deficit and also we must proceed to protect the armed services because our very freedom depends upon their ability to act at the appropriate time.

Mr. Chairman, I have a few questions here. When my 10 minutes are up, you may stop me.

Senator MATTINGLY. Thank you.

Senator THURMOND. Dr. Korb, your authorization request totals $10.4 billion I believe.

Mr. KORB. That is correct, sir.

Senator THURMOND. It is up 14 percent over last year?

Mr. KORB. I think it is a little bit more than that, sir.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator THURMOND. What is the Department's strategy for military construction and family housing? And how long will it take to implement this strategy.

Mr. KORB. Well, in terms of family housing, we look first to the private sector to provide it near the bases. If the private sector cannot do it on their own, we then like to move to what we call sections 801 and 802, which we are presently testing with congressional permission, which allows us to subsidize people who will build the houses either by guaranteeing rental or leasing it from them. Only when that is done do we seek to build the houses on the base through the Military Construction Program.

We put the houses in the areas in which you have the greatest housing shortages in the private sector or the cost of housing, even with the variable housing allowance so great that the average young man or young woman in the service would have a hard time getting a decent place to live.

Senator THURMOND. The second question is on model installations, and to save time you may answer that for the record.

Mr. KORB. Yes, sir, I would be happy to.

[The information follows:]

MODEL INSTALLATION PROGRAM

We feel the Model Installation Program is a tremendous success. It's a unique Defense initiative to test decentralized management. The benefits we're seeing are threefold: counter-productive, wasteful, and unnecessary regulations are being identified and purged; better ways to operate bases are being developed and promulgated; and, base commanders are demonstrating that they should have the authority to go along with their heavy responsibilities.

Participating installations have made over 3,000 requests to change rules and regulations to allow them to better operate. The vast majority have been approved. Some of these ideas have already been adopted Defense-wide, some Service-wide, and others are being tested at selected installations. We will be asking for legislative relief to test a small number of these ideas. Savings will probably result from this program, but more importantly, better use will be made of Defense dollars we spend.

Senator THURMOND. The third question is on innovative ideas. You can answer that for the record.

[The information follows:]

INNOVATIVE IDEAS

There are many other programs in the Department that are aimed at improving productivity. These include the Defense Regional Interservice Support Program, the Efficiency Review Program and the DoD Productivity Improvement Program which encompasses Productivity Enhancing Capital Investments, the DoD Gain Sharing Program and the Quality Circles Program. Some of the innovative ideas generated by the Model Installations Program will involve changing existing statutes. We will be submitting a legislative package for your review on these ideas. There is also an existing moratorium on Commercial Activities (OMB Circular A-76) studies of guard and firefighting services. The moratorium expires 30 September 1985. It precludes the Department from gaining efficiencies and savings from numerous routine firefighting and guard services at our installations. Our records show that the average A-76 study saves 30% of the original cost of the service without degrading performance.

Senator THURMOND. My fourth question is on third-party contracting. This committee has stressed the use of third-party financing of military construction in areas such as heating, power plants, and child care centers. Have you awarded any projects of this type?

Mr. KORB. Yes, we have. We have awarded a number of power plants, and I will furnish the specific ones for the record.

[The information follows:]

THIRD PARTY CONTRACTING

The Army has not awarded any projects where a third party is financing military construction, but this approach is being pursued for both child care centers and power plants. A request for proposal was issued in January, 1985, for contractors interested in building and operating three child care centers at Fort Lewis, Washington; responses are expected by July. The Army has also received the first proposals on a 60 million BTU wood fueled power plant at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, with a final review expected in the summer of 1985.

The Navy will receive power from it's geothermal resources at China Lake, CA and Fallon, NE under contracts signed in 1979 and 1983 respectively. The Navy has also signed a contract for 2.2 mega watts of power from a wind farm in Adak, Alaska, financed by third party capital. Delivery is scheduled to begin by October 1985. Requests for proposals for third party financing of a power plant expansion at Norfolk, VA and Child Care Centers at 29 Palms and San Diego, CA will be issued this summer. The Navy has three solicitation packages ready for shared energy savings projects at Naval Hospital Long Beach, CA, Naval Training Center Great Lakes, IL, and the Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico,VA. Legislation is required for these projects to be economically attractive to the private sector. A request for proposal is being issued this spring for a landfill methane recovery plant to generate steam and electricity for the Naval Air Station, Miramar, CA, and lastly, a power plant funded by the Navy is under construction at Norfolk, VA. This plant will ultimately burn refuse derived fuel provided by the

South Eastern Public Service Authority. The authority is raising its own funds to build a refuse collection and sorting facility from which the Navy will buy the fuel for the plant. Until the facility is built the Navy's plant will burn oil.

The Air Force has not awarded any projects for third party financing to date. They have been directed by the Congress to investigate the feasibility of using third party financing to construct heating and power plants prior to making a request for inclusion in the Military Construction Program (MCP).

As part of this directive, the Air Force was specifically required to pursue the use of third party financing for the heat and power plant projects at K.I. Sawyer and Chanute Air Force Bases. The K.I. Sawyer project is unsuitable for third party financing because of the contractual complexities involved. In addition, the scope of this project involves less than 50 percent of the heating plant. Third party financing negotiations are continuing for the central heating plant at Chanute AFB, IL. A decision is expected in June of this year as to whether a contract for this effort should be awarded.

The child care center at Bergstrom Air Force Base, TX, is the Air Force test site for third party financing. A draft statement of work is currently being prepared. It is expected that this effort will be completed by the end of May and issued for review by all appropriate Air Force agencies in June 1985.

CHILD CARE CENTERS

Senator THURMOND. In conference last year we supported your child care center projects, but agreed that we would not consider future child care projects unless you tested third-party contracting. In view of the fact that there has been no test, why have you submitted such projects in this year's program?

Mr. KORB. Well, we need the centers now. And we are also doing a test simultaneously, and the results are going to take a while, but the reason that we submitted it even with the congressional caution, if you will, is that we are in desperate need of the centers, and we are trying to deal this year with a lot of problems that have plagued military families, and that is very high up on the list of concerns.

Senator THURMOND. So you do not feel an obligation to carry out the mandate of Congress?

Mr. KORB. Well, we are pushing ahead with the tests, and we hope that we can have the results by the time you get ready to actually make the decisions.

Senator THURMOND. Do I understand that you are carrying out the mandate and are testing now?

Mr. KORB. Yes, we are.

Senator THURMOND. Has it been finished?

Mr. KORB. It is not finished.

Senator THURMOND. When will it be finished?

Mr. KORB. I hope it will be finished by the end of this fiscal year.

Senator THURMOND. And this fiscal year ends on October 1?

Mr. KORB. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. We will probably act on this bill before then.

Mr. KORB. I know that. I quite understand that. We are trying to push this as quickly as we can.

Senator THURMOND. I hope you can get the results by then, because I think it is important to determine this. We are simply doing this to decide which is more economical.

Mr. KORB. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. I am sure you can understand the reason for that.

Mr. **KORB**. Oh, I can understand that, and I would hope that you could understand the great need we have for these child care centers, sir.

DEVELOPMENT OF FORT DRUM

Senator **THURMOND**. I understand you intend to use a third-party concept on the development of Fort Drum for one of your light infantry divisions. Would you explain that?

Mr. **KORB**. Well, actually, the Army is deciding right now which is the best way to go at Fort Drum. The third party is one of the options. They have not made a definitive decision yet on that.

Senator **THURMOND**. While we are on the subject of Fort Drum, it is obvious that such a development is an expensive proposition whether it is done by military construction or third party financing. This is especially true since very little in the way of facilities already exist at Fort Drum.

What were the economic considerations in deciding on this location?

Mr. **KORB**. Well, the primary criteria for locating this division was to get it involved in an area in which it was likely to be used. We really do not have too many cold weather facilities, so that was one of the reasons that it went up to the Fort Drum area. The Army looked at all the factors, including operational as well as economic, in deciding where to locate the division, but the primary reason was operational, if you will. If it were strictly economic, it might well have gone some place else.

Senator **THURMOND**. It would be significantly less expensive to deploy the unit to an existing base.

Mr. **KORB**. Yes; it would.

Senator **THURMOND**. Unless you feel that it is overpowering that you put it where it has been suggested.

Mr. **KORB**. Well, there was a detailed analysis done of several locations in the United States. And on the basis of that analysis, looking at all the factors, including the economic as well as operational or military considerations, it was determined that Fort Drum would be the best answer given all of those factors.

HOMEPORTING

Senator **THURMOND**. The Navy plans to homeport an aircraft carrier and three battleship groups. I understand that you have selected Staten Island, NY, to homeport the battleship group and Everett, WA, for an aircraft carrier group.

What is the additional capital investment as well as additional operating costs to use those ports rather than ports already existing, and why not use existing port facilities?

Mr. **KORB**. Well, again, the operational consideration there is strategic dispersal of the fleet, to make sure that the fleet is in many places. In case there is an attack, a Pearl Harbor type attack, you do not wipe out the whole fleet. Staten Island will cost about $300 million. The cost in Everett, WA, will be about $600 million.

Senator **Thurmond**. That is $900 million you plan to spend. If you got into existing installations, we could save a lot of that money, could we not?

Mr. **Korb**. Well, not really, sir. You would have to add to the facilities already existing, places like San Diego or Norfolk are already pretty full. So it is a question not only of strategic dispersal. The fact of the matter is, you would have to put the facilities some place else. All of these factors were taken into consideration when these decisions were completed.

I might emphasize that the decision is to go to Staten Island. The Navy is now able to announce that because they have completed the environmental study. Everett, WA, is only an intention. The Navy has announced their intention to go there. They have not yet made a final decision because the environmental impact statement has not been completed.

Senator **Thurmond**. Is there a final decision to go to Staten Island?

Mr. **Korb**. Yes; the Navy has announced that they will go there subject, obviously, to getting congressional appropriations.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator **Thurmond**. Sections 801 and 802 of the fiscal year 1984 Military Construction Authorization Act permits you to enter into a leasing or rental guarantee for family housing. With your experience with the program to date, do you believe that it will ultimately be successful?

Mr. **Korb**. Especially 801, I have no doubt at all. It is very successful, particularly in Alaska; 802, I am optimistic about the success. I have some doubts, because I do not think it is applicable in every area. I think 802, which is the rental guarantees, will work better in some areas than others.

But I would say since you raised that, Senator, what we really need is the sunset provision on that removed, because the authority expires at the end of this fiscal year to continue that particular program.

Senator **Thurmond**. During the last several years, we authorized you to use bid savings to accomplish additional construction projects. Have you accomplished all of those projects?

Mr. **Korb**. Yes; we have.

Senator **Thurmond**. Have you had enough money in savings to accomplish all the projects that we placed in the bill?

Mr. **Korb**. Well, I believe that in 1985 obviously we will not know because the bids for the program are still coming in. We do not expect a great deal of savings.

In the years before that, we got more savings and we accomplished most of the projects, like in 1984 all of the savings that we got from that are already under contract. For 1985, it is too early to say, but I do not expect a great deal of additional savings in 1985, because the bids are coming in much closer to the estimates.

Senator **Thurmond**. And you do not expect to generate savings this year?

Mr. **Korb**. I would say probably not, because I think with the experience we have had in the last couple of years, our actual estimates are much closer to the experience in the construction industry.

Senator THURMOND. If you will place in the record then your bid experience in fiscal 1985, that would be helpful.

Mr. KORB. I will, sir.

[The information follows:]

BID EXPERIENCE IN FISCAL YEAR 1985

Our experience for the first quarter of fiscal year 1985 is that current working estimates at contract awards are 93 percent of the programmed amount. This is considerably closer to the programmed amount than we have experienced in recent years.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MATTINGLY. Thank you.

Senator Bingaman?

Senator BINGAMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BASE CLOSINGS

Let me start by asking a question or two about your plans on base closings. I saw that Senator Goldwater had some intentions in that regard, and evidently the Secretary of Defense would like to get additional emergency authority in that respect. Senator Goldwater and the Secretary jointly announced a list of 22 installations that in their view could be closed without affecting the national security.

What is the Defense Department's plans, timetable, and basis for that action?

Mr. KORB. Well, Senator, the Department is constantly reviewing our bases. What we have discovered as we review our base structure is that if we determine that a base is excess, because of existing laws a couple of things happen.

One is, we have to announce our intention to close it, go through an environmental impact study, which could take several years and could be tied up in court for quite a while.

Second, we have to come to the Congress to get money to close the base, because we have to move the people, we have to get money for the study, we have to clean up the base.

Our feeling was that unless we could get from the Congress a reasonable assurance that we could waive some of these provisions and could be given the money, it made no sense to announce a base closure list if the citizens in that particular area are all upset for no good purpose because it would never happen or it would take so long.

So, the purpose of the legislation is to give us the ability to move quickly in this area if Congress is so willing, and then the second part of this list that Senator Goldwater mentioned, these are the types and kinds of facilities we feel we could do without if two things happened, that legislation was passed to waive the waiting time, and second, if in fact we got the money up front to do it.

Senator BINGAMAN. So I take it that you really are listing these in an illustrative type of way. You are not proposing that the Congress take action with regard to this particular list this year. Am I wrong?

Mr. KORB. No, sir. In fact, that list that Senator Goldwater published in the Congressional Record said on it, this is not a Defense Department list. This is not a request for base closures.

Senator BINGAMAN. And you are not requesting the money from the Congress——

Mr. KORB. We are not requesting the money——

Senator BINGAMAN [continuing]. In order to go forward with any base closures?

Mr. KORB. We are not, but my understanding is that the bill has been put before the Senate to waive the other restrictions that would take us so long to close bases.

Senator BINGAMAN. So once that is considered and passed, then you would presumably come back and request funds to close specific bases.

Mr. KORB. That is correct.

Senator BINGAMAN. Let me ask on the same issue that the chairman was asking about here, this article or this report that was done by the General Accounting Office. In the newspaper account of that, it states that the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the Army Corps of Engineers have relied on contractors to inspect their own work since 1961.

What happened in 1961?

Mr. KORB. Actually it was 1960. The Army Corps of Engineers and Naval Facilities Command, commonly inspected a contractor's supplies, qualified his craftsmen, laid out his work, and scheduled his work force, and in effect we then were assuming responsibility for the final product, because if it turned out it didn't work, the contractor would say, well, you are the person who certified it.

So, what we do now is, we inspect it at the end. We do not manage it for the contractor. And the article the way it was written gave kind of a misleading view. It was like we stopped inspecting. Now, the contractor does his own preliminary inspection, if you will, and we do the final inspection, and the contractor inspection is not in lieu of the Government's but in addition to it.

Senator BINGAMAN. So, in 1960 then did you adopt a new regulation or a new procedure? What happened?

Mr. KORB. It was a new procedure, because the experience we found was that if we did all those things, we qualified the craftsmen, inspected the supplies, and did a sort of critical path analysis, and then there turned out to be something wrong, he would say, well, it is your fault. If you let me do it my way, I would not have these problems.

So now we let him do it his way. He does that inspection. He has to certify to us that he has done all of those things, and then before we take control of this we do the final inspection, and then if something is wrong he cannot say, well, you made me do it, because he had the choice.

Senator BINGAMAN. So in your view, then, the procedure that was adopted in 1960 is the proper procedure, and you are going to continue forward with it?

Mr. KORB. That is correct. It seems to me a commonsense procedure.

Senator **Bingaman**. There is no plan to alter that procedure in light of this new report or in any way to change it?

Mr. **Korb**. Not that particular procedure.

RECOVERING MONEY FROM CONTRACTORS

Senator **Bingaman**. Is there a track record of recovering money from contractors when you do a final inspection and they do not measure up?

Mr. **Korb**. Yes; there is. The problem that you have is something like this. Let us say it turns out not to be what it should be. They may claim that the reason it did not turn out that way was, we suggested changes, because, you know, it takes us a while to get things done. But if we can prove that it is shoddy workmanship, and there are procedures for determining that, then, yes, we do recover the money. But it takes a long time.

Senator **Bingaman**. Could you perhaps get to the committee a listing of the instances, say, in the last 10 years, the number of cases?

Mr. **Korb**. Yes, sir, I would be happy to.

[The information follows:]

RECOVERING MONEY FROM CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS

There are procedures for recovering money from contractors who don't perform satisfactorily. However, the focus of our construction contract management system is to have the contractor correct deficiencies rather than pay money. The process works as follows: when we find a contractor error during construction we require the contractor to fix it at no cost to the government. During the final acceptance inspection we list all the construction deficiencies. This list is reviewed by the contractor and agreed to by both parties. The cost required to fix the items on the list is withheld from the contractor's final payment until he satisfactorily completes the corrections. If for some reason the contractor cannot or will not make the corrections, we then have the bonding company which posted the performance bond (a requirement on all our contracts) either complete the work or provide the funds to complete the work. If a latent defect under warranty is discovered subsequent to final acceptance inspection, the contractor is liable for correcting the defect. It is in the contractors interest to correct deficiencies because he gets paid more quickly and he gets a satisfactory rating. The system works for the government because we get a complete facility quickly. Detailed lists of these types of deficiency corrections are not kept at OSD or Service Headquarters. In order to complete such a list we would have to conduct a project by project audit for which sufficient time was not available.

Mr. **Korb**. But I would like to point out that only 5 percent of the additional costs are shoddy workmanship. The rest result from design changes, unanticipated things. I mean, after all, some of the things we build are pretty sophisticated, and are pushing the state of the art, and you have to make adjustments as you go along.

Senator **Bingaman**. OK. If you could get that list to us, I think that would be good.

Mr. **Korb**. I would be happy to.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Senator **Bingaman**. Let me ask about medical facilities. That was a large item in the budget we approved last year, and it is a fairly large item again this year. In your view, how is the work of this hospital sizing panel going that we asked to be established last year?

Mr. KORB. I think it is going reasonably well. This is chaired not by my office, but the Congress directed the Assistant Secretary of Health Affairs to chair it, and my understanding in talking to Dr. Mayer is, they were not able to meet the time constraints which were laid on them, and went back to the Congress and asked for some more time, because it is a little bit more complex and will take more time to do it.

We have provided them professional construction expertise, but they have people with medical backgrounds obviously looking into the other areas.

Senator BINGAMAN. What about the need for medical facilities at some of these new facilities, your new installations you are planning to build, like Fort Drum, for example? Is that a major expenditure that we are going to be saddled with as part of the cost of really opening this new facility?

Mr. KORB. We try to the extent that we can to make use of existing facilities. For example, in the New York City area, at Stapleton, there is a hospital right up the road from it that was once part of the Public Health Service. It is, I think, called Bailey-Seton Hospital.

And because of provisions in the law, they have to treat our people, and in fact they are going to reserve a wing of the hospital for us. At Fort Drum, which is an existing facility, they have certain medical facilities there because it is a training base primarily for reserves.

We will take a look at what is in the local community, take a look at the people we have and the amount of dependents that come, and there will be some additional expenditures for medical facilities there. I do not know the exact number offhand, but the Army will have to come to Congress as part of their overall plan after we approve it to ask you for facilities in that particular area.

DEVELOPMENT OF NAVY PORTS

Senator BINGAMAN. Senator Thurmond had asked about the plans to develop some additional ports. Is the same thing true there? You had indicated to him that there is $900 million approximately going to be required to get Staten Island and Everett, WA, in shape to perform this other function? Does that include medical facilities?

Mr. KORB. Yes, it does, and as I mentioned at Stapleton, there will be no medical facilities because of the Bailey-Seton Hospital, which is two blocks up from the Stapleton Port.

Out in the Seattle area, you already have a naval base there, the Sand Point Naval Base. The plan is to use the existing facilities there. Now, it might require more doctors, and maybe some minor additions, but that is the plan.

Senator BINGAMAN. Let me ask about this report I just received. I think it is fresh off the press. It is a GAO report on the cost effectiveness of small hospitals. It has some recommendations, one of which is that we should try to avoid the need to construct or renovate some of the small hospitals now included in DOD's 5-year construction plans.

Are you familiar with this report, and do you agree with the conclusions and recommendations of it?

Mr. KORB. I am not familiar with the report, and I think this is a subject that the group to which you referred before is examining. I expect when that group has finished its study, that the plan we have now will be modified, the 5-year plan that we presented last year.

Senator BINGAMAN. If you are planning to modify the 5-year plan once that panel is through, what is your position as far as what we in these two subcommittees should be doing with the requests for medical facility construction that you submitted to us this year? Should we also wait for that panel to review those?

Mr. KORB. No, Senator. I think that this year's program, the ones that got in there are ones that we are fairly confident that the analysis will not overturn, in other words, in this particular year's program.

Senator BINGAMAN. To your knowledge nothing that is in this GAO report—you have not had a chance to really go over it then?

Mr. KORB. No, I have not.

Senator BINGAMAN. Maybe you could review it at your leisure and then advise us if there is anything in it that would cause you to rethink any of the requests you have made to us in this year's military construction budget.

Mr. KORB. Fine.

Senator BINGAMAN. Thank you.

[The information referred to follows:]

GAO REPORT ON MEDICAL FACILITIES

Projects currently included in the medical portion of the FY 1986 military construction program are in compliance with GAO recommendations contained in their report "DoD Should Adopt a New Approach to Analyze the Cost Effectiveness of Small Hospitals," as modified by DoD suggested changes and are projects appropriately submitted for Congressional funding. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs will continue to evaluate future medical construction projects case-by-case, based upon a facility's mission requirements, medical readiness and cost-effectiveness (including use of economic analyses and appropriate sizing models).

Senator MATTINGLY. Senator Sasser missed his plane earlier today, and will, therefore, be a little late. He has some questions that he would like to submit to you for the record.

Mr. KORB. I would be happy to answer them.

DEFENSE FACILITIES REPLACEMENT

Senator MATTINGLY. Dr. Korb, the budget request this year is seeking $33 million for a new line item called defense facilities replacement. Please explain this to the committee in some detail. We are sort of interested in what this $33 million is going to be used for and what the future appropriations are that are being requested in that particular area.

Mr. KORB. Essentially what we are trying to do with this is have a fund so that people can get rid of particular parts of the bases that they do not need, get money from this fund in order to build a replacement some place else.

We would hope that as a result of the fact that we sell part of this base, return it to the local tax rolls, that in effect this program would be a good program for the Government. In other words, the benefits to the Treasury would outweigh the money that we put into this fund, and keep in mind what we are trying to do is give people incentives to get rid of unnecessary things.

The problem is right now that if I want to have—I have a base with some old barracks, or I have a lot of property that I do not need, but I have a few things on there that I need. I do not have the money in my own budget to try to rebuild those.

So what we are saying is that the defense fund, the services can come to us and say OK, we will sell this, and then you give us the money and we will build a few barracks some place else on that base.

Senator MATTINGLY. How did you come up with the figure $33 million?

Mr. KORB. This was based on our estimate of what we felt would be, given what we know; because we have done a survey of all the bases and everything, of what we know that would be reasonable to expect the services to ask for.

Now, if they do not ask for it, we will not spend it.

Senator MATTINGLY. How did they come up with the idea of picking up a new item like that? I just do not follow that.

Mr. KORB. Well, what it was was, what I have attempted to do——

Senator MATTINGLY. What is the difference between that and a contingency fund?

Mr. KORB. What I have attempted to do since I have been in this job is to give people the incentive to do the right thing that in the long term will save the Government money. Too often what happens is, we focus only on the year that we are dealing with, and the Defense Resources Board in 1982 established this account to pay the up front cost of worthwhile projects that would yield significant savings.

The up front expenses are repaid with the savings resulting from the completed projects. When the account is repaid then the services and the defense agencies can obtain the savings that accrue in the outyears, and in this year's program, which we have laid out for you, we have got $32.8 million as the figure.

Senator MATTINGLY. It probably will not survive the line item veto by this committee. In last year's appropriation bill, my amendment on the expenditure of funds for the NATO infrastructure account was approved by the Congress and you will recall the point of the amendment was to insist that the recoupment of nearly $250 million which the United States provided for so-called prefinance NATO eligible projects be forthcoming from the NATO infrastructure account or the U.S. portion of that account could not be obligated. We used a ratio of four to one for the recoupment process.

Give me some idea of what impact this amendment has had on the U.S. ability to get recoup and process moving, and when will the U.S. prefinancing be recouped from the NATO infrastructure account?

Mr. KORB. I would say that your committee's efforts plus the efforts of lots of other people have helped us to get more recoupments than we estimated.

For example, a year ago before this committee we were saying that we would recoup only $12 million in 1984. We actually collected twice that amount, $24 million. We expect to get $15 million in 1985.

Senator MATTINGLY. Now, you say you came before this committee and said you were only going to recoup $12 million?

Mr. KORB. That is the estimate that we gave you last year.

Senator MATTINGLY. Let me go ahead. I do not think that is exactly correct, but that is all right.

Mr. KORB. I know that you did not like the estimate, but that was the——

Senator MATTINGLY. I thought the estimate was somewhere between $30 and $40 million, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. KORB. Well, for 1985, now, we estimated $15 million. I guess we are mixing up our years here because, you know, 1985 is not over.

Senator MATTINGLY. Yes, when they mix up the years, they start referring to them as slices, I think, which really confuses it.

Mr. KORB. We estimated $15 million for 1985. We do not know, because 1985 is not over. The year for which we have the data is 1984. We estimated $12 million. We actually collected $24 million. OK, what we have, of the $600 million that has been prefinanced, we have recouped now $350 million.

Senator MATTINGLY. So we are still at $250 million?

Mr. KORB. That is correct.

Senator MATTINGLY. Well, what is the plan to recoup, though, and when are we going to start gaining on it?

Mr. KORB. I think we are gaining on it. There is $32 million programmed in slice 36 which is calendar year 1985, that is the first year of the new program. Remember that we were able to get the whole infrastructure program to be larger, and so we expect that to pick up. I mean, we went from 12, which we estimated, to 24. I would imagine that the estimates over the next 6 years will go up proportionately.

Senator MATTINGLY. I have heard that saying. I forget who told me the same story about the next 6 years. I am still worried about this year, I guess, and last year I was worried about last year.

Mr. KORB. That is correct. As I say, last year we got twice as much as we estimated.

Senator MATTINGLY. Well, I will have to go back through my records on that. I really do not recall the testimony on that, but I know last year is when we put in an amendment, and I do recall we were talking about the amendment back then, the information that you had, that we were not recouping what we thought was going to be coming in. I do recall that.

Mr. KORB. I do not think we will be able to conform completely to that amendment. I would say we are getting better, but not as good as you would like.

Senator MATTINGLY. All right. Do you expect all of the prefinancing to be recouped at the end of the 6-year period which begins with next slice then?

Mr. **Korb**. Expect it? I would hope so. I cannot give you any guarantees, but I would hope so, because we have just gotten a significant increase in the fund. But, I cannot tell you what other operational considerations might come up to compete for that.

Senator **Mattingly**. Do we charge interest on that money?

Mr. **Korb**. Not that I know of.

Senator **Mattingly**. Probably not. Probably the devaluation of $250 million, if we hang onto it long enough, it will probably be worth nothing by the time we get it back.

Mr. **Korb**. I understand what you are saying, Senator, but I think it is important to keep in mind what has happened to that fund. There has been a large increase in that fund, and the United States gets a significant benefit from the fund. In other words, we pay about 27 percent, and the best I can estimate is that the benefits to us are about twice as much in terms of what they do.

Senator **Mattingly**. As you know, what we are trying to do is to force the participation of NATO.

Mr. **Korb**. I understand that, and I am optimistic that if at the end of 6 years something untoward does not happen, we will have recouped all of our prefinancing, and in the 1986 budget, to the best of my knowledge, there is no prefinancing.

Senator **Mattingly**. I have one last question. I understand that there are no projects that are included in this budget request that are prefinanced for future NATO programs. Does that mean that because of the growth in NATO programs the prefinancing will not be necessary in the future?

Mr. **Korb**. Again, as we can see the situation right now.

Senator **Mattingly**. Thank you.

Senator Thurmond?

BASE CLOSURES

Senator **Thurmond**. Dr. Korb, I believe Secretary Weinberger and Senator Goldwater made a joint statement on base closures. Several bases were described as candidates for realignment. Do you have a definite plan for closing these bases except those which you have said?

Mr. **Korb**. No, Senator. What we are trying to say is that if we intend to close bases, two things have to happen. First of all, we would have to have a waiver of the legislation because right now we cannot close a base——

Senator **Thurmond**. In the event you get the waiver of the legislation, how long would it take you?

Mr. **Korb**. If we have the waiver of the legislation, they can be closed within 1 year.

Senator **Thurmond**. I see. If you do not have the waiver, then how long would it take?

Mr. **Korb**. At least 3 years, and maybe never.

Senator **Thurmond**. At least 3 years?

Mr. **Korb**. At least 3.

Senator **Thurmond**. What would the savings be from these 22 bases?

Mr. **Korb**. Well, roughly, if we were able to get $2.5 billion to spend in fiscal year 1986, within 3 years after the base closed, we would begin to get annual savings of $500 million.

Senator **Thurmond**. $500 million a year?

Mr. **Korb**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. But to close them will cost you $2.5 billion?

Mr. **Korb**. $2.5 billion.

Senator **Thurmond**. Why does it cost so much to close them?

Mr. **Korb**. Well, because we have to move the people. In certain cases we have to move part of the facilities, because some of these bases do have things on there which are still being done.

It is not economical to keep the whole base closed. We have to clean up the bases. We have to pay the cost of cleaning them up so that they can be turned over to the appropriate authority.

[Additional information follows:]

BASE CLOSURES

The $2.5 billion cited as the one-time cost of closing about 20 installations was an estimate of the cost of relocating people and equipment and designing and constructing facilities at new locations. The figure is an approximation because the specific installations to which missions would be moved should the bases on the list be closed have not been determined. Alternate sites were not designated because the list furnished Senator Goldwater was provided solely as an illustration of the types of bases that might be considered for closure if Congress were to pass expediting legislation and if required relocation, design and construction funds were to be added to the Defense request. Identifying those sites would require considerable study. A proper analysis of each potential closure candidate, to include deriving realistic estimates of construction costs at alternative receiving locations, would require six months of full-time work. Central to such a study is whether closing certain bases, and possibly selling the land, will produce substantial savings within an acceptable timeframe.

Question. What is your criteria for base closure?

Answer. The fundamental criterion used to determine whether a military base is a candidate for closing is whether its people and equipment can be relocated to an installation with sufficient land and facilities to assume its mission without compromising operational capability. A principal consideration in this process is whether the funds required to finance the relocation costs and construction of facilities at the new site can be made available, and if so, whether closing the base, and possibly selling its land, will produce substantial savings within an acceptable timeframe.

Each of the Services strives to maintain a base structure that can support operational and training requirements, accommodate future force deployments, maximize the use of multi-mission installations, and respond to unprogrammed force beddowns. Therefore, not all military installations are considered each time base realignments are explored. Previous actions to consolidate, reduce, realign and close bases have produced an efficient and responsive base structure. Also, the requirements at most installations are relatively fixed because they support stable missions. While most bases experience variations in workload, the need for their land and physical plants continues.

Additionally, base realignment proposals are very time sensitive. A list of candidates drafted at any point in time must be regarded as temporary since the conditions influencing its formulation are themselves temporary. For example, changes in missions, force structure or the budget can cause significant changes in realignment proposals. Additionally, once a major construction program to accommodate a realigned mission is undertaken at a new location, termination is uneconomical.

The specific criteria used during this and other realignment exercises are:

a. Mission requirements and the impact of potential force turbulence on operational effectiveness.

b. Availability and condition of facilities at the new location.

c. Potential to accommodate contingency and future force requirements at the new location.

d. Capital investment at the present location.

e. Budgetary implications of the proposal.

f. Extent and timing of potential cost savings.

g. Economic impact on the community.
h. Community support at the new location.
i. Environmental impact.
j. Impact on other Services/agencies.
k. Implementation period.

Question. Do you have any other candidate bases?

Answer. The Defense Department has not identified any bases as candidates for closure in FY 1986. Once the legislation intended to shorten the closure process and expedite savings is passed, the Department will propose a substantial base closure list.

Senator THURMOND. Who would pay the cost of closing and cleanup? Would you do that or GSA?

Mr. KORB. Yes, sir; we would have to do that.

Senator THURMOND. So GSA would reap the bonanza then. You would pay the cost of closing, and they would get the land and sell it.

Mr. KORB. That is correct. The Federal Government would. But we would not in the Defense Department get it directly unless again we changed the legislation.

Senator THURMOND. Has there been any case where you closed a base and allowed the Defense Department to use that money from the sale of the land?

Mr. KORB. Well, we have occasionally, not a closing of a base, selling parts of bases, where through the efforts of Senator Tower a couple of years ago we were able to get some of that money, use it for relocation, and then kind of split the proceeds with the Treasury at the end.

Senator THURMOND. I see. Have you estimated the value of closing these 22 bases? What it would bring?

Mr. KORB. No, we have not, and that is not included in the calculations. Obviously, when you took that into account, it would make it more economically feasible to close those bases.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, sell that land and use that money for the new bases that you are advocating, do you think it would balance each other?

Mr. KORB. It would come close.

Senator THURMOND. Come close. That would save appropriating new money then.

Mr. KORB. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. Anything we can do to avoid appropriating new money, this is a good time to do it.

Do you have any particular criteria for closing a base?

Mr. KORB. Our criteria for closing a base is obviously a base in which the mission is going to be dropped, where the base just has one mission that could be moved to another base, and a base could have a multiplicity of missions. Those are primarily the criteria that we use.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, if you close these 22 bases, the work could be carried on somewhere else——

Mr. KORB. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND [continuing]. Without any inefficiency or jeopardizing any particular purpose.

Mr. KORB. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. Do you have any other bases that are candidates for closing?

Mr. **Korb**. We constantly review our base structure, and the answer to that would change almost from month to month.

Senator **Thurmond**. I see. As time goes by, you may have other candidates.

Mr. **Korb**. That is correct.

Senator **Thurmond**. Is this all you have right now, or is this just the first group?

Mr. **Korb**. That is just illustrative of the type of things we would like to do.

Senator **Thurmond**. I see.

I have a question about family housing—would you answer that for the record?

Mr. **Korb**. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

FAMILY HOUSING FOR "INELIGIBLES"

Senator **Thurmond**. Recently, OSD made the decision to program family housing for E-4s and below under 2 years service. What will be the financial impact of this decision? Does your program include these in the calculation of your housing deficit? What priority will this program be given?

Mr. **Korb**. The policy to allow the Services to construct or acquire family housing for personnel in pay grades E-3 and below could result in an estimated $1.1 billion cost if housing is built to offset the total deficit. The actual impact will depend on the extent that the Services program construction in lieu of long-term leasing or rental guarantee to meet their deficits.

This year's program includes only ten housing units to be built specifically for E-3's and below. The calculation of deficits identifies the number of E-3s and below separately.

The Services will determine where to build and for what pay grades, but will probably attempt to reduce the deficit for E-4s and above before significantly reducing the deficits for E-3s and below.

Senator **Thurmond**. Would you identify those projects in this year's request that support the President's strategic defense initiative?

Mr. **Korb**. To the best of my knowledge there are no construction projects in this year's budget that relate to the President's strategic defense initiative.

Senator **Thurmond**. I see. What is the basis of your NATO infrastructure cost estimate?

Mr. **Korb**. Essentially what happens is, the U.S. mission to NATO estimates this year's NATO expenditure rate, and then calculates our share, and we have a fixed share of around 27 percent.

Senator **Thurmond**. What is the status of your recoupment for U.S. prefinanced projects?

Mr. **Korb**. We prefinanced $600 million, and we have recouped $350 million. We expect to get another $15 million in calendar year 1985.

Senator **Thurmond**. I have a question on Central America if you would answer that for the record. Identify those projects in this year's request that are for Central America.

[The information follows:]

The only projects in Central America are the following projects in Panama:

Corozal:	
Barracks modernization	$4,550
Heating, ventilation, air-conditioning systems modifications	930
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,200

Various locations: Family housing improvements	3,893
Howard Air Force Base:	
Add to aircraft apron	21,000
Facility energy improvements	2,172

Senator **Thurmond**. During my recent visit to the Far East, I was briefed that the political situation in the Philippines was tenuous. What is your assessment of the situation, and will this have an impact on the U.S. Forces there? And would you identify those projects in this year's request that support U.S. Forces in the Philippines?

[The information follows:]

Naval Air Station, Cubi Point: Maintenance hangar	$19,200
Naval Magazine, Subic Bay: Fire protection	250
Naval Ship Repair Facility, Subic Bay:	
Shipfitting shops	4,070
Wharf electrical distribution system improvements	9,200
Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay: Family housing, new construction (300 units)	24,180
Clark Air Base:	
Add to and alter maintenance management and operations facilities	1,750
Add to and alter water distribution system	800
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	3,650
Consolidated support facilities, phase II	4,400
Emergency backup power	2,800
Security and safety improvements	1,650
Family housing, new construction (450 units)	37,900
Family housing improvements	2,343
Clark Air Base: High school (Wagner)	7,190

Mr. **Korb**. I think, Senator, we have to put that very, very important question in——

Senator **Thurmond**. If there is anything you would rather not say, because of the political situation or that might cause embarrassment to our Government in your statement, just let me know.

Mr. **Korb**. I think it is important to keep in mind a couple of things. It does not appear at this time that we will have to leave that part of the world in the foreseeable future, so we do expect to be there for a long time.

Under the current agreement, we have unhampered use of the bases until 1991, and at that point the agreement reverts to a continuation with a right to cancel on one year's notice by either side.

I think people have said that if another party were to come to power, we might be asked to leave. I think in considering that question we need to keep in mind that the United States is the second largest employer in the Philippines.

And our bases account for some $300 million a year of infusion into the Philippines economy, that our presence there provides a guarantee of external security in a very volatile region.

Our economic aid to the Philippines is generous and would be hard to duplicate in any other arrangement.

Senator **Thurmond**. Our presence there is a significant factor in the economy of the Philippines.

Mr. **Korb**. Yes, it is.

Senator **Thurmond**. I want to ask you a question about repeal of Davis-Bacon. We had a vote in the Senate several years ago and it failed to pass by a few votes. I have felt for a long time it would save a lot of money. And I have advocated for repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act for many years.

What is your estimate of the cost of Davis-Bacon as a percentage of the cost of construction?

Mr. **Korb**. Essentially the cost of Davis-Bacon as we expect it to be administered is about $168 million. Our budget accounts for another $112 million in savings that we anticipate these reforms, to be administered by the Department of Labor in terms of how they do the surveys and what they count in the surveys, will produce.

So, if those reforms were not being implemented, the total cost of Davis-Bacon for construction would be $280 million. Our budget that you have before you, our estimate assumes that those reforms will be implemented. That will save $112 million, and so the total left is $168 million.

Senator **Thurmond**. $168 million would be saved if we repeal Davis-Bacon?

Mr. **Korb**. That is correct, total repeal.

Senator **Thurmond**. My time is up. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Mattingly**. Senator Bingaman?

Senator **Bingaman**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just had a couple of other items I wanted to ask about.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

On page 5 of your testimony, you have a statement there that I just want a little more explanation on. You say that Tactical Air Command saved $1.7 billion on planes that did not crash and saved the lives of 115 aviators.

I just wondered how you calculate the number of planes that did not crash as the result of a particular installation or improvement in facilities. That is something I had not been aware that we could calculate.

Mr. **Korb**. What you are talking about is, you have historical data, and you look at the accident rate historically, and the way we calculated that is, the accident rate was reduced from 7.5 per 100,000 hours down to two.

So, what we are saying is, if you had done nothing and kept going as you were, and your accident rate had remained the same, you would have had that many more planes crash.

Senator **Bingaman**. And the only thing that changed between the first and the second figure was the new facility?

Mr. **Korb**. I would say that was one of the major things. There were other things, obviously. There were intangibles that you cannot deal with. You have leadership, I think. In the Tactical Air Command you had a superb leader, a man by the name of General Creech. When I spoke to him, his statement was that the improvement was due in large part to the improvement in facilities. Those were his words.

Senator **Bingaman**. But that would include all of the facilities, the housing, the general improvement in facilities for the Air Force?

Mr. **Korb**. Yes, in this case particularly for the Tactical Air Command.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Senator BINGAMAN. OK. Let me ask about one of the medical facilities that we are being asked to fund this year and just ask you to give me the justification for it. That is the new hospital at Annapolis. We have had Annapolis for a long time.

And I guess they have not felt the need for a hospital over there, at least more than they presently have. I notice that there is a request to build a 20-bed hospital at Annapolis. What is the justification for that?

Mr. KORB. I think all of these requests are scrutinized by our health affairs people, and they have said to us that given the population of Annapolis, given the other changes in the Academy in terms of the expansion that has occurred over the last decade, given the state of medical facilities in the surrounding area, they felt that this would be justified.

Senator BINGAMAN. Now, is that the expansion of the student population that you are referring to, or the expansion of the retired population? What are we talking about?

Mr. KORB. Well, it would be obviously the student population, I would say. Fifteen years ago the academies went from about a level of 1,000 to 4,000. All of the academies did. There was a large expansion in the academies. Then obviously since the facilities also serve our retired population, which over that time has gone from something like 200,000 to 1.4 million—I do not know the exact demographics in the Annapolis area—that our health affairs people said, yes, this can be justified on the basis of the medical needs for which the Congress holds them responsible for providing.

Senator BINGAMAN. So in your view it is justified both by the increase in the number of students and the increase in the number of retirees in that area?

Mr. KORB. Yes, and I guess another factor that you have to keep in mind is, our Champus payments have been held level, so that is another thing where people entitled to military medical care go into the private sector, and there has been a lid put on those. That is another factor that would go in here.

Senator BINGAMAN. And in your view, the other medical facilities in reasonably close proximity to Annapolis cannot meet the need?

Mr. KORB. I would say that given everything I know about the situation, and just based on the discussions with people in the health affairs area, the 20-bed hospital is necessary to provide the care both for the active people there and the retired people in the area.

Senator BINGAMAN. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MATTINGLY. We have two more witnesses, I believe, to come before us, and I would like for everybody to submit the balance of their questions for the record. Let us go now to General Lawrence.

Senator THURMOND. I have a few questions on burdensharing, Mr. Chairman and I would ask that they be answered for the record.

Senator MATTINGLY. Yes. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

BURDENSHARING

Senator THURMOND. This committee believes strongly that the Allies must increase their support of U.S. forces in NATO and take over more of the collective defense burden. What have you done to encourage such support?

Mr. KORB. The Department of Defense continues to take every opportunity to press the allies to increase defense budgets, host nation support, and their participation in common funded programs. Much of the effort takes place within the many NATO committees that are represented by all the nations and deal with a wide range of requirements and issues including fuel storage and distribution, infrastructure, logistics, armaments, communications, and nuclear affairs.

Senator THURMOND. What successes have you had?

Mr. KORB. After lengthy negotiations, the NATO allies agreed to a $7.2 billion six year fund ceiling for the NATO Infrastructure program. A significant portion of this commonly-funded construction program will be devoted to facilities for U.S. reinforcement forces and will include airfield facilities, aircraft shelters, and a wide range of storage for prepositioned material Agreement to this ceiling, which represents a 56% increase in programming over the previous period, is a significant achievement considering the economic and political problems of several of the member nations and the emphasis on U.S. requirements.

Acceptance by four NATO nations to field the Ground Launched Cruise Missile (GLCM) and Pershing II in the face of social and political opposition in each of the countries.

Although NATO and U.S. MILCON funds were available for construction, the host nations absorbed costs associated with land acquisition, roads, utilities, and project management. (e.g. Belgium to provide land at national expense for U.S. housing and schools).

Recognition by the Government of Italy of land requirements for U.S. Navy facilities which must move out of seismically active areas in Naples. Negotiations are currently underway.

Despite some dramatic economic fluctuations in several of the NATO countries, bilateral agreements with the U.S. remain in force. These agreements provide a wide range of services and assistance and in the majority of instances are extremely beneficial to U.S. interests.

Senator THURMOND. What opportunities do you see for American contractors overseas on U.S. financed construction?

Mr. KORB. For the past several months, all U.S. funded construction projects in Europe over $5 million have been advertised in the Commerce Business Daily (CBD) in order to promote greater participation by U.S. contractors. Additionally, all NATO funded infrastructure projects over $5 million have been reflected in the CBD as well. Recently, U.S. construction agents in Europe, the Department of Commerce, and a newly-established Ombudsman's Office within DoD have been working a coordinated effort to disseminate information on construction opportunities, international competitive bidding procedures, and host nation requirements. While we have received considerable interest in European construction, it remains to be seen if U.S. contractors will bid competively against host nation firms; there are six U.S. companies currently bidding on a $17 million runway project in Turkey. U.S. companies must also accept the costs of establishing an office in each of the countries, and coping with national regulations, laws, language, licensing procedures, and building codes.

Senator MATTINGLY. General, would you go ahead with your statement, please? If you would like to brief it, it would be helpful. If you do not want to, just go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. RICHARD D. LAWRENCE, USA, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

General LAWRENCE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am very pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you at this session. My purpose is to discuss the fiscal year 1986 military construction program for the National Defense University at Fort McNair in Washington.

We have submitted a statement for the record, and if you will, sir, I just might summarize my main points in about 7 or 8 minutes. I know you are very busy, and this might save the committee some time.

Senator MATTINGLY. Certainly. We would appreciate it.

General LAWRENCE. Sir, I am here to represent a cogent need for military construction at the National Defense University, specifically the construction of an academic and library building that we do not have.

FORT MC NAIR

The construction plan is in two parts, first, the acquisition of 10.5 acres of land adjacent to Fort McNair and considered excess by the General Services Administration, then the construction of an edifice on that land for an academic and library facility.

To do this, we are asking for $4.2 million to purchase the land and for $25 million to construct the facility in fiscal year 1986. I believe that all of you are familiar with the vital importance of the National Defense University to professional military education in the national security establishment.

The National Defense University is responsible to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for providing senior and intermediate professional military education on joint and combined planning and operations.

We have several additional major missions which call for the conduct of critical research and analysis in support of the national defense establishment, for the development and conduct of courses on information resources management for the Department of Defense, and the responsibility for continuing joint education requirements for general and flag officers.

Our graduates, both military and civilian, are from all of the armed services, from the State Department, and from many of the other Government agencies. They will succeed to the most senior positions in the national security establishment.

The National Defense University then is a significant national security asset, and we do not even occupy a building that we can call our own. My staff is integrated—a better word might be, perhaps, shoehorned into and on top of the faculty and students who occupy Eisenhower Hall, which is the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and Roosevelt Hall, which is the National War College, and those facilities are inefficient by modern standards to handle that additional load.

The National War College building, which was built in 1907 is 65 percent efficient, given its original design, and defined as the net area over the gross area. The Industrial College Building, which was built in 1960, is only 57 percent efficient.

In order to make room for the university staff and functions, the Industrial College lost about 40 percent of the space in its building, and the National War College lost about one-third of its space. That amounts to the loss of 48 educational rooms. Those are classrooms, faculty offices, and student study rooms.

The average study space for students at the Industrial College and the National War College is 14 square feet, which is hardly the size of a library carrel. At the National War College, 17 students are forced to share one study room, and the carrels there are literally stacked end to end and back to back.

The university operation is currently more costly than it needs to be because we are spread over five separated locations, some of those locations as far apart as 2½ miles over southwest and southeast Washington. The university library is located in three separate buildings as far apart as 1.7 miles.

So much for our problem. What do we need in fiscal year 1986 to begin the long process of rectifying this very onerous and serious problem in professional education for our senior leaders?

First, we need permission to purchase or to otherwise obtain 10.5 acres of land adjacent to Fort McNair and ideally located within a stone's throw of the Industrial College and National War College buildings.

Second, we need congressional approval of construction funds for the facility. The land has been declared excess to the needs of the General Services Administration, and the purchase price is just over $4 million. The Department of Defense has budgeted that amount in its fiscal year 1986 budget.

I must point out that our options here are quite limited. No other land is available next to Fort McNair which is in reasonable proximity to the university area, and the National Capital Planning Commission has disapproved most of the sites on Fort McNair proper because the only sites available on Fort McNair are too close to a registered national landmark.

The Commission does approve the construction of a building on the land that we do seek. It is my understanding that although the land we seek is Federal land, policy requires the purchase of that land by the Department of Defense at a fair market value.

If we cannot buy the land from the General Services Administration or obtain it by some other means, such as authorization by Congress, or by satisfying the Office of Management and Budget on a waiver, then the General Services Administration will put that land up for sale to someone else.

Our need will remain, and no reasonable site will be available. That land will be lost to us forever.

Concerning the construction funds, I believe that I have described the serious facility shortage facing the university which affects the program of joint professional military education for our senior leadership.

We have briefed this problem extensively here in Congress and among a number of the Federal agencies concerned. All of those groups have recognized our need.

Last year the Joint Conference Report on Military Construction declared that the conferees agreed that this project was indeed well justified. The Office of Management and Budget and the Office of the Secretary of Defense have in two sessions of Congress worked for approval of this program.

Gentlemen, I earnestly ask for your approval of the land acquisition and of the construction funds that we have requested. Without it, the National Defense University, which is a major national security asset, cannot adequately fulfill the potentials of those talented men and women who are sent to us each year from all over the government.

Thank you, and I will answer your questions if you have any at this time, sir.

[The prepared statement of General Lawrence follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. RICHARD D. LAWRENCE, USA, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear again this year before the Committee to discuss the National Defense University's Fiscal Year 1986 Military Construction Program at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Military District of Washington, D.C.

The request for Fiscal Year 1986 is for $29.2M in appropriations. This amount will fund construction of a new Academic/Library facility of approximately 200,000 square feet, as well as the transfer of 10.5 acres of land which has been declared excess by the General Services Administration on which the facility will be sited. This additional land, abutting Fort McNair, is required to provide space necessary to support the needed expansion of the National Defense University (NDU).

The entire amount of $29.2M has recently been reprogrammed via Program Budget Decision memorandum by the Office of the Secretary of Defense to transmit a clear signal of the importance of the project to the Department of Defense.

In our discussions and briefings with the Joint Congressional Committees, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and officials within the Office of Management and Budget, we have received unqualified recognition of the need and support for completion of the facility. Both OMB and the Office of the Secretary of Defense have supported the project through the last two sessions of Congress. Also, the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1985, Conference Report, stated that the project was indeed well justified.

Despite the fact that there is total agreement of the need for the facility, a controversy continues between officials in Congress and the Office of Management and Budget over the method of land acquisition. I am distressed that this controversy, unless settled, will in fact unnecessarily delay the project and perhaps cause us to lose the opportunity to acquire the land forever.

Since 1977 the University has presented four proposals for construction and siting on Fort McNair, proper. None have succeeded because of a combination of factors: The National Capital Planning Commission's disapproval, lack of adequate space on Fort McNair, and exorbitant construction costs. Since that date, however, the National Capital Planning Commission has approved acquisition of the land, adequate space has become available adjacent to Fort McNair and a plan has been developed which will establish costs within efficient guidelines on the proposed siting.

1. MISSION RESPONSIBILITIES

The National Defense University provides the nation's highest level of joint professional military education to officers of the Armed Forces in the rank of General/Flag, Lt Colonel/Commander, Colonel/Captain and their civilian equivalents in federal departments and agencies. Operating directly under the guidance and direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the institution is charged with providing education from a joint perspective—stressing interface and cooperation between the Services and all elements of the Federal government to achieve national security goals.

The curricula offered by the University's three colleges, the National War College, Industrial College of the Armed Forces and Armed Forces Staff College, focuses on the essential elements of national security, and on the management of defense resources. Upon course completion, graduates are identified for senior policy, command and staff positions which involve them in planning and directing national security objectives. Many move on to general and senior government positions at the highest levels in our nation's leadership.

The University mission is twofold—in addition to its educational commitment it is charged by the JCS with a critical research responsibility in direct support of the National Security Community. The research which NDU conducts is product oriented rather than academic in nature and focuses on current national security issues. Three major research centers, intensive student study programs, and research fellowships produce papers, analyses, studies and proposals that delve deeply into National Security Issues in response to direct requests from the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff and departments of the Federal government.

Critical, time-sensitive issues relating to geopolitical tensions and global employment options are addressed, as are longer term subjects such as strategic lines of communication and mobilization priorities. Much of this research represents studies specifically chartered by elements of the Federal government. Over the last eighteen months, for example, a National War College Strategic Studies paper was commended by The White House for providing a total blueprint for a National Security Decision Directive on counter-terrorism policy and organization, the Industrial College accomplished a comprehensive evaluation of Central America's electronic industrial capability and the Mobilization Concepts Development Center has just returned from a far reaching and highly acclaimed study of the Korean defense industry.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the last two and a half years the University has assumed a number of critical roles which have swelled its mission responsibilities.

In August 1981 the Armed Forces Staff College (AFSC) at Norfolk, Virginia became the University's third college. AFSC had been tasked with preparing mid career officers for joint and combined staff duty since 1947 and this move effectively placed all Department of Defense joint professional military education under the National Defense University.

Beginning in 1981, three major research centers were established at NDU at the direction of the Secretary of Defense to provide the capability of developing studies and analyses of specific issues. In December, 1981 the Strategic Concepts Development Center (SCDC) was chartered to do studies on war fighting at the theater level and in the employment of joint and combined forces.

In April 1982 the Mobilization Concepts Development Center (MCDC) was established to provide analyses and studies on a wide range of mobilization and associated topics. Both the SCDC and MCDC are tasked to provide studies in response to direct requests from the Secretary of Defense, Chairman JCS and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Supporting both Centers and the University's educational mission through conceptual war gaming and analysis is the War Gaming and Simulation Center (WGSC) established in May, 1982.

In September, 1982, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Defense Computer Institute became an additional element of NDU. The Institute brought with it the mission of providing instruction in Information Resources Management and automated Information Systems to senior military and civilian executives in the Department of Defense.

Later in the fall of that year, the Institute of Higher Defense Studies was established to address the continuing educational requirements of general and flag officers. A series of pilot courses, dubbed "Capstone", were developed representing the only general officer course in specialized joint education provided within the Department of Defense.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The advent of these organizations and the scope of their responsibilities, in concert with a enhanced curriculum at both senior colleges, represented an extensive expansion in the mission of the University; and a major drain on existing resources. While the Armed Forces Staff College and the Department of Defense Computer Institute retained their physical plants, the University was tasked to manage and support these four other additional missions and attendant personnel with existing facilities. In fact, the personnel involved in these four organizations are now accommodated in buildings where educational facilities were already overcrowded. The NWC building, for example, was built in 1907 and was judged by facilities engineers to be 65% efficient while the ICAF building is only 57% efficient.

Compounding this problem is the fact that since 1975, the student bodies of both the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and the National War College have increased by approximately 10 percent. Full time students currently number 210 at the Industrial College and 160 at the National War College. There are, additionally, as many as 28 U.S. military, civilian and International Research Fellows working towards diplomas in residence in any given year.

Additional responsibilities compound this problem. The University is charged with hosting two major symposia each year at its Fort McNair campus—the Pacific Symposium and NATO Symposium. Both of these meetings are internationally recognized conferences which explore critical national security issues associated with their respective geographical areas. They are attended by diplomats, senior government officials and officers of many nations—yet there is no space available within the University to conduct and support these conferences; these activities must be conducted at the expense of student lecture facilities and auditoria.

4. DISCUSSION

The National Defense University's need of expanded facilities has been documented in our request for an Academic/Library Facility which will house the National Defense University Library, Computer Training area, administration, support facilities and cafeteria. Presently, all of the University functions are accomplished in 243,570 square feet of the existing permanent building at Fort McNair. The Department of Defense Computer Institute, the NDU Printing Plant, Library Storage, and part of the University's Research Directorate are located at the U.S. Navy Yard and a leased GSA Annex. The physical separation of these five distinct University operations spread as they are over two and one-half miles of Southwest and Southeast Washington, D.C., makes the daily operation of NDU inherently inefficient. Similarly, the University Library is functionally impaired by being forced to operate from three locations one and one-half miles apart.

The seminar rooms and student body areas at the Fort McNair campus are presently overcrowded making efficient teaching and the overall learning experience very difficult. The establishment of the National Defense University and the creation of the Centers have resulted in approximately a 40 percent loss of space in the Industrial College (Eisenhower Hall) and a 33 percent loss of available space in the War College. The result has been a loss of 48 "educational rooms," i.e., student body rooms, faculty offices, and class rooms. At the National War College and Industrial College 17 students are forced to share a functional study room. with an overall average of 14 sq ft (4' x 3.5') of study space per student. Students are literally stacked end-to-end and back-to-back throughout the University. To further illustrate this shortfall, we have made a columnar comparison of the other Senior Service College library facilities; please make special note of NDU's available seating.

	Student body	Seating available	Square footage	Book stacks (linear feet)	Size of collection
Army War College	235	260	38,688	38,646	500,000
NDU (3 locations)	380	88	23,267	22,240	240,000
Naval War College	388	172	62,000	37,800	460,000
Air War College [1]	236	611	70,000	45,543	1,720,000

[1] Air War College is supported under the umbrella of the Air University and has a student throughput of 1,768 students per annum at the Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, campus.

The size of the collection at the National Defense University is projected to increase to 500,000 volumes by the year 1990, to include the repository for several major collections on national defense and for personal papers of a number of our senior leaders.

A critical shortage of office space exists which impacts both on the University's staff and it's ability to educate its students. The three new research centers and the Institute of Higher Defense Studies required 20,000 sq ft of space which was taken directly from the existing student rooms at the Fort McNair campus.

As a final comment the National Defense University does not have the resources to offer our senior level Federal executives a comparable program to our most prestigious civilian Universities. However, we are seeking the opportunity to construct a facility which will offer similar, albeit modest advantages.

5. CONCLUSION

I would like to express my appreciation for this opportunity to appear before you to present the National Defense University's Fiscal Year 1986 Military Construction request. This request is consistent with the President's objective for economy, management efficiency, and excellence in professional military education for our civilian and military men and women. I strongly urge your support.

Senator MATTINGLY. Good. Let me just ask you, why is OMB not willing to allow the transfer of the land?

General LAWRENCE. Sir, OMB is responding to a policy of Federal regulation which requires that we treat property in essence as an asset rather than a free good, and that policy requires that we reveal the true cost of doing business and forces us to make priority decisions by acquiring the land through purchase.

There are options to obviate that and the Congress can legislate that, but at this point in time——

Senator MATTINGLY. You say the Congress can legislate that?

General LAWRENCE. I am told that Congress can legislate this, Yes, sir.

Senator MATTINGLY. Right.

General LAWRENCE. But I am told at this point in time that OMB, despite two requests, one from the Secretary of the Army and one from the Secretary of Defense, has been unwilling to change the policy.

Senator MATTINGLY. At what levels has that been discussed within the DOD and OMB? Has it been between Stockman and Weinberger?

General LAWRENCE. Secretary Weinberger has sent one request to Mr. Stockman to give us a waiver. That has been denied. On the 29th of October, I believe, or in October of last year, the Secretary sent a letter to the President asking that the President authorize OMB to waiver this. We have not received a judgment on that request at this time.

Senator MATTINGLY. And when was that one sent? In October?

General LAWRENCE. In October, sir, I believe the 29th of October.

Senator MATTINGLY. Maybe the committees can pursue that, both the appropriations and the authorizing committees, and we can see what the status of that is.

Now, you said there was no land available within Fort McNair, or you referred to no reasonable site, I think.

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. We have tried——

Senator MATTINGLY. How about unreasonable sites?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. We have tried on three previous occasions—in fact, we have sited on three previous occasions going back to 1979 a location for an administrative and library building.

Two of those were denied by the National Capital Planning Commission as being too close to a registered national landmark, which is the National War College, and they said that it would ruin the esthetics of that national landmark.

Senator MATTINGLY. Are there any other sites there, though? I mean, there may not be—any other land available?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. We tried a third site, which they agreed to, but the cost was prohibitive because the site was on land which had a very high water table. Most of the building would have been underground, and the cost was well over $30 million.

There are no other sites on Fort McNair convenient to the National Defense University locations which the Capital Planning Commission would approve except this Tempo A and B area which we are trying to get at this time. Fort McNair, as you know, sir, is a very small area, and there are a number of tenants on that post apart from the National Defense University.

Senator MATTINGLY. But that is the one that we are awaiting the decision on now.

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. I hasten to point out that the National Capital Planning Commission has approved the construction of a building on Tempos—on the site Tempo A and B, saying that

that building would be appropriate and would not violate any esthetic concerns for the registered national landmark, which is the National War College.

Senator MATTINGLY. Are there any other nearby locations?

General LAWRENCE. No, sir.

Senator MATTINGLY. Say, a Navy yard, or——

General LAWRENCE. Sir, the Navy yard is 2½ miles away. In fact, we have some buildings in the Navy yard that we are using now.

Senator MATTINGLY. OK, but is that too big a distance, 2½ miles?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. I think it makes our operation very inefficient and increases it in cost, because we deal with several different——

Senator MATTINGLY. Well, I am sure it does, but it may be cheaper down there, too.

General LAWRENCE. Sir, the Navy has asked that we vacate one of the buildings that we occupy on the Navy yard. The other building, we pay—we lease, so that we are paying quite a bit of money every year in leasing for those buildings, apart from the National Defense University sites on Fort McNair.

Senator MATTINGLY. Have you had some studies done for where it should be located?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. On the three previous sites, we have had studies done. The current siting——

Senator MATTINGLY. Would you provide those for the committee, please?

General LAWRENCE. We can provide you the work done on the three previous sites.

Senator MATTINGLY. I want to know who did them and I would like to see the studies.

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. We can provide that.

[The information follows:]

SYNOPSIS

Five preliminary siting and pre-concept design studies were prepared by Hugh Newell Jacobsen of Washington, D.C., between March 25, 1980 and April 1, 1983 for the Corps of Engineers. The studies evaluated several possible options with regard to the siting and configuration of a new building to meet the National Defense University's needs.

The first study, dated March 25, 1980, discusses a 6-story structure south of the National War College which includes a parking garage. While mentioning objections to the design based on its height, interference with the golf course, and presumed Congressional opposition to the parking garage, the study digresses into a discussion of two other schemes:

Alternative 1 proposes that the NWC be converted exclusively into a library and that a new academic facility be constructed in line with and on a scale of the Generals' Quarters along Washington Channel.

Alternative 2 again proposes using NWC as a library while constructing a circular academic building south of NWC not to exceed 3 stories in height. No particular recommendation is made.

The second study is dated approximately December 1980. The assertion is made that "NCPC approval of the site and conceptual design of any building project should be obtained before application is made to Congress for design and construction funds". This study highlights previous design efforts, including a proposal for construction of a 4-story facility in the National Defense University parking lot. The report goes on to recommend conversion of Roosevelt Hall to house the University Library and Administrative facilities and the construction of a new building for the NWC. The same two alternatives mentioned in the March 1980 report are reiterated, with Alternative 1 (small buildings along Channel) recommended. NCPC staff concurred with this recommendation.

The third study, dated August 30, 1982, examines Tempo A as a possible building site. A $21.7 Million structure is proposed, set back into Tempo A near Eisenhower Hall. The study concludes that this solution is feasible and "could enhance the campus of the National Defense University".

The fourth study, dated October 15, 1982, again examines the Tempo A site. Essentially this is just a minor refinement of the August 20, 1982 report. The structure proposed is smaller than Ellerbe's present design and is sited closer to Eisenhower Hall. Total gross space of the 4-story structure is just over 125,000 SF. The report notes that Tempo B should be considered for utilization in addition to Tempo A. Jacobsen concludes that Tempo A is a feasible site for the new building, but is not optimum. Although not stated, it is quite apparent that Jacobsen's conclusion is colored by his preference for his earlier proposal for small buildings along the Washington Channel.

The fifth study, dated April 1, 1983, is merely a revision of the October 15, 1982 edition. It draws the same conclusion and restates possible opposition from the Commission of Fine Arts and NCPC as disadvantages of the Tempo A site.

Although Jacobsen concludes that Tempo A is not optimum for a 125,000 SF structure, it can be argued that he did not foresee the siting flexibility as a result of the effort to simultaneously acquire Tempo B, or the need for a 200,000 SF building. His proposal for small visible structures extending Generals' Row with the majority of the new building below ground was marginally feasible as designed, and nearly impossible if increased in scale to provide for NDU's present needs (not to mention the $50 plus Million it would cost). There are some positive comments made in these reports (particularly the last three) which are still valid, supporting the use of the Tempo site.

[The studies are retained in the committee files.]

Senator MATTINGLY. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. General, what do you teach at the National Defense University?

General LAWRENCE. Sir, at the National Defense University we have a university concept which embraces three colleges. These are the three colleges which are under the aegis of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces are our two senior colleges.

The Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, VA, is our intermediate college. The National War College is responsible for teaching the national security policy and process, the art of war, joint planning and joint operations.

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces is primarily responsible for teaching the senior students the economics of national security, issues of manpower and mobilization, and to some degree the strategic issues within the national security establishment.

Senator THURMOND. The National Defense University embraces those three?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. We run basically a university system under which we have those three colleges.

Senator THURMOND. And two of them are located where?

General LAWRENCE. At Fort McNair and in Washington. Those are the two senior colleges to which our senior field grade officers of these services go. We teach joint subjects. The Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk is the intermediate college.

Senator THURMOND. And that is under your supervision, too?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator THURMOND. You just did not have room to put them here. Is that the reason?

General LAWRENCE. Sir, the Armed Forces Staff College was established right after World War 2 in the Norfolk area. It has a major facility down there at the Navy base, and we never did move that to Fort McNair, because we did not have room, and it would have been cost ineffective to do so.

Senator THURMOND. Why did you not put them all at Norfolk then and have them together?

General LAWRENCE. Sir, I think the Navy would say to us that they did not have sufficient room for the entire university at Norfolk at the Naval base. That building has been there for quite some time, sir.

Senator THURMOND. The curriculum is so designed that there is no duplication.

General LAWRENCE. They do not duplicate. No, sir. Well, certain blocks of instruction in both of the colleges, the senior colleges do duplicate, because we have separate students from the services going there.

However, the basic course of instruction at each of the two colleges is entirely different and suited to a specific purpose apart from each other. They do not duplicate what we get at the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, because that is an intermediate college for the lower ranking officers, for the lieutenant commanders and commanders, or for the lieutenant colonels.

Senator THURMOND. The Army, the Air Force, and the Marines all send to these three?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir, plus civilians. We have State Department people and we have individuals from other agencies of government, such as the CIA, National Security Agency, FBI, Department of Labor, Department of Commerce.

Senator THURMOND. The two you have here, are they right next to each other?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir, they are about 100 yards from each other, less than 100 yards.

Senator THURMOND. And you want more land. There is some land available, and you want it and need it.

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Which college would use that land?

General LAWRENCE. Sir, that is land which the General Services Administration owns. It is adjacent to Fort McNair. It is 10.5 acres.

Senator THURMOND. You say it is adjacent to Fort McNair. It is not within Fort McNair?

General LAWRENCE. No, sir, it is right across the fence. Its boundary is contiguous with the Fort McNair boundary.

Senator THURMOND. All that separates it is a fence?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. It is excess.

Senator THURMOND. Can you not tear that down?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir, we can tear it down. We would like to, in fact. I would like to have permission to tear it down and begin the process of construction on the land.

Senator THURMOND. Will the Industrial College use that land?

General LAWRENCE. No, sir. I will use that for my university administration and library building. I do not have a university administration or library building. My faculty, my university staff is located in the National War College and the Industrial College buildings. We are taking up over 40 percent of the space in those buildings.

Senator THURMOND. Maybe you have too much staff.

General LAWRENCE. Sir, I have been given more staff, but I have been given additional missions. Since the National Defense University was formed in 1976, we have been given a number of additional missions by the Department of Defense, all of which are important to the national security establishment, and I have been given a modicum of people to staff those.

Senator THURMOND. It is not just administration to run those schools? They have given you other assignments, specific missions?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. I run the Information Resources Management Program for the Department of Defense. I provide special analysis and research for the Secretary of Defense and the chairman. I have an institute whose people meet with the Secretary and the chairman once a month to discuss major taskings.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, you have other duties and not just teaching duties?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir. That is correct. Plus a library. And we have a quarter of a million volumes in our library right now. By 1990 we expect half a million volumes.

Senator THURMOND. You want to move the library over to a new building?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir, because right now my library is in three different locations.

Senator THURMOND. I thought we had approved this last year.

General LAWRENCE. Sir, the Congress has been very understanding of our need, and last year the Joint Commission or the Joint Committee on Military Construction specifically agreed we had a need. The question is not the need for construction at this point. The question is the procurement or the availability of the land, the acquisition of the land.

Senator THURMOND. What do you think is the simplest way we can do it?

General LAWRENCE. Sir, if the OMB will not grant us——

Senator THURMOND. In other words, can we legislate the land from GSA to the Army? Is that the proper way? What is the simplest way to do it?

General LAWRENCE. Sir, there are only two ways the Congress could give this to us if OMB will not grant us a waiver. The first way is to grant us $4.2 million to purchase the land; if you do not want to grant us that purchase price, then to legislate the land from GSA to the Army.

Senator THURMOND. That might be the simplest way.

General LAWRENCE. I will not comment on that, sir.

Senator THURMOND. That would save appropriating more money, would it not?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. The other is just a paper transaction, is it not?

General LAWRENCE. Essentially, yes, sir, although we do have to pay the money to the GSA.

Senator THURMOND. It seems to me that you have a need that has to be filled in some way. Because of the redtape here you have been denied getting it, so maybe we can try another way.

General LAWRENCE. Sir, I hope so. We are in a position of being between a rock and a hard place. If the Office of Management and

Budget will not grant us the waiver and Congress on principle will not give us the money to purchase the land, then we are caught in the middle.

And if we do not purchase the land this year, I suspect the General Services Administration, which has been trying to unload it for a year or so, will get tired and put it up for sale to the public. That is a prime piece of land. If the public buys it, I suspect that we will lose that forever.

Senator **Thurmond**. That should not happen. In other words, if you need it, it ought to be done.

General **Lawrence**. I believe the need has been justified, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. And you feel you do need it?

General **Lawrence**. Absolutely.

Senator **Thurmond** [presiding]. Thank you.

Senator Bingaman?

Senator **Bingaman**. General, I think you make a good case for the fact you need it, but I am just unclear on the procedure. Why is this something that we are not having presented to us by Dr. Korb as part of the military construction budget? Why are you here separately?

I have only been on this subcommittee here for my second year now, and I am just not familiar with why this cannot be presented as part of the President's request.

General **Lawrence**. Dr. Korb has worked over here, his assistants have worked over here on the Hill to make our request and our needs known. They have been sympathetically received over here. They are in support of this. Dr. Korb himself has had discussions with OMB on this issue.

I asked personally to come over here and make this presentation simply because we have been at this now for a couple of years. We have been frustrated by the provision of the Federal policy, and I personally wanted to highlight my concern for this issue at this point, because I am afraid that if we do not get either the money appropriated for purchase of the land or a waiver or legislation which would provide the land to us, this would be our last opportunity. GSA will sell this out from under us.

Senator **Mattingly**. Let me just say something before you go on in reference to why you are here. I guess anybody can come before the committee if they want to, but Dr. Korb was here to testify on the total, and I made the comment that once we get through the hearings these 3 days, then we can bring other people back to question specifically on things.

General **Lawrence**. I would say, sir, that it was in his overview. It is in the program.

Senator **Mattingly**. We know it is in the program.

General **Lawrence**. I am just giving you that piece of it.

Senator **Thurmond**. Does Dr. Korb approve of what you are doing?

General **Lawrence**. Sir, he has been very supportive. I have had a number of conversations personally with him. He has talked to OMB. His people have worked over here on the Hill, have worked with OMB to try to resolve this issue. And I am sure that Secretary Korb would be behind this foursquare. He has told me so on many occasions.

Senator THURMOND. Then why did he not comment on it today?

General LAWRENCE. Sir, I cannot answer that except that I suspect with the time available he provided an overview of all of the projects, and I am here to be specific in defense of this one.

Senator BINGAMAN. But am I correct, Mr. Chairman, that this is a project which Dr. Korb supports but we do not have agreement within the administration on the transfer of the land to you that you need in order to build this project? Is that correct?

General LAWRENCE. That is correct.

Senator BINGAMAN. So the President is not supporting the transfer of the land, and you are asking this committee to put in language or in some way or other to provide by law for the transfer of the land even though it is not in the President's budget request to the Congress? Am I misstating this?

General LAWRENCE. Sir, let me correct that, if I might. The Department of Defense and OMB both recognize the need for the land by the National Defense University. The question is the Federal regulation which requires that land transferred from one Federal agency to another be paid for by that Federal agency in need.

It is my understanding that the Congress on principle, while they agree to the need for our land and for the building to be placed on that land, in principle does not agree that we, the Department of Defense, should have to pay a price for that land, that it should be deeded to the Army by the Office of Management and Budget.

We have asked for a waiver to the Office of Management and Budget. They have denied that waiver. And at this point in time the only options open if that denial stands are to provide money in the budget for us to purchase the land from the General Services Administration or for the Congress to legislate the land to the Army.

Senator BINGAMAN. So the administration has requested the $4.2 million for DOD in order to buy this from GSA?

General LAWRENCE. Yes, sir.

Senator BINGAMAN. OK.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MATTINGLY. Thank you. I think that will be all the questions for you, General Lawrence, with the exception that I think it should be very clear that I think the Armed Services Committee has been very adamant about their point that this land, which originally belonged to the Defense Department, not be purchased from the GSA. I believe that has been the Armed Services Committee's long-standing position.

Thank you, General.

Senator THURMOND. I hope we can work it out for you. I think we can.

Senator MATTINGLY. Maybe you have a last report coming yet which has not gotten here. It may contain positive or good information.

General LAWRENCE. We appreciate that very much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much for this opportunity.

Senator MATTINGLY. Our next witness will be Dr. Beth Stephens.

Dr. Stephens, you may go ahead and either give your total testimony or summarize it.

STATEMENT OF BETH STEPHENS, PH.D., DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

Ms. STEPHENS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Beth Stephens, and I am Director of the Department of Defense Dependents Schools, or DoDDS, as we term it. I do welcome the opportunity to appear before you today to present our fiscal year 1986 military construction budget.

As all of you probably know, DoDDS is comprised of 270 schools located in 20 different countries. This year we have an enrollment of approximately 151,000 students.

Also in January of this year we assumed responsibility for section 6 schools that are located on military bases here in the United States. They have 67 schools in 23 different locations with approximately 36,000 students, so the total students for which we are responsible are approximately 181,000.

Also, as you know, because we have been before you before, most of our facilities have been acquired since World War II; most of them are temporary, converted or makeshift facilities; and in many cases they are overcrowded, and in some instances unhealthy.

They have been the subject of criticism from the North Central Association, the accreditation association that accredits our schools. So, for this reason we are seeking to upgrade the facilities, both overseas and here in the United States.

The request that we are making today is for $85,335,000 for the construction of 26 school projects in 9 countries plus an additional $31,606,000 for 7 projects for the section 6 schools located in the United States.

Some of the projects are for new schools. Some of them are for extensions to existing schools, and others are for renovation. We need your support, and you have provided it in the past. We are improving our schools. But we still have improvements that are required to bring all of them up to standard.

I do thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. If you have questions, I would be happy to address them or insert the information for the record.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Stephens follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BETH STEPHENS, PH.D., DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committees, I am Beth Stephens, Director of the Department of Defense Dependent Schools.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you today to present the FY 86 Military Construction (MilCon) Program for the Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DoDDS).

Department of Defense (DoD) school construction projects have, since FY 79, been included under Title IV (Defense Agencies) in the annual DoD Military Construction Program.

DoDDS has 270 schools located in 20 countries, to serve the 151,000 students overseas. Additionally, the agency has just recently taken over the responsibility for the 67 Section 6 schools at 23 locations within the United States. The Section 6 schools serve an additional 36,000 students.

Many of the schools overseas were established over the past 35 years in temporary, converted, and make-do facilities and, in many situations, remain inadequate for the provision of a quality education for DoD dependents. Over the past few years, military construction funding has improved this situation. However, much remains to be accomplished if this problem is to be alleviated.

It is recognized that existing substandard, overcrowded, unsafe, and unhealthy school facilities should be upgraded or replaced as rapidly as feasible, and that timely, adequate, new facilities should be provided to support new troop missions.

This DoD request includes $85,335,000 for the construction of 26 school projects in 9 countries, plus an additional $31,606,000 for 7 projects for Section 6 schools located in the United States. These DoDDS projects will provide new schools, major additions to existing schools, and renovation of existing facilities.

Your support of these badly needed school construction projects will result in the provision of adequate, acceptable school facilities which will be capable of providing the space required to maintain accreditation while they are being utilized by dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel stationed overseas and U.S. military personnel within the U.S.

I thank you for the opportunity of appearing before this committee. This concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions or arrange for the insertion of answers in the record.

Senator MATTINGLY. Thank you, Doctor.

You state that your agency has just recently taken over the responsibility for 67 section 6 schools at 23 locations within the United States. Please explain to the committee what section 6 schools are.

Ms. STEPHENS. They are schools that are located on certain military bases in the United States for the education of some portion or all of the dependents of the military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense living and working on those bases.

Senator MATTINGLY. But not every school on a base is a section 6 school. Is that correct?

Ms. STEPHENS That is correct. Some schools on military installations are maintained and operated by the local public school district.

Senator MATTINGLY. Is that overseas?

Ms. STEPHENS. No; that is here in the United States. Impact aid is provided by the Department of Education if the children are dependents of the military and attend a local public school system.

Senator MATTINGLY. Does your agency plan to move the section 6 schools into the local school systems of the various bases on which schools are located?

Ms. STEPHENS. It is the intention of the law to return these schools to local communities when at all possible. We certainly support that. However, there are often legal and financial reasons which preclude a return of the schools to local public school systems. Last year when the section 6 director appeared before you, there was a request that GAO do a study to determine the feasibility of these schools, that is, should they be retained on the bases and operated by the Department of Defense or should they be returned to the local school districts.

That feasibility study is ongoing, and the report is due to Congress by May 1. We are waiting, as you are, for the results of that report, and will do what is recommended or what is legislated by you as a result of your review of it.

But, in any instance, I would say that many of the facilities need to be repaired, and extended, or replaced with new facilities. The States and local school districts are not eager to take responsibility for systems that have buildings that will require immediate and large expenditures.

Senator MATTINGLY. Of the $117 million for fiscal year 1986, how does that compare to last year's?

Ms. **Stephens**. It is a reduction.

Senator **Mattingly**. A reduction? What is the total budget then for DOD schools for fiscal year 1986, and how does that compare?

Ms. **Stephens**. The total budget, which includes operation and maintenance and procurement, for the fiscal year 1986?

Senator **Mattingly**. Yes; compared to fiscal year 1985.

Ms. **Stephens**. The total budget for fiscal year 1986 is an increase, because our enrollment is increasing. We also are phasing in special services such as special education, compensatory education, and English as a second language. We are increasing our staffing in those areas, but principally the additions are based on increased enrollment.

When I came on board not quite 3 years ago, we had approximately 133,000 students at DoDDS. We have now approximately 151,000. So there is an increase that has to be accounted for in the budget.

[The information follows:]

DODDS BUDGET

The total budget for DODDS and Section 6 schools for fiscal year 1985 was $629,801,000. The total budget for fiscal year 1986 is $676,709,000.

Senator **Mattingly**. What is your estimate of the total amount necessary to bring those schools up to adequate and acceptable standards?

Ms. **Stephens**. I will have to insert that figure for the record.

Senator **Mattingly**. When you do that, please put in there what length of timespan would be involved.

Ms. **Stephens**. We would be glad to.

[The information follows:]

Projected Funding

Detailed project documentation and cost estimates have not been developed for projects projected for funding beyond fiscal year 1986. However, the best current estimate of the funds needed to bring all DOD schools overseas up to adequate and acceptable standards is $320 million, of which about one-half would be earmarked for Germany. This figure assumes an adequate maintenance and repairs program to preserve existing facilities in such a condition that they can continue to serve their designated purposes. The figure does not include unforeseen requirements resulting from the establishment of new installations, major shifts in unit locations, or major changes in the policies of various services regarding dependents accompanying service members overseas. The figure also makes no provision for an as yet undefined requirement for correction of asbestos problems in school structures.

Milcon Budget

Assuming a yearly DoDDS military construction program of $85 million, which is equal to that proposed for fiscal year 1986 and which would be allowed to increase each year to cover inflation, 4 additional years would be required to eliminate the backlog of school construction for currently known facility deficiencies or, in other words, similar programming through fiscal year 1990.

Senator **Mattingly**. At the overseas locations, especially in the metropolitan areas, has any consideration been given to integrating the DOD dependents in the schools of the host nations?

Ms. **Stephens**. I beg your pardon?

Senator **Mattingly**. Of consolidating the schools into the schools of the host nations?

Ms. **Stephens**. Of the host nations?

Senator **MATTINGLY**. They would be presumably off base, in the town.

Ms. **STEPHENS**. I am sure there has been consideration, Mr. Chairman. But what we are striving to do in our schools is to prepare the students to meet the requirements of U.S. colleges and universities and U.S. employment so as they finish our schools they can enter U.S. colleges and universities and U.S. employment without difficulty.

In order to do that, we have to adhere to an American curriculum.

Senator **MATTINGLY**. An addendum to that question may be, are the standards higher in the universities overseas than in the United States?

Ms. **STEPHENS**. I cannot address whether they are higher or not, but they are different. That would be a value judgment that I would not make.

Senator **MATTINGLY**. Maybe somebody ought to find that out. It might help to send them off base.

Ms. **STEPHENS**. The thing is, most students are not there permanently. They rotate. Generally they are there for about 3 years, and rotate back to the United States. We try to have a curriculum analogous to that in the United States, so that the transition from the U.S. schools to those overseas and then back to the U.S. schools has little trauma.

Senator **MATTINGLY**. You say that they rotate an average of every 3 years. I think it might be interesting for the committee to see what percentage rotate 1, 2, 3, or 10 years, or what it may be, because I know there are a lot of people, say, in the NATO areas who serve for a long time. They keep reupping and staying in those areas. It would be interesting to know that information. It may be better to have one policy for one area and a different policy for another area of the world.

Ms. **STEPHENS**. I think it would require a study, a data gathering project.

Senator **MATTINGLY**. I do not think you would have to study it. It seems to me—I think it is available, I know within the Army, in the NATO countries, the percent, and I am sure that Caspar Weinberger and Mr. Korb can furnish that information for you about the length of stay of those people in Europe. And I think that is a significant area, and you will not have to do a study for it. All you would have to do is ask for it.

Ms. **STEPHENS**. We will seek to provide you that information.

Senator **MATTINGLY**. If you cannot find it, just let me know, because I think I know how to find it.

Ms. **STEPHENS**. I think it is more readily available for the military than it will be for the civilian employees; their length of stay is different.

[The information follows:]

ROTATION CYCLE OF DODDS STUDENTS

Because an accompanied tour of duty for military personnel is approximately of 3 years duration, 90 percent or 135,000 DoDDS students rotate every 3 years. The remaining 10 percent or 15,500 students who are civilian dependents rotate approximately every 5 years. In a small number of cases, military or civilian employees and their families may extend past the 5-year time limit.

Senator **Mattingly**. Are those schools just used strictly for the civilian employees, or are they used also for the military?

Ms. **Stephens**. It is a combination.

Senator **Mattingly**. A combination? What percent is military, what percent civilian?

Ms. **Stephens**. I will have to provide that information for the record. It is principally military, but we do have, as you well know, civilian employees at all the bases.

[The information follows:]

DODDS STUDENTS

The students attending DoD schools are approximately 90 percent military dependents and 10 percent civilian dependents.

Senator **Mattingly**. That is right, but I have some good friends of mine who have been in Germany since I cannot remember when. I will not bring up their names. But there are a lot of people like that. We would like to be provided that information.

Ms. **Stephens**. In some countries where the language differs, our pupils would experience difficulty in being assigned immediately to schools for which they were not prepared in terms of language.

Senator **Mattingly**. We will check that out, too. In last year's bill our conference committee recommended that the new school at Comiso, Italy, be funded. However, we directed the day care center for Comiso be included as part of that school.

Do you know what the status of that project is now?

Ms. **Stephens**. I will have to provide that information for the record. If you requested it, we did attend to your request, and I will provide you the information.

[The information follows:]

DAY CARE CENTER

The day care center at Comiso, Italy, is a part of the same project which provides for the construction of the dependents' school. The project design calls for separate facilities, but colocated in proximity to each other on the same general site. Design is complete. Award of the construction contract is on hold pending confirmation that the Air Force has satisfied the Congressional Military Construction Subcommittees with respect to the USAF family housing project at Comiso's using U.S. manufactured housing.

Senator **Mattingly**. Also, I would like for you, when you find out that information, to say, do you believe that having day care centers as part of the schools can be a useful program? My opinion is that we can save money all the way around in that respect.

Ms. **Stephens**. I agree with you. The day care centers, of course, are usually open longer hours and staffed for longer hours than our schools, but we currently are running a pilot project on preschool education, for 4-year-olds. Of course, some of those children frequently are in day care centers.

We are considering the possibility of combining the services of day care and education. I agree with you that it should be possible to house the two either adjacent to each other or in the same facilities. Your point is well taken.

Senator **Mattingly**. Well, my point is that they be in the same facility. You know, for another building, you can hire a lot of people for another building, no matter if the hours are different.

Senator Thurmond.

Senator **Thurmond**. Thank you.

Dr. Stephens, what is the name of your office?

Ms. **Stephens**. Department of Defense Dependents Schools.

Senator **Thurmond**. How long have you been with them?

Ms. **Stephens**. I joined them in June of 1982.

Senator **Thurmond**. Do you have a connection with the impact aid for schools in this country?

Ms. **Stephens**. DoDDS is not involved in impact aid.

Senator **Thurmond**. All you deal with is overseas? When you say impact aid, I think about the aid to places that have installations adjoining them.

Senator **Mattingly**. Like South Carolina and Georgia, right? [General laughter.]

Ms. **Stephens**. We are not responsible for impact aid.

Senator **Thurmond**. You have no connection with impact aid.

Ms. **Stephens**. No.

Senator **Thurmond**. But you have impact aid overseas, do you?

Ms. **Stephens**. No, DoDDS pupils are not sent by DoDDS to adjacent schools.

Senator **Thurmond**. That is what I said. In other words, all you deal with is the schools for dependent children on military installations?

Ms. **Stephens**. That is right.

Senator **Thurmond**. This is what I understood.

Ms. **Stephens**. Let me enlarge on that statement. Overseas we do have some schools for which there is not space on the base for the school, so we have leased buildings as nearly adjacent to the bases as possible.

Senator **Thurmond**. In other words, whether it is on the base or adjacent, you may lease some?

Ms. **Stephens**. Yes.

Senator **Thurmond**. That is because you do not have the buildings, I guess on the base?

Ms. **Stephens**. That is right.

Senator **Thurmond**. Do you find these schools successful? And are the parents pleased with the work done in them?

Ms. **Stephens**. Yes.

Senator **Thurmond**. Do the children do well and generally get into college from those schools?

Ms. **Stephens**. Yes, our reports are that DoDDS students experience no difficulty generally, and actually they seem to perform quite well on achievement tests, particularly on college entrance tests. Our students perform significantly above the national average, so we are providing a quality education.

Senator **Thurmond**. You must have teachers above the national average, then, if the students perform better than the national average.

Ms. **Stephens**. We have well prepared, dedicated teachers. The percentage of teachers that have advanced degrees is greater in

DoDDS than for teachers in the United States. We have well-prepared teachers, and they are dedicated.

Senator **Thurmond**. I had heard that you do. I had understood that you did a fine job.

How many students are we teaching now in all overseas?

Ms. **Stephens**. Well, overseas we have a total of 151,000, but that includes approximately 2,000 for whom we pay tuition in other schools.

Senator **Thurmond**. There may be one or two students for high school, but you do not have enough students for high school, so you send them somewhere else?

Ms. **Stephens**. That is right.

Senator **Thurmond**. Do you pay their board, or just their tuition? How do you handle that?

Ms. **Stephens**. The tuition. If the school is in that area, in that vicinity. It can involve transporting them to another area, we do have dormitory facilities in some of our schools. For example, in London we have dorms that receive students from different countries. We also have dormitories in Germany and in Spain.

Senator **Thurmond**. There has been talk of transferring that whole program, to the Education Department. That never was accomplished, was it?

Ms. **Stephens**. It has been postponed until May of 1986.

Senator **Thurmond**. Now, from your experience, would it be better then to keep the program under the military? I had always felt that it would be. Or to transfer it to the Education Department?

Ms. **Stephens**. From my experience, and mine has been both public school and university experience in the United States, it is infinitely better for them to be under the Department of Defense.

We have supplies. We have contract agreements for such services as busing, custodial services, safety, and security that are very, very intricately related to the Department of Defense, and to take them out of the Department of Defense and put them in another department would be creating layers of bureaucracy that would make it exceedingly difficult to administer these schools.

Senator **Thurmond**. It makes sense because the commander of an installation is responsible for everything on that installation?

Ms. **Stephens**. Yes, he is.

Senator **Thurmond**. And if he had others coming in doing the work, it seems to me it might cause confusion.

Ms. **Stephens**. I think you are correct.

Senator **Thurmond**. Security is very important.

Ms. **Stephens**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. Keep up the good work.

Ms. **Stephens**. I would like to say that both the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Defense have gone on record as saying they think it should remain within the Department of Defense.

Senator **Thurmond**. I am glad of that. Is that the new Secretary of Education?

Ms. **Stephens**. It is the past one.

Senator **Thurmond**. Will the new Secretary take the same position?

Ms. **Stephens**. That is my understanding.

Senator **Thurmond**. I am glad to hear that. I am glad they are together on that.

Ms. **Stephens**. We do not have a statement from Secretary Bennett yet, but that is my understanding. He assumed office a very short while ago.

Senator **Thurmond**. Thank you.

Senator **Mattingly**. Dr. Stephens, thank you. I am certain that we would certainly never like to have the Government accused of creating another level of bureaucracy because there is no room for it up here.

Thank you very much, Dr. Stephens.

Ms. **Stephens**. Thank you.

Senator **Mattingly**. I believe that completes our witnesses to be heard in the open session, and I wish to thank you all for presentations.

Statements from the Defense Mapping Agency, the Defense Logistics Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency will be included for the record, as well as a statement from the Non Commissioned Officers Association and a letter dated May 20, 1985, from the Associated General Contractors of America.

[The information follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. E.A. WILKINSON, JR., USN, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to present the Defense Mapping Agency's Military Construction Program for Fiscal Year 1986. The program consists of a single project at the Texas National Guard Station, Mineral Wells, Texas, which is estimated to cost $900,000.

The project is required to provide safe storage for duplicates of essential Defense Mapping Agency reproduction material and records. A total of 14,300 square feet of storage space is required, of which 7,300 square feet will be provided by this project. The remaining 7,300 square feet is currently under construction at the Air Force Auxiliary Field in Gila Bend, Arizona. The new work involves constructing a pre-engineered building with humidity control in its warehouse and air conditioning in its administrative area.

I will be glad to respond to your questions.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CAPT. ROBERT B. BELL, JR., CEC, USN, CHIEF, INSTALLATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE OF INSTALLATION SERVICES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to appear today in support of the agency's fiscal year 1986 military construction and family housing programs.

We are requesting approval of fourteen major construction projects and thirteen minor construction projects at a total cost of $56,150,000. However, because of the availability of prior year savings, we are requesting an appropriation of only $19,125,000. We are also requesting a family housing program of $464,000.

Our program includes a wide range of projects that mirror the agency's varied missions in supporting the readiness of the military services. Our responsibility as DOD world-wide manager for wholesale bulk petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) is reflected by the inclusion of $27.9 million for POL facilities—storage tanks, a fuel pier and fire protection systems.

$10.6 million of our fiscal year 1986 request is to support the defense property disposal activities managed by DLA. Of this amount, $3.5 million represents requirements for construction of facilities for disposal of hazardous and toxic materials to comply with federal statutory regulatory requirements.

The remaining $17.7 million is in support of our depots and centers.

The first project in the book is for the Defense Property Disposal Office in Anchorage, Alaska (page 27) and it provides facilities for interim conforming storage of hazardous materials and hazardous waste in compliance with environmental standards under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The second project is for the Defense Property Disposal Office In Alameda, California (page 30) and provides improvements to covered and open storage areas to meet DOD construction criteria standards.

The third project (page 33) is for the defense fuel support point in Newington, New Hampshire and provides a foam fire suppression system to ensure terminal safety. The fourth project (page 36) is located at the defense fuel support point, Verona, New York. This project provides fixed dome roofs for fuel tanks and a foam fire suppression system for the tanks and truck loading racks.

The next project (page 39) is located at our defense depot in Memphis, Tennessee. Memphis is responsible for the hazardous material and package petroleum storage and distribution mission for the south central United States. This project provides hazardous material storage facilities to eliminate deficiencies and noncompliance with health, safety, and pollution standards.

The sixth project (page 42) is for the Defense Property Disposal Office in Texarkana, Texas and provides for consolidation of disposal operations as well as adequate facilities to conform with Department of Defense construction criteria standards.

The seventh project (page 45) is located at our Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah. Ogden is responsible for the hazardous material and package petroleum storage and distribution mission for the Western United States. This project provides hazardous material storage facilities to eliminate deficiencies and noncompliance with health, safety, and pollution standards.

The next two projects are located at our Defense General Supply Center in Richmond, Virginia. The first one (page 48) is a compressed gas storage facility to comply with occupational safety and health, environmental protection, and national fire protection standards and regulations. The second project (page 50) provides for expansion of the mechanized freight terminal in support of mission requirements.

The tenth project (page 53) is for the Defense Property Disposal Office at F.E. Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming and provides for new storage and administrative space to replace the present inadequate facility.

The last four major projects for the agency are bulk fuel oil requirements located outside the United States. The first project (page 148) is at the defense fuel support point, Chimu Wan, Okinawa, Japan, and provides 200,000 barrels of jet fuel storage capacity in two underground tanks for the petroleum distribution system, Okinawa, in support of peacetime and wartime emergency mission. The second project (page 151) is located at the defense fuel support point in Tsurumi, Japan. The project provides a new terminal capable of berthing deep draft tankers. The third project (page 155) is for the defense fuel support point at Pyongtaek in Korea and provides 110,000 barrels of liquid fuel storage capacity in four underground tanks in support of U.S. contingency plans. The fourth and last project for the agency (page 157) is located at the defense fuel support point, Uijongbu, Korea is also in support of U.S. contingency plans in Korea. The project provides 100,000 barrels of liquid fuel storage in five underground tanks.

The thirteen minor construction projects costing less than $1 million total $8,355,000.

We are also requesting a family housing program of $464,000 operations and maintenance obligational authority and $40,000 for minor construction alterations. The amounts will continue these programs at their current levels.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes the overview of the fiscal year 1986 Defense Logistics Agency military construction request. I will be happy to answer any of the committee's questions.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. DONALD W. GOODMAN, USAF, ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR ATTACHES AND OPERATIONS, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

I. INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to submit this statement to your committee in support of the Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) Military Family Housing Program for Fiscal Year 1986 for the housing requirements of the Defense Attache System.

II. ORGANIZATION

One of the missions of the Defense Intelligence Agency is the direction, operation, and support, including housing support, for the Defense Attache System. The missions of the Defense Attache System are to: (1.) Observe and report military and politico-military information, (2.) Represent the Department of Defense and the MIlitary Services, (3.) Administer Military Assistance Programs and Foreign Military Sales as directed, and (4.) Advise the United States Ambassador on military and politico-military matters. This is accomplished through Defense Attache Offices which are organic elements of U.S. diplomatic missions. The fiscal year 1986 budget encompasses housing support for a Defense Attache System of 102 individual Defense Attache Offices.

III. FISCAL YEAR 1986 REQUEST

The DIA fiscal year 1986 Family Housing budget request is for $11.3 million which has increased $1.1 million over the fiscal year 1985 level. The increase will provide:

For Operation and Maintenance activities for quarters furnishings, equipment (to include generators in the drought ridden African countries), maintenance, repair, and transportation of these items; and

For additional leasing costs to support a net increase of 10 additional government leased units, offset inflation and to provide full year costing of existing leases. Eighteen new government leased units are requested to support the planned opening of three new Defense Attache Offices in African and Middle East areas and personnel augmentations at eight existing Defense Attache Offices in support of the attache mission. One leased unit is requested for the conversion of a private lease at an existing Defense Attache Office where the present private lease arrangement is creating financial and personal hardships for the military member and adversely affecting our mission. We are cancelling seven leases because government owned quarters have been acquired for personnel and two leases because accompanied military members are being replaced by unaccompanied members.

IV. SUMMARY

Maximum use is made of government-owned housing, when available. In those instances when government-owned quarters are not available, private leasing arrangements supported by housing allowances are utilized unless this arrangement creates an undue hardship for the military members. If private leasing causes undue hardship, the housing requirement must be met by government leasing until such time as government-owned quarters are acquired.

The only realistic, viable alternative to the high cost of either private or government leasing of quarters overseas is the purchase and or construction of additional quarters. Congress and OMB transferred the programming and responsibility for the purchase and construction of additional Defense Attache System quarters from DoD to Department of State beginning in fiscal year 1981. The 1986 State Department budget contains $4.8 million in the second year of this four year program for quarters acquisition for the Defense Attache System. As these quarters become available, our leasing requirements will be reduced.

I respectfully request the Committee to support the program as requested which is designed to strengthen the Defense Attache System's mission capabilities.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SGT. MAJ. C.A. (MACK) MCKINNEY, USMC (RET.), VICE PRESIDENT FOR GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

THE NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman: I am retired Sergeant Major C. A. (Mack) McKinney, U.S. Marine Corps, Vice President for Government Affairs, Non Commissioned Officers Association of the USA (NCOA). NCOA is the largest quasi-military association serving career enlisted military personnel. It represents more than 175,000 noncommissioned and petty officers of the U.S. Armed Forces. The majority is current serving on active duty with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard. The remainder is composed of reservists, national guardsmen, retirees and veterans.

I extend the appreciation of all members of the association for allowing me to express their views on the Military Construction Authorization request for FY 1986. At the same time, I wish to gratefully acknowledge the work of this distinguished panel over the past few years in providing quality-of-life improvements for the men and women serving the Nation in the Uniformed Services. We applaud and salute the Chairman, members and the staff for a job well done.

I had the privilege of attending an earlier hearing of the House Armed Services Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee. The remarks by the chairman relative to his concern for more and better housing for our servicemembers was most heart-warming and my association shares his further concern for the demand for housing in the civilian community as well. Nevertheless, not being qualified to speak for the civilian sector I must limit my remarks to the needs of the military community.

FAMILY HOUSING

Today's Uniformed Services have the finest, most disciplined, dedicated and qualified servicemembers ever in the history of a peacetime military. The difference in today's servicemembers and those of just 5-to-10 years ago may be likened to the contrast between hot and cold. The dissimilarity also exists in the make-up of our current force. More than half are married or sole-parents who have housing entitlements. In many ways this has a most significant effect on the costs of military manpower, but there is a choice.

Congress could return to a selective draft which NCOA opposes for reasons related to the preceeding paragraph. Additionally, the high-quality of the young men and women in today's military makes them more trainable, causes less disciplinary problems, reduces attrition, and offers greater job satisfaction to the noncommissioned, petty, warrant and commissioned officers who must lead them through their formative years in the service of our Nation.

Overall, these improvements in people and attitudes add up to real but intangible costs savings and a military manpower force at its highest peak of combat readiness. Returning to a selective draft would surely reduce our current combat capability without a guarantee the Services will not have as many married personnel as it has today.

Either way, the Services will require more and more housing. DOD, now with over 400,000 units, claims it requires only about 50,000 more. However, this doesn't tally with the association's estimate. Of the over 2 million servicemembers on active duty, more than half (1 million) require family housing. Eliminating from the one million those who are not seeking military housing because some have their own homes and some are accomodated by the 400,000 government units available, but including those who have entitlement and those junior grade enlisted personnel now authorized housing, NCOA believes the defense requirement may be closer to 75,000; even higher if we wish to rid the military of substandard housing.

Regardless of the numbers, housing is needed for our servicemembers. When they are sent all over the world at the beckon call of their parent service, it is the responsibility of the military to provide sufficient as well as adequate housing for each of them. Whether this means more construction, an increase in 801 and 802 leasing or furnishing more manufactured homes, trailers or trailer spaces, the obligation does exist.

In a recent U.S. News and World Report (March 4, 1985) the U.S. median price for existing homes rose 4.3 percent in 1984. Prices range from $48,500 in Detroit to $133,700 in the Anaheim-Santa Ana, California area. In other locations where there are large concentrations of servicemembers prices are as follows:

San Francisco	$129,900	Los Angeles	$115,300
San Diego	100,200	D.C.	93,000
San Antonio	68,000	Denver	82,700

Only an E-9 in the enlisted force with more than 20 years of service can possibly qualify to purchase one of the above median-priced homes. With no other income than his or her military compensation and with the highest of VHA (which is not the case here), the E-9 might be financially able to fund a conventional loan to buy a home in San Antonio. Some with lesser service might qualify for a VA loan. For more junior enlisted, only those having other income or using a bonus as a large down payment might be able to purchase a home of their own.

On the other side of the coin, the 1984 change in the method of computing housing allowances has or will reduce many payments to enlisted personnel. These decreases simply mean many of our enlisted servicemembers will have to take money from other family budget items to remain in their current rentals or move to another place with lower monthly payments and lesser accommodations.

BACHELOR QUARTERS

The housing requirement extends itself beyond the married or sole-parent community. Our bachelor personnel and "geographical bachelors" also have their needs. NCOA has spoken of this in previous testimonies before the subcommittee. I'll not belabor the point further except to state the need to replace all World War II barracks as soon as funds permit and modify, remodel and refurbish many units that were built 20 or more years ago. Quite a number are in deplorable condition.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

On a recent visit to the Marine Corps base at Twentynine Palms, CA, I was impressed with the modernization program undertaken to make the installation a real, livable community for both married and unmarried personnel. Almost all recreational, health and shopping facilities are located in one central location with most of its family housing adjacent thereto. However, there is a concern which I wish to share with the subcommittee.

Many of the recreation facilities which previously were "free" or at a nominal cost to personnel, as I understand it, are scheduled for new admission fees or higher charges. Hopefully, something can be done to offset these new or greater "user" fees since the base is located in a remote area. There is little if anything for the personnel stationed there to do in the town of Twentynine Palms. Since it is more than 60 miles through the desert to the nearest city of any size, it is in the interest of the military and the safety of its personnel to provide attractive off-duty accomodations to keep as many servicemembers as possible on base during the work week.

Although this may appear to be an isolated case, there are other military installations facing a similar problem of having to decide whether to raise or charge new fees for the use of certain facilities. Others have already done so. Since it's beyond NCOA's capability to gather the information in a timely manner, or to any reasonable extent, perhaps the subcommittee, if within its authority or through a coordinating panel, will ask Defense to provide a list of its installations that are thinking of or have recently raised or implemented new fees for such use. What can be recommended or reconciled will then be determined by the scope, fees charged and for what reason(s). If the increases are due to construction, operation or maintenance costs, this subcommittee may consider authorizing an increase in funds as a means to offset the fees. NCOA believes any military installation at a remote location should not have to charge fees for the use of facilities made available for most recreational purposes (e.g.—swimming pools, gymnasiums, golf courses and libraries). Only a minimum charge should be levied for the use of those items purchased from other than construction, operation or maintenance funds.

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

Twice in the past four years NCOA has called the subcommittee's attention to certain sections within proposed legislation that would allow the collection of higher rental fees from military personnel occupying substandard housing. Both times this panel has deleted the language from the final drafts. NCOA is grateful for the subcommittee's actions and urges its members and staff to keep a sharp eye on future proposals that may seek increases in these fees. No substandard housing is worth more than the reasonable rental charge established for like-housing in the nearest civilian community.

RECOMMENDATION

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, NCOA believes that service in the military is unique. Constant moves, involuntary assignments to remote locations, separations from family and friends, and other contingencies of the service demand the cooperation of the Administration and Congress in providing adequate housing, work facilities, health care, etc. for our servicemembers. If they were to do the same for a civilian employer, all of these requirements of employment would be either furnished-in-kind or offset in full through additional pays or bonuses. The military does what it can with the funds provided, however, allowances for civilian housing are deficient in many cases, reimbursements for moving costs are totally inadequate, working facilities and equipment are not always what they should or need to be, and other conditions, etc. are found wanting with no supplemental pay for their inadequacies or nonavailability.

Regretfully, because of years of neglect, this panel is faced with a growing list of needs far beyond available funds. This year, the rising deficit probably will force Congress to make sizeable cuts in the requested budget. If this occurs, NCOA urges the subcommittee to give priority to family housing and unmarried and geographical bachelor quarters, working and messing facilities, medical facilities and family care and recreational facilities.

Thank you.

THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA,
Washington, DC, May 20, 1985.

Hon. STROM THURMOND,
Chairman, Senate Military Construction Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR THURMOND: AGC appreciates the opportunity to presents its views on the Military Construction Authorization Act for 1986 (S.1042).

The federal construction procurement system, for well over 100 years, has served the nation and the taxpaying public well. It has done so primarily because of its emphasis on free and open competition with a single contract award to the lowest responsible bidder. This procedure has assured intense competition within the construction industry, and has assured that the federal construction project will be completed at the most economical cost to the taxpayer.

Virtually all of the Defense Department's construction procurements are procured through the sealed bid process and are firm fixed price contracts. Under these procedures, competition for DOD's construction projects has been intense. In recent years, DOD has obtained prices for its projects far below the Department's own estimated costs.

Despite the historical success of the open competitive bid system with single contract award to the lowest responsible bidder, we have seen, throughout the years, attempts to tinker with this proven method; attempts to apply procurement techniques that may be appropriate in other, less competitive industries, to construction procurement. The proposed extension and expansion of the Section 801 and 802 "innovative procurement" test programs fall into this category.

In the interest of lowest cost to the government and the taxpaying public, AGC urges that all Department of Defense construction be procured on an open competitive bid basis with award to the lowest responsible bidder.

Sincerely,

HUBERT BEATTY, *Executive Vice President.*

Senator MATTINGLY. At this time it is going to be necessary to go into executive session to receive the testimony from the National Security Agency on their programs in support of the military construction budget request.

Therefore, I make a motion that our joint hearing now go into executive session. Is there a second?

Senator THURMOND. I second the motion.

Senator MATTINGLY. Is there objection?

[No response.]

Senator MATTINGLY. Hearing none, the motion is agreed to. At this point the hearing will recess for a few minutes until the room is cleared of those who do not have an appropriate security clearance and give the reporter time to make changes in equipment as necessary.

[Whereupon, at 4:30 p.m., the subcommittees were recessed, to reconvene in executive session.]

EXECUTIVE SESSION

[The transcript of the executive session is classified and is retained in the files of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Construction.]

[Questions submitted for the hearing record follow:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JIM SASSER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

PROJECT INSPECTORS

Senator SASSER. The Washington Post published an article last Friday which indicates that the Defense Department allows contractors on construction projects to act as their own inspectors. This article indicates that, as a result, there have been serious deficiencies in projects built. What is the response of the Department of Defense to the allegations made in the Post article?

ANSWER. Our assessment of the article is that it indicates a lack of understanding of Department of Defense construction contract management process and misrepresents the procedures in use. There are two separate issues raised in the article. The first is our method of contract management. It was erroneously concluded in the article that we rely on contractors to inspect their own work and fail through government inspection to insure conformance with plans and specifications. We do not rely solely on contractors to inspect their own projects. We hold contractors responsible in the contract for delivering the project specified in the contract. We inspect their work by requiring them to give us samples before they start work, spot checking their work during construction, and inspecting it for acceptance when it is complete. If at any time during the process the contractor is not doing the job properly we require him to make corrections. If deficiencies in the contractors work become evident after the contract is completed, he is required under the latent defects clause to correct or reimburse the government for any corrections required. The second issue is the deficiencies on individual projects. The projects referred to in the article are or were problem projects to some extent. Most of the problems, however, have long since been taken care of. The report itself is a survey of problem projects that were awarded as much as ten years ago. During that time we managed annual programs of between $4-5 billion per year. Therefore, the few problems mentioned in the article should not be considered as representative of our construction program. Most of the mentioned problems resulted from unforeseen conditions, criteria changes, and design deficiencies which in some cases were due to the state-of-the-art materials and systems. Few of the problems occured as a result of poor inspection. Contract inspection will continue to be an area that will receive continued high level attention and emphasis from the Department of Defense.

Senator SASSER. Specifically is it true that contractor's are allowed to inspect their own projects?

ANSWER. Contractors are required to control the quality of their work. This is separate and distinct from government inspection. Contractor Quality Control is not limited to contractor inspection but includes contractor management and supervision of his work force. Prior to 1960, we commonly approved a contractor's materials, qualified his craftsmen, layed out and tested the work, and practically directed his work force. In the process, the government expended significant amounts of inhouse resources and more importantly assumed the responsibility for the final product. We now inspect to assure that the contractor's work is in accord with what he contracted, but hold him responsible to manage his work force. Because we deal with general contractors, we require them to provide a quality control plan to demonstrate they will be able to manage the subcontractor's work as well as their own. As part of the process of providing quality control, contractors will manage, test and inspect their own and their subcontractors work. However, this does not alleviate the government's responsibility to assure the product complies with the plans and specifications. Our inspectors spot check the contractors work, their quality control and watch critical items closely. In addition, we make a detailed final inspection of all work before acceptance. At all steps along the way we have the contractor make corrections where necessary.

Senator SASSER. What provision of law or DOD regulation would permit contractor inspection?

ANSWER. The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), 1 April 1984, Part 52.246-12, Inspection of Construction, contains the policy on inspections used by DOD. 52.246-12 is a clause which is inserted in whole in all fixed price contracts for construction which exceed small purchase limitation ($25,000). It states, in part, that: "The contractor shall maintain an adequate inspection system and perform such inspections as will ensure that the work called for by this contract conforms to contract requirements. The contractor shall maintain complete inspection records and make them available to the Government. All work shall be conducted under the general direction of the Contracting Officer and is subject to Government inspection and test at all places and at all reasonable times before acceptance to ensure strict compliance with the terms of the contract". The FAR goes on to state that government inspections do not: "Relieve the contractor of responsibility for providing adequate quality control measures; Relieve the contractor of responsibility for damage to or loss of the material before acceptance; Constitute or imply acceptance; or Affect the continuing rights of the government after acceptance of the completed work" (latent defects, warranties, and guarantees and fraud). In short, the clause requires the contractor to provide quality control and specifies the right of the government to inspect during all phases of construction, which we do. Prior to publication of the FAR requirements, clauses similar to those listed above were contained in the Defense Acquisition Regulation (DAR) and inserted in construction contracts.

Senator SASSER. Often this subcommittee received reprogramming requests to pay for contractor claims. Provide a list for the record of each instance in the past year, by service, where penalties have been assessed or negotiated on projects in design or under construction.

ANSWER. We do not assess penalties for projects under design. However, if an A-E designs a project which does not satisfy our criteria or is too expensive, then the firm is obligated under our contract provision's to redesign the project correctly at no cost to the government. On construction contracts the Inspection of Construction and Liquidated Damages clauses adequately protect the government's interest with respect to possible contractor failure to perform in accordance with the plans and specifications from the standpoint of both quality and timeliness. These clauses protect the government to the degree actual damages or additional costs are incurred. They do not impose an additional penalty which would cause prices to rise as bidders sought to protect themselves against the risk of paying special penalties. We can and do take one or more of several available actions, if required, to make the government whole if deficiencies are found on a project. We can have the contractor correct the deficiency at no cost to the government, or we can deduct the cost of correcting the deficiency from his payment. If the deficiency is the fault of the A-E, we can have the A-E negotiate with the contractor directly to arrive at a price and correct the deficiency, or we can collect for the A-E. In cases where we direct the contractor to correct a deficiency in order to obtain a complete and usable facility, either the A-E or the construction contractor may submit claims for adjudication if they do not agree that the deficiency corrected was their fault. Correction of deficiencies is not the only cause of contract modification since many result from shared risk, changed conditions, delay damages and other causes. We do not keep records either at OSD or Service headquarters of the dollar amount of settlements such as those described above except in the case of A-E liability for design errors. The list of A-E liability collections in FY 84 is shown below by Service.

Description	*Amount*
Army:	
Vacuum pump, dental clinic, Fort Carson, CO	[1] $24,000
Grit Augers, Vehicle Wash Facility, Fort Carson, CO	[1] 60,000
Relocation of columns, sewage station upgrade, Misawa, Japan	6,000
Sedimentation tank, sewage treatment plant, Fort Bragg, NC	2,000
Survey error, hydrant fueling system, Pope AFB, NC	2,000
Broken backing blocks, south wharf fendering system, Sunny Point, MOT, NC	[1] 50,000
Project Inspectors:	
Inadequate volume of hot water, UEPH I, Loring AFB, ME	[1] 52,000
Inadequate number of heating zones, aircraft maintenance complex, Loring, AFB, ME	[1] 2,000
Ceiling title adhesive, Baltimore district	2,000
Cracks in columns, medical facility, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	15,000
Columns too long, small aircraft maintenance dock, Moody AFB, GA	8,000
Total	293,000
Navy:	
NSY Portsmouth, NH, machine and central tool shop	19,000
NSY Philadelphia, PA, electronic/communication building	30,000
MCDEC Quantico, VA, oil spill prevention	100
MCDEC Norfolk, VA, hazardous material storage facility	2,375
NARF Norfolk. VA, industrial waste treatment plant	63,402
MCRD Parris Island, SC, BEQ modifications	2,100
NTTC Pensacola, FL, chapel and religious education building	3,000

Description	*Amount*
NAS Kingsville, TX, public works administration building	1,700
NAS Memphis, TN, chapel and religious education building	3,831
NAS Memphis, TN, chapel and religious education building	3,011
NAS Memphis, TN, chapel and religious education building	15,000
NSPCS Manchester, WA, oil spill prevention	5,874
NSB Pearl Harbor, HI, fire prevention pipeline	942
NSSB Kings Bay, GA, UEPH	1,874
NSSB Kings Bay, GA, electrical distribution system	50,104
NSSB Kings Bay, GA, enlisted dining facility	500
NSSB Kings Bay, GA, Trident training facility	1,284
Total	204,097

[1] Estimated value of corrective construction work paid for directly by the A-E firm.

CHANGE ORDERS

Senator SASSER. What has been the experience in the past three years of service cost growth? How much have contracts experienced cost growth over the original amount provided for in the contract? Provide percentage growth and dollar growth. What percentage has been for design errors? Poor construction materials or workmanship? Unforeseen field conditions? and user changes? (Provide this information by Service)

ANSWER. We require the contractor to replace or correct poor construction materials or poor workmanship at his expense. Therefore, this additional work does not cause an increase in the cost of the construction to the Government. Cost growth, if it occurs, is for reasons other than poor performance by the construction contractor. Detailed data on the reasons for cost growth were not compiled DOD wide prior to FY 1984. The information on cost growth due to design deficiencies, unforeseen conditions and user changes for FY 84 projects are shown below. The percentage growth for these three reasons do not add to the total cost growth percentage because other reasons for growth such as changed criteria are not included. It should be noted that cost growth due to changes has decreased since 1982.

The cost growth for Army Military construction projects is as follows:

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year—		
	1982	1983	1984
Contract award amount	$375.1	$475.5	$386.4
Final contract amount	$405.8	505.2	$410.3
Cost growth amount	$30.7	$29.7	$23.9
Percent cost growth	8.2	6.2	6.2

FY 1984 percent of cost growth

Design deficiencies	2.5
Poor materials or workmanship	.0
Unforeseen conditions	.6
User requested changes	.5

The Navy's military construction project cost growth is as follows:

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year—		
	1982	1983	1984
Work in place	$536.5	$763.5	$820.3
Change order amount	$33.8	$39.7	$48.4
Percent cost growth	6.3	5.2	5.9

FY 1984 percent cost growth

Design deficiencies	2.6
Poor materials or workmanship	.0
Unforeseen field conditions	1.7
User changes	.7

Senator SASSER. Does the department track the value of contract change orders?

ANSWER. Yes. We provide targets to the services and monitor their performance. Cost Growth information for the Air Force military construction not readily available for FY 82 and FY 83, Cost Growth for FY 84 projects is as follows:

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year—		
	1982	1983	1984
Contract award amount	N/A	N/A	$680
Final contract amount	N/A	N/A	$714
Cost growth amount	N/A	N/A	$34
Percent cost growth	N/A	N/A	5.0

FY 1984 percent cost growth

Design deficiencies	1.65
Poor materials or workmanship	.00
Unforeseen conditions	.25
User requested change	.30

COST GROWTH EXPERIENCE

Senator SASSER. For each of the following projects provide an information paper for the record which details the number and amount of change orders which have been approved to date. Each of these projects were approved by the Congress in FY 1982. Provide also a narrative explaining the reasons for the change orders.

1. Navy: Regional Medical Center, San Diego, CA.
2. Army: Hospital, Fort Carson, CO.
3. Air Force: Composite Medical Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH.

ANSWER.

Cost growth experience—Naval Regional Medical Center, San Diego, CA

Original contracts	$113,900,000
Approved changes	103
Net value of changes	$2,594,006

Value engineering proposals developed during design before the construction contract was awarded totaled approximately $3 million; this amount is not involved in the totals above. The data for the medical clinic includes an $8.6 million contract funded in the FY 81 MILCON budget. The number and total dollar amount for each category of change is shown below.

Category	Number of change orders	Amount
Medical clinic:		
Design	42	$835,522
Unforeseen conditions	6	127,387
User requested	14	219,302
Criteria change	3	14,406
Value engineering	1	[1] (82,800)
Main hospital:		
Design	21	680,673
Unforeseen conditions	5	192,155
User requested	1	43,030
Criteria change	5	400,852
Parking structure:		
Design	1	66,258
Unforeseen conditions	4	97,221
User requested	0	0
Criteria change	0	0
Total	103	2,594,006

[1] Credit

These changes result in a 2.3 percent cost growth. The medical clinic is 95 percent complete, the main hospital 60 percent and the parking structure 31 percent.

Cost growth experience—Fort Carson Hospital

Original contract	$59,787,000
Approved changes	97
Net value of changes	$1,277,365

The changes on this project fall into 4 categories. These are: Design Deficiency; Using Agency requests; Other (such as Site Conditions, Weather, Criteria, etc.); Value Engineering. The numbers and total value for each category of changes follows:

Category	Number	Value
a. Design deficiency	45	$1,355,402
b. Using Agency	33	20,838
c. Other	13	47,101
d. Value engineering	6	[1] (145,976)
Total	97	1,277,365

[1] Credit.

These changes result in a 2.1 percent cost growth. The project is 80 percent complete.

Cost growth experience—Wright-Patterson AFB Hospital

Original contract	$97,700,000
Approved changes	175
Value of changes	$1,557,519

The changes on this project fall into 4 categories. These are: Design Deficiency; Using Agency; Other (Such as Site Conditions, Weather, Criteria, etc.); Value Engineering. The numbers and total value for each category of changes follows:

Category	Number	Value
a. Design deficiency	131	$1,190,819
b. Using agency	24	[1] (111,161)
c. Other	6	642,653
d. Value engineering	14	[1] (164,792)
Total	175	1,557,519

[1] Credits.

The changes listed above result in a 1.6 percent cost growth. The project is 70 percent complete.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Senator SASSER. Last year, I became concerned that the Army was utilizing the emergency construction statutes to approve projects which had never been submitted for authorization or appropriation through the regular process. The projects at Dugway, in particular, did not appear to be of an emergency nature.

A staff study I requested revealed that the Air Force and Navy discourage commanders from requesting emergency construction, unless there is a clear national security interest. However, it appeared that the Army was actually soliciting recommended projects from their commanders out in the field.

How does the DOD assure that each service utilizes the emergency construction statutes in the same manner?

ANSWER. 10 USC 2803 provides the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Military Departments each with authority of $30,000,000 annually to carry out military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law if the Secretary concerned determines that the project is vital to the national security, and that the requirement is so urgent that deferral of the project for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with national security.

Each decision to use this authority requires that the Secretary concerned submit a written report to the appropriate committees of Congress that include:

(a) justification for the project,
(b) justification for the use of this authority,
(c) the estimated cost of the project, and
(d) the source of funds to be used to finance the project.

Projects initiated under this authority may not be carried out until 21 days have elapsed following receipt of notification by the Congressional Committees unless each such Committee has approved the project prior to the end of the 21 day waiting period.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

Senator SASSER. How many military construction projects were approved in fiscal year 1980?

ANSWER. In fiscal year 1980, 608 projects were appropriated; 146 for Air Force, 268 for the Army and 194 for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Senator SASSER. How many are requested in the fiscal year 1986 budget?

ANSWER. There are 1,293 projects in the appropriation request for the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. The Army is requesting 423 projects, the Navy and Marine Corps 327 projects, and the Air Force 543 projects.

Senator SASSER. Provide for the record the number of military construction projects which have been approved in each of the last 5 years.

ANSWER. The information follows:

NUMBER OF PROJECTS APPROVED

	Army	Navy/Marine Corps	Air Force	Total
Fiscal year:				
1981	264	191	163	618
1982	239	237	233	709
1983	197	207	208	612
1984	288	234	[1] 382	904
1985	329	307	[1] 438	1,074

[1] Includes projects authorized for savings only.

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION

Senator SASSER. How much is requested for military construction overseas in FY 1986?

ANSWER. $1,761,881,000.

Senator SASSER. How many projects are requested?

Answer. 484.

Senator **Sasser.** How much is approved for overseas construction in 1980?

Answer. $568,736,000.

Senator **Sasser.** How many overseas projects were approved that year?

Answer. 153.

Senator **Sasser.** For each of the last 5 years, provide for the record the number and amount of overseas construction approved by Congress:

Answer. Overseas construction approved by Congress:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Appropriation	Number of projects
Fiscal year:		
1981	$768,703	146
1982	1,145,776	228
1983	1,537,262	263
1984	1,171,114	298
1985	1,258,170	344

GUARD AND RESERVE CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Sasser.** While the Department is requesting an 18 percent real increase in military construction overall, you are requesting less than a one percent real increase for Guard and Reserve accounts. Why are you shortchanging the Guard and Reserve?

Answer. While the rate of growth of the Guard and Reserve accounts in fiscal year 1986, compared to fiscal year 1985, is significantly less than the rate of growth of the Active Components, the opposite is true from fiscal year 1984 to fiscal year 1985. Hence, while the Active and Reserve Components do not have the same rate of growth each year, the rate of growth (including inflation) from fiscal year 1984 to fiscal year 1986 for each Component is similar, as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Active components	Reserve components
Fiscal year:		
1984	$4,542,855	$303,013
1986	$6,648,700	$428,600
Increase (percent)	46.3	41.4

USE OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS

Senator **Sasser.** What kinds of projects can be funded with nonappropriated funds?

Answer. Department of Defense policy regarding the funding for construction of community facilities is set forth in DOD Directive 1015.6, "Funding of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs." An extract of the Directive follows:

DOD Funding Policy: Construction of Community Facilities

This policy prescribes a single source of funding for construction of community facilities in accordance with guidance provided in the Conference Report on the DOD Military Construction Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 1980 (Pub. L. 96-125). Distinction is made for construction of facilities at new installations or where expansion is required because of a mission change or influx of new units or systems and in certain instances for support of U.S. Forces deployed in foreign areas, where DOD personnel do not have ready access to civilian community or commercial alternatives normally available in the United States. The footnotes to the funding charts reflect these distinctions. Additionally, it is recognized that from time to time Service-unique situations or exigencies that need immediate or more specific attention may require deviation or exception to the basic funding policy. These deviations or exceptions will be reviewed by the ASD(MIL&L) and ASD(C) on a case-by-case basis.

Type of facility	Fund source	
	MILCON appropriated [1]	Nonappropriated or other
Gymnasium/Fieldhouse/Physical Activities Complex	X	
Recreation Center/Day Room/Multipurpose Recreational Facility	X	
Multipurpose Auditorium/Theater	X	
MWR Administrative Office/Supply Center	X	
Family Assistance/Service Center	X	
Child Care Center	X	
Swimming Pool	X	
Library	X	
Open Mess (Club)	[2] X	X
Exchange Resale Facility	[3] X	X
Exchange Logistical Facility	[4] X	X
Arts and Crafts/Automotive Self-Help Garage/Skill Development Center	[5] X	X
Bank	[6] X	[7] X
Credit Union		[7] X
Thrift Shop		[7] X
Commissary Facilities		[8] X
Book Store		X
Package Beverage Store		X
Rod and Gun Club		X
Aero Club		X
Temporary Lodging Facility/Guest House	[9] X	X
Cabin/Cottage/Recreation Site Lodge		X
Outdoor Recreation Pavilion Facility		X
Bowling Center		X
Skating Rink (ice or roller)		X
Youth Center		X
Playing Courts/Fields	[10] X	X
Golf Course/Facility		X
Riding Stable		X
Campground		X
Amateur Radio Facility		X
Bathhouse		X
Marina, Boathouse		X
Outdoor Theater		X
Bandstand		X

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[1] Appropriated funds may be used for all community facility construction related to the establishment, activation, or expansion of a military installation or relocation of facilities for convenience of the government; replacement of facilities denied by country-to-country agreements; restoration of facilities destroyed by acts of God, fire, or terrorism; and to correct life safety deficiencies. In the case of installation "expansion," a major increase in authorized and assigned personnel strength over a short period of time is necessary before appropriated fund construction can be programed. Such expansion must be the result of a mission change or influx of new units or systems. For example, a 25 percent increase in a 1-year timespan satisfies these criteria. In contrast, personnel increases resulting from an evolutionary expansion occurring over several years does not satisfy these criteria.

[2] Consolidated open mess facilities (including modular construction) outside the United States.

[3] Exchange facilities required in areas of military conflict; or as integral parts of air terminal, hospital, housing or other construction projects.

[4] Exchange administrative/storage/maintenance facilities outside the United States and all laundries, dry cleaning plants, bakeries, dairies, or similar facilities operated by an exchange in support of a military mission.

[5] Arts and craft/automobile self-help garage/skill development centers outside the United States.

[6] Banks at locations where on-base banking services are required, but where the patronage base is insufficient to provide these services on a self-sustaining basis. (See DOD Instruction 1000.12 (reference (t)).

[7] Private funds.

[8] Surcharge trust funds.

[9] Authorized overseas where avoiding the expenditure of other appropriated funds (such as temporary lodging allowance, basic allowance for quarters, station housing allowance, and furniture support) would save appropriated funds.

[10] Playing courts and fields constructed as a part of a gymnasium, fieldhouse, or physical activities complex.

Senator SASSER. How are the nonappropriated funds derived?

ANSWER. Nonappropriated funds are derived from earnings of military exchanges, package stores, and open messes (clubs); fees and charges for use of golf courses, bowling centers, craft shops, and certain other recreational facilities; and interest on short-term investments of these monies. Also, commissary stores are allowed to levy surcharges on goods sold in order to generate funds for construction of other commissaries.

Senator **Sasser**. What is the process for approving NAF projects?

Answer. The following is typical among the Services:

Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) projects are initiated by installations. Commanders assess the needs of their installations, taking into consideration troop strength, number of dependent family members, local community facilities available and their costs. Often, studies are conducted to look closely at the demographics of the installation to insure that a proposed project is needed and will be fully utilized. A proposed project is then sent to the Major Command level where it is reviewed and prioritized according to need. Major commands send their consolidated lists to the Service Headquarters, where the projects are again reviewed and inserted into an integrated priority list. Recommendations are made to begin design and approve construction.

In this process there are reviews to ensure availability of funds, engineering technical sufficiency, compliance with Service and DoD policy, and coordination with other construction programs such as military construction. Projects estimated at over $500,000 are submitted by the Services to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Readiness for review and approval.

Senator **Sasser**. Provide for the record a list, by service, for fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 to date of each NAF project which has been approved.

Answer.

Army nonappropriated fund construction program

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation and project description	*Cost*
Fiscal year 1984:	
Camp Carroll, Korea, consolidated open dining	1,860
Camp Casey, Korea, multipurpose field	700
Camp Casey, Korea, NCO open dining	1,600
Camp Edwards, Korea, multipurpose field	600
Camp Greaves, Korea, entertainment workshop	800
Camp Henry, Korea, NCO open dining upgrade	990
Camp Humphreys, Korea, NCO/enlisted open dining	2,500
Camp Pelham, Korea, entertainment workshop	800
Yongsan, Korea, bowling center	4,500
Yongsan, Korea, outdoor picnic area	300
Fort Buchanan, PR, community/youth center	1,100
Fort Campbell, KY, outdoor recreation center	1,000
Fort Devens, MA, NCO open dining	500
Fort Devens, MA, enlisted open dining	1,900
Fort Devens, MA, officers open dining	2,800
Fort Hood, TX, skill development center	4,100
Fort Hood, TX, class VI store	1,090
Fort Hood, TX, enlisted open dining (2)	1,700
Fort Irwin, CA, enlisted open dining	495
Fort Ord, CA, guest house—30 units	1,400
Fort Polk, LA, officers open dining upgrade	410
Fort Polk, LA, enlisted open dining (2)	3,200
Fort Polk, LA, youth center	2,200
Fort Riley, KA, skill development center	1,500
Fort Stewart, GA, enlisted open dining	3,200
Fort Ben Harrison, IN, skill development center	600
Fort Ben Harrison, IN, bowling center	1,000
Fort Ben Harrison, IN, guest house	1,300
Fort Bliss, TX, self defense center	500
Fort Dix, NJ, youth center	1,400
Fort Eustis, VA, class VI store	1,300
Fort Gordon, GA, class VI store	903
Fort Jackson, SC, enlisted open dining	492
Fort Jackson, SC, commissary	12,400
Fort Jackson, SC, guest house	3,200
Fort Leonard Wood, MO, enlisted open dining annex	1,706
Fort George G. Meade, MD, commissary	9,800
Aschaffenburg, Germany, NCO open dining	500
Giessen, Germany, bowling center	3,300
Katterbach, Germany, open dining facility	650
Nuernberg, Germany, racquetball center	400

Installation and project description	*Cost*
Pirmasens, Germany, bowling center	2,800
Schweinfurt, Germany, officers open dining	600
Frankfurt, Germany, renovate main exchange	750
Hanau, Germany, main exchange	8,600
U.S. Military Academy, NY, ski lift replacement	460
Schofield Barracks, HI, NCO open dining	905
Schofield Barracks, HI, enlisted open dining	3,100
Schofield Barracks, HI, recreation billeting	1,200
Fort Campbell, KY, branch exchange	710
Fort Knox, KY, Burger King	580
Fort Leonard Wood, MO, Burger King	736
Fort McPherson, GA, exchange mini-mail	1,950
Fort George G. Meade, MO, addition and shopping center	1,600
Seneca AD, NY, bowling center upgrade	389
Fort Ord, CA, Burger King	670
Fort Polk, LA, branch exchange (regimental)	990
Fiscal year 1985:	
Aberdeen PG, MD, skill development/automotive	1,404
Fort Belvoir, VA, expand main exchange	2,700
Fort Benning, GA, youth center	1,403
Fort Bliss, TX, expand main exchange	4,200
Fort Bragg, NC, commissary warehouse addition	2,700
Fort Bragg, NC, class VI store	1,100
Fort Bragg, NC, NCO open dining upgrade	800
Fort Carson, CO, skill development/automotive	3,100
Fort Carson, CO, NCO open dining upgrade	486
Fort Detrick, MD, youth center	673
Fort Dix, NJ, exchange automotive service station	1,700
Fort Eustis, VA, bowling center addition	725
Fort Eustis, VA, golf club house	480
Fitzsimmons AMC, CO, enlisted open dining	4,180
Fort Hood, TX, bowling center addition	1,928
Fort Hood, TX, Burger King	560
Fort Huachuca, AZ, expand main exchange	3,100
Schofield Barracks, HI, car care center/automotive service station	1,350
Fort Sam Houston, TX, NCO open dining upgrade	1,600
Fort Irwin, CA, guest house	1,700
Fort Irwin, CA, bowling center addition	1,320
Fort Lewis, WA, skill development/automotive	1,100
Fort Lewis, WA, NCO open dining upgrade	795
Fort Lewis, WA, Burger King	508
Fort McClellan, AL, class VI store	1,100
Fort Monmouth, NJ, marina	530
Fort Myer, VA, expand main exchange	660
Fort Ord, CA, branch exchange	870
Presidio of San Francisco, CA, commissary	8,300
Presidio of Monterey, CA, shopping center	3,050
Fort Rucker, AL, branch exchange	620
Fort Rucker, AL, commissary addition	3,050
Fort Sill, OK, enlisted open dining	2,370
Fort Stewart, GA, shopping center	2,350
Hunter Army Airfield, Fort Stewart, GA, shopping center	3,600
Fort Stewart, GA, guest house	3,850
Cakmakli, Turkey, bowling center	531
White Sands MR, NM, guest house	1,200
White Sands MR, NM, recreation equipment rental	600
Yuma PG, AZ, guest house	1,100
Yuma PG, AZ, skill development center	1,200
Aschaffenburg, Germany, Burger King	656
Quartermaster Kaserne, Augsburg, Germany, Burger King	777
Fuerth, Germany, commissary	9,200
Hanau, Germany, commissary	7,100
Ansbach, Germany, bowling center	1,851
Heidelberg, Germany, bowling center	2,421
Frankfurt, Germany, bowling center	2,521
Downs Barracks, Fulda, Germany, alter main exchange	780

Installation and project description	*Cost*
Fuerth, Germany, expand shopping center	9,100
Giessen, Germany, warehouse addition and renovation	8,350
Goeppingen, Germany, NCO open dining	3,000
Grafenwoehr, Germany, bowling center	2,985
Hanau, Germany, bowling center	3,506
Hohenfels, Germany, bowling center	1,200
Karlsruhe, Germany, bowling center	2,202
Larson, Germany, consolidation dining/golf	4,174
Mannheim, Germany, Burger King	800
Germany, Stars and Stripes warehouse	2,339
Germany, Stars and Stripes administration building	1,118
Leighton Barracks, Wuerzburg, Germany, branch exchange	2,200
Wharton Barracks, Heilbronn, Germany, shopping center	7,100
Wiesbaden, Germany, youth center	1,097
Schofield Barracks, HI, officer open dining renovation	400
Fort Shafter, HI, youth center renovation	420
Fort Huachuca, AZ, youth center	2,500
Fort Huachuca, AZ, enlisted open dining	940
Fort Huachuca, AZ, class VI store	1,388
Fort Shafter, HI, officer open dining renovation	523
Tripler AMC, HI, officer open dining renovation	314
Camp Casey, Korea, shopping center expansion	3,900
Camp Casey, Korea, bowling center	967
Camp Colbern, Korea, multipurpose field	640
Hieleah, Korea, bowling center	953
Camp Howze, Korea, entertainment workshop	790
Camp Mercer, Korea, multipurpose field	640
Camp Pelham, Korea, multipurpose field	640
Taegu, Korea, bowling center	1,900
Yongsan, Korea, sports complex upgrade	1,354
Yongsan, Korea, multipurpose field	377
Camp Walker, Korea, shopping center	2,500
Vint Hill Farms, VA, community center	1,172

Navy/Marine Corps nonappropriated fund construction program

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation and project description	*Cost*
Fiscal year 1984:	
NS Norfolk, VA, enlisted mess	870
NESC San Diego, CA, Navy exchange (NEX) distribution center	1,700
NAS Chase Field, TX, new NEX	1,550
NAS Corpus Christi, TX, NEX addition	1,500
NS Long Beach, CA, NEX addition	2,500
NETC Newport, RI, new NEX	4,760
NS Charleston, SC, new servicemens center	618
NAS Moffett Field, CA, new Navy lodge	3,150
NS Long Beach, CA, Navy lodge	2,900
NAS Chase Field, TX, new commissary store	1,400
NAS North Island (Imperial Beach), CA, new commissary store	6,710
NSB Kings Bay, GA, new commissary store	3,300
NS San Diego (Murphy Canyon), CA, new commissary store	6,600
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA, exchange	785
MCAS New River, NC, service station	1,398
MCB Camp Lejeune, NC, recreation lodge	3,400
MCDEC Quantico, VA, track facility	575
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA, racquetball courts	1,229
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan, bowling alley	1,200
MCAGCC Twenty-nine Palms, CA, auto hobby shop	600
MCB Camp Butler (Foster), Okinawa, package store	900
MCB Camp Butler (Kinser), Okinawa, staff NCO club	1,200
MCB Camp Butler (Futenma), Okinawa, enlisted club addition	1,440
MCB Camp Pendleton (Pulgas), CA, enlisted club	1,280
MCDEC Quantico (TBS), VA, enlisted club	640
Fiscal year 1985:	
NS Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, youth center	910
NAS Brunswick, ME, auto hobby shop	890

Installation and project description	*Cost*
NAS Agana, Guam, playing fields	730
NAS Miramar, CA, auto hobby shop	1,616
NAS Chase Field, TX, bathhouse	600
NAS Corpus Christi, TX, enlisted mess	1,067
FCTCLANT Dam Neck, VA, auto hobby shop	640
FCTCLANT Dam Neck, VA, petty officers mess	3,672
NAS Memphis, TN, bowling center addition	1,100
NWS Earle, NJ, bowling center	820
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, bowling alley	1,017
PMTC Point Mugu, CA, playing field	850
NWS Yorktown, VA, bowling center	850
NS Subic Bay, RP, bowling center addition	1,600
NAS Bermuda, EM annex	1,408
NWC China Lake, CA, youth center	814
NAS Dallas, TX, bowling center	952
NTC Great Lakes, IL, convert chapel to indoor courts	391
NS Guam, indoor playing courts	250
NAS Mayport, FL, bowling center addition	987
NSB New London, CT, indoor playing courts	982
NAS Oceana, VA, golf club house	938
NA United Kingdom, playing field upgrade	494
NA United Kingdom, youth center	635
MCAS El Toro, CA, fast food facility	590
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA, exchange	785
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan, bowling center	1,200
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA, racquetball courts [1]	1,229
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan, staff NCO club	4,300
MCA Camp Butler (Courtney), Okinawa, staff NCO club	600
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA, enlisted club [2]h	1,280
MCB Camp Butler (Futenma), Okinawa, officers' club addition	1,440
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA, enlisted club	535
MCAS Kaneohe Bay, HI, SNCO club/golf club house	2,793
MCB Camp Butler (Courtney), Okinawa, bowling center	1,000
MCB Camp Butler (Fuji), Okinawa, racquetball courts	300
MCB Camp Butler (Foster), Okinawa, package store	900
MCB Camp Butler (Schwab), Okinawa, enlisted club	760
NS San Diego, (Murphy Canyon), CA, NEX mall	2,260
NSCS Athens, GA, NEX mall	970
NS Roosevelt Roads, PR, automotive service center	1,100
NS San Diego (Murphy Canyon), CA, commissary store	5,652
NAS North Island (Imperial Beach), CA, commissary store	5,990
NAS North Island (Imperial Beach), CA, new NEX	4,400
NCSC Panama City, FL, new NEX	797
NS Norfolk, VA, vending operations	654
NS Subic Bay, PI, new laundry/amusement center	600
NS Subic Bay, PI, new NEX mall	5,300
NS Philadelphia, PA, new Navy lodge	2,900
NTC Great Lakes, IL, new Navy lodge	4,100
NS Norfolk, VA, new commissary store	5,700

[1] May slip to FY 1986. Project reduced to $800,000 due to shortage of NAF for construction and resultant design delays.

[2] May slip to FY 1986 due to design delays and siting problems.

Air Force nonappropriated fund construction program

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation and project description	*Cost*
Fiscal year 1984:	
Clark AB, RP, construction of branch exchange	610
Edwards AFB, CA, construction of fast food snack bar	720
Keesler AFB, MS, construction of mini-mall	1,500
K. I. Sawyer AFB, MI, expand main exchange	1,000
Loring AFB, ME, expand main exchange	1,000
Lowry AFB, CO, construct branch exchange	1,200
Nellis AFB, NV, expand exchange complex	3,600
Offutt AFB, NV, expand main exchange	1,250
Osan AB, Korea, expand shopping center	1,850

Installation and project description	*Cost*
Tinker AFB, OK, expand shopping center	2,200
Homestead AFB, FL, construct 8-lane addition to bowling center	560
Incirlik AB, Turkey, construct 6-lane addition to bowling center	560
Kunsan AB, Korea, construct 6-lane addition to bowling center	860
Lajes Field, Azores, bowling center	1,602
Edwards AFB, CA, construct addition to NCO open mess	900
Keesler AFB, MS, construct addition to Airmen's open mess	840
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC, construct addition to NCO open mess	1,200
Nellis AFB, NV, construct 60-unit temporary lodging facility (TLF)	2,150
RAF Bentwaters, United Kingdom, construct 40-unit temporary lodging facility (TLF)	1,950
Aviano AS, Italy, commissary addition	1,050
Blytheville AFB, AR, add to and alter commissary	1,500
Fairchild AFB, WA, commissary store	7,200
Hahn AB, Germany, commissary store	9,500
Hickam AFB, HI, commissary addition	4,300
Homestead AFB, FL, commissary store	6,400
Incirlik AB, Turkey, commissary store	9,300
Langley AFB, VA, commissary store	2,100
Loring AFB, ME, commissary store	5,400
McChord AFB, WA, commissary addition	2,450
Mountain Home AFB, ID, commissary addition	680
RAF Chicksands, United Kingdom, commissary addition	670
Rhein Main AB, Germany, commissary/warehouse	11,400
Spangdahlem AB, Germany, commissary store	3,900
Tinker AFB, OK, commissary addition	1,200
Vandenberg AFB, CA, commissary/warehouse	8,900
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, commissary warehouse	1,600
Total	103,102

The above list contains only projects which are in excess of $500,000. The annual NAF Report to Congress was changed in fiscal year 1983 from projects greater than $300,000 to those greater than $500,000.

Projects between $300,000 and $500,000 are not readily available at this Headquarters.

Fiscal year 1985:

RAF Alconbury, United Kingdom, construct Burger King facility	900
Aviano AB, Italy, construct Burger King facility	580
RAF Bentwaters, United Kingdom, construct Burger King facility	900
Blytheville AFB, AR, expand main exchange	1,750
Brooks AFB, TX, construct shopping center	2,050
Carswell AFB, TX, construct fast food facility	650
Charleston AFB, SC, construct branch exchange	900
Comiso AS, Italy, construct cafeteria	600
Comiso AS, Italy, construct branch exchange	830
Eielson AFB, AK, construct main exchange	3,150 0
Elmendorf AFB, AK, expand shopping center	5,600
F. E. Warren AFB, WY, construct shopping center	2,800
Grand Forks AFB, ND, expand shopping center	2,050
RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom, expand cafeteria	570
Hickam AFB, HI, alter shopping center	1,100
Kessler AFB, MS, construct Burger King facility	500
Luke AFB, AZ, construct Burger King facility	533
March AFB, CA, expand main exchange	2,800
McChord AFB, WA, expand main exchange	6,500
Moody AFB, GA, construct shopping center	3,600
Patrick AFB, FL, convert branch/exchange/service administration	520
Ramstein AB, Germany, construct Burger King facility	580
Rhein-Main AB, Germany, construct Burger King facility	580
Rhein-Main AB, Germany, expand main exchange	2,300
San Vito AB, Italy, expand main exchange	730
Spangdahlem AB, Germany, convert to Burger King facility	681
Travis AFB, CA, construct Burger King facility	584
Vogelweh, Germany, construct Burger King facility	900
Elmendorf AFB, AK, youth center	2,600

RAF Fairford, United Kingdom, construct bowling center	1,200
McConnell AFB, KS, add to golf course	900
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC, construct golf clubhouse	650
Osan AB, Korea, automotive skill center	500
Wheeler AFB, HI, bowling center	1,000
Altus AFB, OK, NCO open mess addition/alteration	545
Andrews AFB, MD, NCO open mess addition/alteration	1,250
Bolling AFB, DC, NCO open mess addition	1,255
Clark AB, RP, upgrade officer open mess	1,150
Hahn AB, Germany, addition/alteration NCO open mess	1,300
McGuire AFB, NJ, NCO open mess addition/alteration	1,300
San Vito AS, Italy, addition/alteration consolidated open mess	1,150
Tinker AFB, OK, addition/alteration NCO open mess	1,300
RAF Upper Heyford, United Kingdom, addition/alteration NCO open mess	1,300
Zweibrucken AB, Germany, consolidated open mess addition	2,050
Kirtland AFB, NM, addition to NCO open mess	700
Classified location, construct bowling center	1,150
Kirtland AFB, NM, add to credit union	700
Osan AB, Korea, construct officers' open mess	3,740
RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom, add to and alter NCO open mess	1,470
Maxwell AFB, AL, expand shopping center	2,600
Wurtsmith AFB, MI, add to shopping center	1,450
Comiso AB, Italy, construct 40-unit temporary lodging facility (TLF)	1,800
Dyess AFB, TX, construct 40-unit TLF	1,550
Hill AFB, UT, construct 40-unit TLF	1,650
Lajes Field, Azores, construct 30-unit TLF	1,350
Los Angeles AS, CA, renovate building for 22-unit TLF	860
Osan AB, Korea, construct 16-unit TLF	600
San Vito AS, Italy, construct 30-unit TLF	1,050
Altus AFB, OK, commissary store	5,000
Camp Butler, Japan, commissary store	8,000
Charleston AFB, SC, commissary addition	1,850
Comiso AS, Italy, commissary store	2,250
Luke AFB, AZ, addition to commissary store	1,360
MacDill AFB, FL, commissary store	9,600
Pease AFB, NH, ADAL to commissary	790
RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom, commissary store	6,500
RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, commissary sales store/service	6,500
San Vito Dei Normanni AS, Italy, construct commissary warehouse addition	730
Scott AFB, IL, commissary store	9,900
Williams AFB, AZ, construct commissary warehouse addition	630
Total	138,468

The above list contains only projects which are in excess of $500,000. The annual NAF Report to Congress was changed in FY 1983 from projects greater than $300,000 to those greater than $500,000. Projects between $300,000 and $500,000 are not readily available at this Headquarters.

Senator SASSER. Also provide for the record each NAF project which is programmed for the remainder of fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER.

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation and title	*Cost*
Army projects being programmed for fiscal year 1985 but not yet approved:	
Fort Carson, CO, Burger King	542
Fort McClellan, AL, Burger King	530
Redstone Arsenal, AL, Burger King	500
Nelson Barracks, New Ulm, Germany, Burger King	598
US Kaserne Nelligen, Germany, Burger King	500
Army nonappropriated fund projects tentatively programmed for fiscal year 1986:	
Aberdeen PG, MD, shopping center upgrade	575
New Cumberland AD, PA, consolidated open dining	2,345

Installation and title	*Cost*
Redstone Arsenal, AL, main exchange improvement	662
Seneca AD, NY, skill development center	557
Camp Red Cloud, Korea, bowling center	1,139
Hialeah, Korea, youth center	588
Stanton, Korea, multipurpose field	716
Camp Casey, Korea, multipurpose field	900
Camp Howze, Korea, bowling center	1,072
Camp Howze, Korea, main exchange improvement	1,000
Camp Greaves, Korea, bowling center	1,190
Camp Market, Korea, multipurpose field	671
Camp Casey, Korea, bowling center	1,135
Camp Hovey, Korea, bowling center	1,245
Camp Walker, Korea, recreation billeting	882
Camp Carroll, Korea, multipurpose field	1,001
Camp Stanley, Korea, entertainment workshop	815
Camp Carroll, Korea, youth center	545
Camp Page, Korea, multipurpose field	648
Camp Red Cloud, Korea, shopping center improvement	1,075
Pusan, Korea, commissary upgrade	443
Fort Bragg, NC, concessions improvement	730
Fort Bragg, NC, branch exchange improvement	633
Fort Campbell, KY, branch exchange conversion	400
Fort Ord, CA, skill development/automotive	2,817
Fort Clayton, Panama, DYA ballfields complex	753
Fort Devens, MA, concession improvement	891
Fort Meade, MD, commissary	10,700
Fort Polk, LA, guest house	3,500
Presidio of San Francisco, CA, bowling center	2,408
Fort Riley, KS, bowling center addition	2,521
Fort Rucker, AL, commissary addition	3,400
Fort Sill, OK, shoppette improvement	400
Fort Stewart, GA, skill development/automotive	2,332
Fort Wainwright, AK, youth center	3,392
Fort Carson, CO, outdoor recreation complex	4,122
Fort Irwin, CA, commissary addition	4,800
Fort Ord, CA, guest house	1,500
Fort Devens, MA, guest house	3,262
Fort Irwin, CA, consolidated open dining/class VI	3,265
Walter Reed, AMC, Washington, DC, guest house	1,837
Fort Detrick, MD, bowling/skill development center	1,760
Fort Detrick, MD, guest house	826
Fort Myer, VA, bowling center	2,769
Fort Lee, VA, class VI store	1,580
Fort Story, VA, bowling center	1,257
Fort Knox, KY, NCO open dining	1,392
Fort Rucker, AL, guest house	2,589
Fort Benning, GA, commissary upgrade	313
Fort Bliss, TX, class VI store	1,330
Fort Bliss, TX, sports field complex	1,133
Fort Buchanan, PR, main exchange improvement	820
Fort Sill, OK, guest house	3,929
Fort Jackson, SC, class VI store	1,270
Fort Dix, NJ, skill development center	2,442
Fort Eustis, VA, officers open dining renovation	1,593
Fort Gordon, GA, main exchange improvement	690
Fort Jackson, SC, youth center	2,185
Fort Knox, KY, skill development/automotive	2,207
Fort Leavenworth, KS, officers open dining addition	962
Fort Monroe, VA, bowling center renovation	771
Fort Monmouth, NH, shopping center improvement	460
Fort Sill, OK, officers OD/athletics	2,640
Fort Lee, VA, bowling center renovation	553
Fort Ord, CA, main exchange improvement	2,000
Fort Polk, LA, main exchange improvement	750
Fort Sill, OK, NCO OD/athletics	2,141
Fort Huachuca, AZ, youth outdoor sports	1,593

Installation and title	*Cost*
Fort Ritchie, MD, bowling center addition	867
Fort Huachuca, AZ, skill development/automotive	1,492
Fort Huachuca, AZ, outdoor recreation center	1,052
AFRC, Germany, Skytop Lodge upgrade	2,249
AFRC, Germany, Hausberg ski center	2,064
Nuernberg, Germany, consolidated open dining	4,554
Mainz, Germany, bowling center	3,320
Goeppingen, Germany, recreation facility	2,444
Hohenfels, Germany, commissary upgrade	313
Worms, Germany, community park	544
Bindlach, Germany, bowling center	1,517
Darmstadt, Germany, bowling center	3,449
Fuerth, Germany, shopping center upgrade	11,677
Amberg, Germany, athletic fields	721
Fuerth, Germany, commissary	11,200
Vicenza, Italy, outdoor equipment center	662
Hanau, Germany, commissary	9,000
Heilbronn, Germany, youth center	557
McPheeters, Germany, bowling center	662
Garlstedt, Germany, sports complex	875
NAVACTS London, United Kingdom, youth center	635
MCDEC Quantico, VA, officers club	3,300
MCB Camp Lejeune, NC, enlisted club	1,800
MCB Camp Lejeune, NC, officers club addition	407
MCRD Parris Island, SC, exchange renovation	787
MCRD San Diego, CA, senior NCO club addition	600
MCRD San Diego, CA, exchange warehouse	2,000
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA, location exchange	1,994
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA, service station addition	1,172
MCAS El Toro, CA, senior NCO club	1,200
MCAGCC Twenty-nine Palms, CA, officers club addition	624
MCAGCC Twenty-nine Palms, CA, location exchange	2,010
MCAS Yuma, AZ, location exchange	318
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan, senior NCO club	4,300
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan, enlisted club	1,000
MCB SD Butler, Okinawa, senior NCO club	1,225
MCB SD Butler, Okinawa, enlisted club addition	1,280
MCB SD Butler, Okinawa, enlisted club addition	480
MCB SD Butler, Okinawa, senior NCO club	1,200
MCB SD Butler, Okinawa, senior NCO club addition	600
MCB SD Butler, Okinawa, racquetball courts	300

Air Force

The FY 1985 program is listed in the previous answer and will be under construction prior to FY 1986. The tentative FY 1986 program follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation and title	*Cost*
Andersen AFB, Guam, arts and crafts skill development center	1,500
Rhein-Main AB, Germany, arts and crafts skill development center	1,150
Goodfellow AFB, TX, automotive/arts and crafts skill development center	773
RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, automotive skill development center.	1,066
Sembach AB, Germany, automotive skill development center	827
RAF Alconbury, United Kingdom, youth center	1,310
Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ, youth center	1,100
Hickam AFB, HI, youth center	962
Carswell AFB, TX, bowl center, addition	983
Misawa AB, Japan, bowl center	4,029
Clark AB, RP, softball field complex	673
Minneapolis-St. Paul IAP, MN, multipurpose recreation building	610
Patrick AFB, FL, athletic complex	555
Tyndall AFB, FL, marina addition	662
RAF Bentwaters, United Kingdom, enlisted open mess ADAL	1,460
McChord AFB, WA, noncommissioned officers' open mess ADAL	821
McChord AFB, WA, officers' open mess addition	810

Installation and title	*Cost*
Ramstein AB, Germany, officers' open mess, ADAL	1,641
Sembach AB, Germany, noncommissioned officers' open mess ADAL	944
Aviano AB, Italy, expand concessions	670
Bergstrom AFB, TX, expand shopping center	1,884
Camp Kinser, Okinawa, construct cold storage warehouse	825
Carswell AFB, TX, expand main exchange	800
Dobbins AFB, GA, construct shopping center	2,287
East Coast, (Newport News) VA, construct distribution center	40,335
Fairchild AFB, WA, construct shopping center	3,778
Fairchild AFB, WA, construct branch exchange	514
Hickam AFB, HI, expand branch exchange	500
Hill AFB, UT, expand main exchange	2,500
Kadena AB, Japan, construct retail (4 seasons) store	1,130
Keesler AFB, MS, expand shopping center	500
Kirtland AFB, NM, expand main exchange	1,917
RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, expand main exchange	4,225
MacDill AFB, FL, expand main exchange	649
Mather AFB, CA, construct branch exchange	500
Peterson AFB, CO, expand main exchange	1,043
Randolph AFB, TX, expand main exchange	1,322
Twin Cities AFS, MI, construct shopping center	1,932
Williams AFB, AZ, construct branch exchange	500
RAF Alconbury, United Kingdom, commissary store	9,600
Bangor IAP, ME, commissary store	1,700
Bergstrom AFB, TX, commissary warehouse addition	3,800
Castle AFB, CA, commissary detached checkout/warehouse addition	1,200
Dyess AFB, TX, commissary detached checkout/administration modification/vestibules	1,450
F. E. Warren AFB, WY, commissary store	4,200
Lajes Field, Portugal, commissary store	8,100
Norton AFB, CA, commissary store	8,700
Peterson AFB, CO, commissary detached checkout/warehouse addition	2,950
Andersen AFB, Guam, temporary lodging facility	3,100

Senator **Sasser**. Can NAF be utilized to fund projects which have previously been denied by Congress?

Answer. The Department of Defense (DOD) policy for funding projects for morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) facilities with nonappropriated funds (NAF) is based on what is considered fair and reasonable for our military people to support with their own money and what MWR facilities the DOD sees as its obligation to provide with appropriated funds. Since there are conflicting signals from the various Committees of Congress toward the DOD policy, we are not assured Congress will consistently fund projects for which DOD policy permits use of appropriated funds. In order to minimize the adverse effect on our military people, who must wait while we unsuccessfully attempt to obtain appropriated funds, we have at times allowed the Services to program NAF for MWR projects. It should be recognized that using NAF places an unfair burden on our military people to fund facility construction that should be provided for them with appropriated funds.

Senator **Sasser**. Provide for the record a list of each project funded through NAF which had previously been turned down by Congress in the last 5 years.

Answer.

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation and title	*Cost*
Army:	
Fort Irwin, CA, construct commissary	4,198
Fort Drum, NY, construct commissary	9,547
Fuerth, Germany, commissary, utilities and site preparation	2,800
Vilseck, Germany, construct commissary	9,566
Wertheim, Germany, construct commissary	5,002
Air Force:	
Powell AFB, WY, construct exchange	184
Powell AFB, WY, construct commissary	375
Greenham Common, United Kingdom, construct exchange service station	360
Greenham Common, United Kingdom, construct commissary	6,500
Greenham Common, United Kingdom, expand exchange cafeteria	570

Installation and title	*Cost*
Comiso, Italy, construct commissary	2,250
Comiso, Italy, construct exchange cafeteria	600
Comiso, Italy, construct branch exchange	830
Andersen AFB, Guam, construct arts and crafts	1,500

Senator SASSER. Provide for the record, from fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 to date, a list of each Unspecified Minor Project, by service, which has been approved.

ANSWER. The lists follows:

Fiscal year 1984 unspecified minor construction approved projects

[In thousands of dollars]

Location and project	*Cost*
Army:	
Fort McNair, DC, alter building 61 annex	532
Schweinfurt, Germany, test equipment power supply	219
Yuma PG, AZ, aviation laboratory facility addition	460
Fort Bliss, TX, electrical maintenance shop addition	229
Bad Kissingen, Germany, training buildings	622
Bad Kissingen, Germany, ready buildings	577
Camp Tango, Korea, secure compartmented information facility, environmental controls	930
Mutlangen, Germany, underground electrical distribution system	477
Arlington Hall Station, VA, ADP and communication center upgrade	578
Stuttgart, Germany, signal intelligence building	319
Vilseck, Germany, exterior/interior lighting	229
Albertshof, Germany, coal heating plant	996
Korea, test measurement diagnostic equipment facility	417
Yongsan, Korea, upgrade alternate power—hospital	846
Camp Casey, Korea, test diagnostic equipment facility	336
Camp Sears, Korea, diagnostic equipment facility	449
MIT RF, MA, aircraft optical calibration	587
Roedelheim, Germany, maintenance shop	915
Fort Riley, KS, tank trail improvement	975
Fort Leonard Wood, MO, tracked vehicle washrack	637
Schwetzingen, Germany, medical container unit hardstand	422
Camp Hovey, Korea, troop aid station	863
Camp Graves, Korea, troop aid station	905
Tobyhanna AD, PA, expand mobile support facility	547
Frankfurt, Germany, maintenance hangar addition	702
Mainz, Germany, security fence	446
Mutlangen, Germany, fencing/lighting	738
Camp Casey, Korea, radio relay transmitter facility	452
Fort Benning, GA, calibration and repair facility	258
Pueblo Depot Activity, CO, toxic chemical maintenance facility	568
Fort McNair, DC, inter-american defense college modernization	769
Rock Island Arsenal, IL, alter general purpose administrative building	860
Fort Wainwright, AK, relocate record fire range	912
Fort Sheridan, IL, alter building 81	437
Fort Sheridan, IL, administration building modification	421
Navy:	
MCAS Futema, Camp Butler, Okinawa, activation of forward anti-air defense battery	673
NSA Naples, Italy, power system upgrade	386
NAS Norfolk, VA, airborne mine countermeasures equipment facility	617
NRMC Newport, RI, hospital fire protection	644
NSB Pearl Harbor, HI, mark 48 torpedo shop	538
NAS Roosevelt Roads, PR, radar operational facility	333
Nea Makri, Greece, water treatment facility	617
NAS Miramar, CA, 400 HZ power	802
AFHSA Norfolk, VA, frequency control analysis building addition	920
NAS North Island, CA, applied instruction building addition	646
NS San Diego, CA, dredging for tender	952

Location and project	*Cost*
NS Subic Bay, PI, pay and personnel support office	580
NS Subic Bay, PI, family services center	472
NAVSECSTA Washington, DC, computer analysis facility	1,188
San Nicholas Island, CA, ordnance assembly building	1,055
Diego Garcia, aircraft maintenance facility	900
Mombasa, Kenya, fleet landing	316
NWS Charleston, SC, MK-48 torpedo shop addition	1,049
NCSC Panama City, FL, amphibious operations building	951
NATC Patuxent River, MD, TACAMO support facility	1,108
San Clemente Island, CA, electronic warfare range	965
NAS Key West, FL, dredging (Truman Annex)	721
NAS Key West, FL, fuel line	790
NAS Fallon, NV, applied instruction building (Strike University)	1,089
NAS Barbers Point, HI, radar operations facility	626
NAS Kingsville, TX, potable water system	394
MCB Pendleton, CA, moving target simulator	629
NAS Fallon, NV, sewer upgrade	268
FCTCLANT Dam Neck, VA, seal team 6, operations facility	883
PWC Pensacola, FL, NARF power improvement	558
Pearl Harbor NSY, HI, improvements for nuclear engineering department	300
Air Force:	
Ascension, IS, liquid fuel pipeline	900
Shaw AFB, SC, addition to 9th Air Force facility	908
Nellis AFB, NV, aircraft apron	498
Alconbury, United Kingdom, construct supply	436
Zweibrucken, Germany, hush house support	239
Edwards AFB, CA, modifications to hangar 1207	975
Hahn, Germany, mission support facilities	723
Classified, construct terminal	475
Holloman AFB, NM, aircraft maintenance area lighting	472
Murted, Turkey, BOQ/UEPH	424
Johnson Space Center, TX, STS security modification (congressionally directed)	548
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, site modification/microwave TV	225
Davis-Monthan AFB, AL, mission support facility	494
Bolling AFB, DC, alter building P-20	427
Edwards AFB, CA, ADAL RAPCON (congressionally directed)	265
Ramstein, Germany, accounting and finance facility (congressionally directed)	569
McGuire AFB, NJ, construct EOD facility	227
Dyess AFB, TX, electrical substation	342
Balikeshir, TX, BOQ/UEPH	461
Scott AFB, IL, ADAL building 505	484
Peterson AFB, CO, addition to building 1042	305
Osan, Korea, nondestructive inspection laboratory	567
Dyess AFB, TX, interim contractor support	808
Classified, site powerplant	873
Classified, site improvements	811
Classified, airfield improvements	795
Kelly AFB, TX, alter jet engine test cell	809
Langley AFB, VA, sound suppressor support	523
Grissom AFB, IN, alter medical facility	497
Woodbridge, United Kingdom, upgrade shelter security	416
Woodbridge, United Kingdom, upgrade AGE storage	488
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, alter building 30206	470
Seymour-Johnson AFB, NC, KC-10 3rd Mob COMBA	362
Clark AFB, RP, add/alter terminal	944

Fiscal year 1985 unspecified minor construction approved projects

[In thousands of dollars]

Location and project	*Cost*
Army:	
Erzurum, Turkey, facilities modernization	315
Fort Richardson AK, SPSS measurement Anchorage terminal	906
Fort Bragg, NC, renovate emergency room Womack Army Hospital	507

Location and project	*Cost*
Fort Sheridan, IL, automatic data processing facility	380
Gulf Outport, LA, resurface staging area	210
Fort Irwin, CA, rotation unit field maintenance facility	671
Kaiserlautern, Germany, addition to quality assurance facility	555
US Military Academy, NY, modify administration building	677
Fort Eustis, VA, child care center addition	673
Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR, toxic change house conversion	869
Fort Rucker, AL, automatic data processing building	329
Rock Island Arsenal, IL, rehabilitate four buildings	836
Vilseck, Germany, applied instruction building	515
Fort Campbell, KY, electrical distribution lines modernization	400
Picatinney Arsenal, NJ, building alteration-health/dental clinic	806
Letterkenney AD, PA, secure compartmented information facility	325
Aberdeen PG, MD, alter/modify weapon processing shop	805
Fort Sill, OK, addition to Knox Hall	691
Fort Sill, OK, addition to Burleson Hall	698
Fort Dix, NJ, emergency generator	450
Letterkenney AD, PA, convert building to administrative	800
Camp Carroll, Korea, addition to administration facility	523
Schofield Barracks, HI, simulation training facility	913
Fort Bragg, NC, survival, evasion, resistence and escape training facility	851
Giessen, Germany, company headquarters building	741
Camp Gary Owen, Korea, simulator training facility	427
Fort Story, VA, rough terrain/cargo handing facility	886
Fort Amador, Panama, secure compartmented information facility	673
Yongsan, Korea, childrens dental clinic	982
Camp Carroll, Korea, upgrade communications/electronics calibration test facility	903
Camp Casey, Korea, simulator training facility	928
Stuttgart, Germany, physical security upgrade	958
Camp Humphreys, Korea, expand trailer transfer point	974
Germersheim, Germany, security fence/lighting	302
Fort A.P. Hill, VA, metal storage building	260
Navy:	
NOMTF White Sands, NM, vandal launch complex	216
NAS Fallon, NV, nike radar site preparation	366
NAS Fallon, NV, light attack weapons school	630
NAS North Island, CA, ASW range operations building	1,124
MCAS El Toro, CA, small arms shop	266
NS Charleston, SC, submarine performance monitor facility	395
Andros Island, ocean hauldown facility	1,123
NSY Puget Sound, WA, alternate electrical power	470
Twenty-nine Palms, CA, radar facility	317
Quantico, VA, emergency power building for data systems	470
NADC Warminster, PA, helicopter systems integration facility	233
NARF Jacksonville, FL, avionics shop	995
Dam Neck, VA, seal team 6 magazines	977
SPCC Mechanicsburg, PA, warehouse—administrative space	1,121
NAS Brunswick, ME, solid waste disposal	370
NWC China Lake, CA, telemetry receiver center	1,000
NARF Pensacola, FL, helicopter gear box test facility	495
NUSC New London, CT, periscope test facility	950
NWS Yorktown, VA, MK-48 off-line facility	460
NAS Key West, FL, cold iron to outer mole	350
Patuxent River, MD, secure test facility	970
NSCA Skaggs Island, fire station	560
Air Force:	
Homestead AFB, FL, additions/alterations FTD	950
Homestead AFB, FL, additions/alterations avionics facility	970
Homestead AFB, FL, additions/alterations engine I&R shop	995
Homestead AFB, FL, sound suppressor support	580
Dyess AFB, TX, FTD	599
Seymour-Johnson AFB, NC, various aircraft beddown facilities	543
Andrews AFB, MD, ground station for SAM replacement	441
Ascension Island, airfield apron/hydrant fueling system	996

Location and project	*Cost*
Andrews AFB, MD, convert to COSMEC	592
McConnell AFB, KA, T-9 noise suppressor support	400
Spangdahlem, Germany, sound suppressor support	380
Clark AFB, RP, upgrade base water system	988
Kelly AFB, TX, nondestructive inspection	456
Ramstein, Germany, convert to field print plant	996
Greenham Common, United Kingdom, recreation library (congressionally directed)	478
Little Rock AFB, AK, expand ground combat area	423

Senator SASSER. Provide for the record each Unspecified Minor Project programmed for the remainder of fiscal year 1985 and for fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER. The following projects are planned for the remainder of fiscal year 1985:

[In thousands of dollars]

Location and project	*Cost*
Army:	
Darby Kaserne, Federal Republic of Germany, child care center	
Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, NJ, child care center	
Hill AFB, UT, barracks	
Mutlangen, Federal Republic of Germany, support maintenance warehouse	
Fort Detrick, MD, procure and erect building	
Bindlach, Federal Republic of Germany, child care center	
New Cumerberland AD, PA, child care center	
Mark Twain Village, Federal Republic of Germany, child care center	
Vicenza, Italy, OB/GYN clinic	
Navy:	
NAS Fallon, NV, electronic warfare improvements	273
NSWC Dahlgren, VA, tomanhawk development laboratory	930
NAS Fallon, NV, radar relocation	388
NAS Key West, FL, Caribbean Joint Intelligence Center	970
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, blowdown pit	497
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, ramp widening, TC-13 MOD O catapult	308
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, public works administrative office modernization	290
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, general purpose warehouse	542
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, elevated water tank	274
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, addition to building No. 551	445
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, physical fitness center	257
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, child care center	246
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ, religious education building	230
Air Force:	
Mildenhall, United Kingdom, aircraft engine sound suppressor	325
Brooks AFB, TX, communications operations facility	890
Vandenberg AFB, CA, alter satellite spin test facility	313
Tyndall AFB, FL, radar tower facility	844
Tinker AFB, OK, additions/alterations mission simulator	761
Holloman AFB, NM, physiological training facility	943
K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI, refueling vehicle heated parking (congressionally directed)	590
Wurtsmith AFB, MI, refueling vehicle heated parking (congressionally directed)	480
Wurtsmith AFB, MI, recreation library (congressionally directed)	984
K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI, recreation library (congressionally directed)	564
Offutt AFB, NE, alter building 500	930
Zweibrucken, Germany, EDS aircraft parking apron	980
Pease AFB, NH, hush house support facility	772

Specific projects programmed for fiscal year 1986 are unknown at this time inasmuch as the unspecified minor construction program is intended to meet unforeseen unprogrammable requirements.

Senator SASSER. Can Unspecified Minor Construction funds be utilized to fund projects which have previously been denied by Congress?

ANSWER. Theoretically, yes. As a matter of policy and common sense, the Services would not attempt to fund Unspecified Minor Construction projects which had previously been denied by Congress without first giving the Authorization and Appropriations Committees of both Houses formal notification of their intent to do so and providing the Committees adequate time to comment on the intended action. If any one of the committees indicated disapproval of the use of such funds for the project, the Services would not fund the project.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator SASSER. Provide for the record a list, by service, for fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 to date, of each planning and design project which has been approved. List each planning and design project, by service, which is programmed for the remainder of fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER. The information follows. It should be noted that design approval activity for the rest of fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986 will center on the fiscal year 1988 and fiscal year 1989 military construction programs. While the services have a good idea of the general content of the fiscal year 1988 and fiscal year 1989 programs, OSD priority and funding decisions made after review of service Program Objective Memoranda this summer; OSD review of the fiscal year 1987 budget next fall; mission changes; economic conditions; and Congressional action on the fiscal year 1986 and on the fiscal year 1987 military construction budgets, will significantly change the content of the fiscal year 1988 and fiscal year 1989 programs and therefore the list of projects which are ultimately approved for design. Therefore these lists are, at best, a general indication of the types of projects which will be designed in the next 18 months.

ARMY FY 84 - FY 85 TO DATE

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	HEAT PLANT MOD
		AMMO DEMILITARIZATION FAC
		MAINTENANCE SHOP MOD
		SECURITY AMMO UPGRADE
		AMMO STORAGE SECURITY
	Fort McClellan	CONSOL FIELD MAINT SHOP
		UNACC OFF QTRS STUDENTS
		BARRACKS
		CHEM SCHOOL ACADEMIC FACIL
		RANGE TRAINING FAC
	Fort Rucker	STAGEFIELDS FM II
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		TNG DEVICE/SOFTWARE SPT FA
		LAND ACQUISITION
		AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE
		UOQ, LTS AVAATION BR
		FLIGHT SIMULATOR BLDG-ACAT
	Redstone Arsenal	MM/MICOM LAB MOD
		MM/MICRO SIMLTR-MICOM
		CHILD CARE CENTER
		BARRACKS W/ADMIN &DINING
		EXPAND ELECTRIC UTILS
		HANGAR MISSILE TEST FAC
		TARGET/SEEK MEAS LAB-MICOM
		TEST FAC MOD-MICOM
		SYS ENGR LAB ADDN-MICOM
		PROPULSION AGING-MICOM
		RSA SCIENTFC LIBRARY-MICOM
		DCTD ENERGY WPNS LAB-MICOM
		BATTALION HEADQUARTERS
Alaska	Fort Greely	BKS TRNG FAC-200MN-LID
		CHILD CARE CENTER
	Fort Richardson	BARRACKS MOD - LID
	Fort Wainwright	BARRACKS MOD-LID
		BARRACKS MOD-LID
		BATTALION FACS LID
		TROOP MEDICAL/DENTAL - LID
		CHILD CARE CENTER-LID
		UTILITY EXPANSION - LID
		TACT EQUIP SHOP - LID
		DINING FAC (3)-LID
		BKS MOD/CONV (5)-LID
		TACT SHP (2)-LID
		TACT SHP-ORG-LID
		TROOP MED CLINIC-LID
		DENTAL CLINIC-LID
		OUTPATIENT CLINIC-LID
		GEN PURP WHSE-LID
		TACH SHP-GS-LID
		TACT SHP-DS-LID
		UH-60 FLT SIM BLDG-LID
		CLOTHING SALES STORE -LID
		UNIT CHAPEL (LID)
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	IRETS RANGE

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	GEN INSTRUCTION FAC-ASATC
	Navajo Army Depot	SECURITY FENCE-ARMS&AMMO
	Yuma Proving Ground	AIR CARGO TEST PREP CMPLX
Arkansas	Fort Chaffee	M203 RANGE
		AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE RNG
	Pine Bluff Arsenal	CONSOLID SMOKE FACILITY
Belgium	Belgium Various	MULTI-PURPOSE REC-ZUTENDAA
		MULTI-PURPOSE REC-GROBBEN
California	Fort Irwin	CMD & CONTROL HQS
		COMMUNITY CENTER
		CHILD CARE CENTER
		DINING FACILITY MOD
		BARRACKS
		LAND ACQUISITION-NTC
		TROOP STAGING AREA
		GEN PURPOSE WAREHOUSE
		CIV PERSONNEL BLDG
	Fort Hunter Liggett	WATER SUPPLY & DISTR SYS
		UPGRADE AMMO SUP POINT
		MULTI PURPOSE RANGE
		CENTRAL WASH FACILITY
	Fort Ord	BARRACKS W/OPER & SUPPLY
		MAINT HANGAR AVUM
		TRAIN FIRE RANGE-IRETS
		DIN FAC MOD - B4455
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		BKS W/DINING & ADMIN
		ADMIN & SUPPLY CONV
		BN HDQTRS BLDGS (7) ADDN'S
		VEHICLE WASH FACILITY
		COMPLETE WATER SYS LOOP
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		TERMINAL EQUIPMENT BLDG
		FLT SIM BLDG
	Oakland Army Base	ADP FACILITY
		REPL & CONV HEATING SYS
	Presidio of San Francisco	BARRACKS
		MODIFICATIONS TO LAIR
	Sacramento Army Depot	ELEC OPTICAL FACILITY ADD
		MICRO COMM-RADAR FAC
		BOILER PLANT MOD-ECIP
	Sierra Army Depot	AMMO SURVEILLANCE WKSHP
		BARRACKS W/ADMIN
		RECREATION CENTER
		INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEM
Colorado	Fort Carson	BARRACKS MODERNIZATION
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE RNG
		COMPANY OPER & SUPPLY
		COMPANY OPER & SUPPLY
		RANGE ROADS-PHASE III
		IRETS-MFF
		RANGE INPROV (109)
		WASHRACK

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Colorado	Fort Carson	FLIGHT SIMULATOR BUILDING
	Pueblo Depot Act	SEC UPGRD CONV MUN STGE
District of Columbia	Walter Reed Army Med Ctr	CHILD CARE CENTER
		MAGNETIC RES. IMAGING FAC
Foreign Various	Location(s) in OCONUS	HOSPITAL RENOVATION
Georgia	Fort Benning	HIGHWAY CROSSING-US 280
		RANGER CAMP MODERNIZATION
		FIRE STATION-2 CO.
		CHAPEL-SAND HILL
		TRAINEE BARRACKS
		MOD/EXP MAINT FAC MECH ING
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		INS THERMO RAD CTLS (ECIP)
		EXT WALL INS, BLDG 4 (ECIP
		EMCS MAC HOSP (ECIP)
		RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
		TACT EQUIP SHOP, ENGR CO
		EXPANSION MAINT FAC FA
		BOQ MOD-LID
	Fort Gillem	COMMUNICATION SUPPORT FAC
	Fort Gordon	SIGNAL ACADEMIC BLDG
		BARRACKS
		SATCOM ACAD FACILITY-INC 1
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
	Fort McPherson	INSTALL STORM WINDOWS
		PROVIDE ENERGY CONSERVE
	Fort Stewart	BN HQDS - PATRIOT
		TACT EQUIP SHOP - PATRIOT
		MOUT RANGE
		IRETS RANGES
		RANGE CONTROL/TRNG AIDS
		BN HQS & CLASSRM-HAAF
		CO ADMIN & SUPPLY-HAAF
		BRIDGE HQS CBAA-HAAF
		BN HQS & CLASSRM-AHB-HAAF
		CO ADM & SUPPLY BLDG HAAF
		REPL ESIST SITE LIGHTING S
		REPLACE ESLS -ECIP-HAAF
		IRETS-MFF
		FLIGHT SIMULATOR BLDG
Germany	Germany Various	PHYS FIT CTR ADD-GIESSEN
		STM/HOT WTR-MUNICH
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-VILSECK
		FAC MOD PH3-SCHWEINFURT
		TACT EQUIP SHOP ERLANGEN
		CONS HEAT PLTS-STUTTGART
		HEAT RECOVERY SY-STUTTGART
		AUTO CTRLS-ECIP-NUERNBERG
		FLIGHT CTROL TWR-COLEMAN
		FAC MOD PH II-MANN/SULL
		CHILD CARE CTR-DOWNS
		HOSP ALT/ADDN WUERZBERG
		MOD ALL SOURCE ANALY CTR
		HLTH/DEN CLIN-KARLSRUHE

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Germany	Germany Various	DISP/DENTAL CL-VILSECK
		RANGE UPGRADE-TENNENLOHE
		FAC MOD-NEUREUT
		HEATING PLANTS-GARMISCH
		CHILD CARE CTR BAUMHOLDER
		CHAPEL-MIESAU
		UNAC OFF QTRS-VILSECK
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-CRAILSHEIM
		BARRACKS(CEWI)-DARMSTADT
		BARRACKS SEBQ-GOEPPINGEN
		TROOP READY BLDG-CP GATES
		BN HQ (CEWI)-DARMSTADT
		ELECTRONIC MAINT PIRMASENS
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-COLEMAN
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-HANAU
		BARRACKS W/DIN-HANAU
		UNAC OFF QTRS-HANAU
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-HANAU
		BARRACKS-FULDA
		COMMUNITY CENTER-FULDA
		CHILD CARE CTR-RHEINBERG
		BARRACKS-DARMSTADT
		BARRACKS-ESCHBORN
		BARRACKS-GOEPPINGEN
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-VILSECK
		BATTERY SHOP-GARMERSHM
		UNAC OFF QTRS-GOEPPINGEN
		CBT AVN COMPLEX-WEISBADEN
		AMMO SURV-MUENSTER
		COMSEC LOG SUP-STUTTGART
		BARRACKS W/ADMIN-STUTTGART
		MODERNIZE UTILS ESCHBORN
		DRNG SYS-KATTERBACH
		DRNG/POLSEP-MISEAU
		SEWER/POLSEP-BAUMHOLDER
		CHILD CARE CTR-DEXHEIM
		HARDSTAND ORG/IFV'S-ASCHAF
		PHYS FIT CTR-FRANKFURT
		CONSOL HTG SYS-GIESSEN
		IRETS RANGES-WILDFLECKEN
		MAINT SHEDS-HERZO
		FAC MOD II-MAINZ
		INF PLT BTL CSE-GRAFNWHR
		FAC MOD 6-NUERNBERG
		PHYS FIT CTR-SCHWAE GMD
		ECIP ALTR/VAR BLDG-HOHNFLS
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-HOHFLS
		CHILD CARE CTR-PH V
		CHILD CARE CTR-NEU ULM
		CHILD CARE CTR-VILSECK
		HARDSTAND/FAC MOD-BAMBERG
		BARRACKS-RAY BKS
		AMMO STORAGE MAINZ
		COMMUNITY FAC-RHEINBERG

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Germany	Germany Various	SEWER SYS UPGR-WUERZBURG
		HARDSTAND-KITZINGEN
		CHILD CARE CENTER-HANAU
		HARDSTAND/POL-HANAU
		DS VEH MAINT SHOP-HANAU
		HARDSTAND-NEW ULM
		BARRACKS-KIRCHGOENS
		DINING FACILITY-MUENSTER
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-GIESSEN
		BN HQ - NUERNBERG
		BN HEADQUARTERS-BAMBERG
		SEWER SYS UPG-STUTTGART
		EMCS-HOHENFELS
		CONSOLIDATE HTG PL-KITZGN
		VEH MAINT FAC/HSTD-BAYRTH
		CBT AVN COMPLX-II-WIESBDN
		FLAM MTL STG-GERMERHM
		PHYS FIT CTR-RHINE ORD BKS
		OPERATIONS BLDG-STUTTGART
		BARRACKS W/DINING BAMBERG
		PETRO LAB ADDN-KAISERSLA
		SCIF/CEWI-ANSBACH
		CHILD CARE CENTER -WUERZ
		UNIT MAINT HGR-WIESBADEN
		BN HQDS-HANAU
		UPH-SIEGELSBACH
		CHILD CARE CTR-PHV
		CHILD CARE CTR-WUERZBURG
		CHILD CARE CENTER-COOKE
		CHILD CARE CTR ADDN-ASKEN
		CHILD CARE CTR-GERMERSHEIM
		WWMCCSDPCE BLDG-BAUM
		AMMO STORAGE-BITBURG
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-BITBURG
		BARRACKS W/OPS-BITBURG
		CHILD CARE CTR-HAINERBURG
		BKS W/OPERATIONS-BITBURG
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-BITBURG
		DINING FACILITY-BITBURG
		HEAT PLANT-BITBURG
		FAC MOD PH3-HANAU
		INSTALL IDS-TWISTEDEN
		AIR POLL CTRL SYS-PIRMNS
		RANGE COMPLEX-LAMPER
		USACIL MOD/ADDN-FRANKFURT
		RELOCATE AMMO AREA-VILSECK
		GP HQ BLDG-BITBURG
		CONSOL HTG PT-DARMSTADT
		CONV HTG SYS-FAULENBERG
		REPL LIGHTING-ASCHAFFEN
		INSUL UTIL-VAR-NUERNBERG
		ATTIC INSUL-VAR-NUERNBERG
		WEATHERIZATION-CARL SHUL
		CO OPER * SUPPLY-SICKELS

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Germany	Germany Various	FAC MOD PH IV-CONN
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-CONN BKS
		BARRACKS-NUERNBERG
		CHILD CARE CTR-SMITH BKS
		HARDSTAND-ORG-HANAU
		MAINT FAC-ASCHAFFNBRG
		FAC MOD-BAMBERG
		CL I STG FAC-GRAFNWR
		MEDICAL/DEN-BOEBLG
		CMBT MNVER TRNG COMPLEX
		CHAPEL/REL FAC-VILSECK
		BKS-HARVEY-WTZBRG
		FAC MOD-PHIV-SMITH BKS
		FAC MOD-GSN-RECY BKS
		HET MAINT FAC-NUERNBRG
		CON CENT HTG-HEIDELBERG
		FAC MOD PHIII-RIVERS BKS
		CHILD CARE CENTER
		UNACCOM OFFICERS QUAR
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-WEISBADEN
		TACT EQ SHOP-WEISBADEN
		TACT EQ SHOP ORG-WIESBADEN
		HARDSTAND - WIESBADEN
		HARDSTAND FIORI
		HARDSTAND WALDHEIDE
		EXPAND HELIPORT-LANDSTUHL
		HARDSTAND - SMITH
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-RHEIN AFB
		TACT EQUIP SHOP RHEIN
		SECURE PARKING-LEDWARD
		UPGD BOP INDIA-LEUDERBACH
		RELOCATE CL III-BAMBERG DE
		EXP MSL MAINT-ROB
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-RHEINGRAF
		COMBAT AV COMP-SCHWAEBISCH
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-WILEY
		POL OPN STG-SICKELS
		AMMO IGLOOS-ASP-4-BAUMHLDR
		AMMO STORAGE - CRAILSHEIM
		DINING FACS MOD-CRAILSHM
		FUEL STATION KIRCHGOENS
		FAC MOD PH II-KITZ/LARSON
		TEMP CNTLS-ECIP-ANSBACH
		DISP/DENTAL-GRAFENWOEHR
		POST OFFICE-VILSECK
		PROVOST MARSHALL -7SPTC
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-GERMSH
		BLSA AMMO STG-SCHWEINFURT
		TACT EQUIP SHOPS-BABHSN
		POL SEP UPGRADE-HOHENFELS
		BRKS W/DINING-SCHWEINFURT
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-CONN BKS
		DINING FACILITY-KITZINGEN
		OPNS BLDG TOPO SCHWITGEN

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Germany	Germany Various	BARRACKS W/DIN-RHEINBERG
		COMM CTR CONV-RHEINBERG
		DATA PROC BLDG-RHNBRG
		DISP/DENTAL-RHEINBERG
		LOGISTICAL SUPP FAC-RHNBRG
		ADMIN SPACE ALTRN-RHNBRG
		UTILITY PACKAGE-7ATC
		BARRACKS W/OPS-VILSECK
		BARRACKS W/OPS-VILSECK
		BRIGADE HQS-VILSECK
		CHILD CARE CTR-KALB HSG
	Location 280	AC CONDENSOR UNITS
Greece	Greece Various	BARRACKS/DINING
		BEQ/DIN FAC MOD
		ADMIN FAC 78 USAAD-KATSIMI
		OPER BLDG MOD-88TH-DRAMA
		BARRACKS MOD-KOROPI
		EDUC CTR MOD-KATSIMIDI
		OPERATIONS BLDG-ELEFSIS
		ENGINEER SHOP-ELEFSIS
		COMMUNICATIONS FAC-ELEFSIS
		BLDS MOD-ELEFSIS
Hawaii	Aliamanu Military Res	CHAPEL/REC 400 SEAT
	Helemano Military Res	NCO ACADEMY
	Pohakuloa Training Area	AMMO STORAGE FAC-POHAKULOA
	Fort Shafter	BARRACKS
	Schofield Barracks	SECURITY FENCE
		CHILD CARE W/REL ED FAC
		GEN PURPOSE WAREHOUSE
		CO COMB ARMS ASLT CRS
		AIR CONDITIONING UPGRADE
		TACT EQUIP SHOP
		SUPPLY SVC & ADMIN-WHSE
		CONS FIELD MAINT
		IRETS (AFF)
		ACES/MAIN LIBRARY
Illinois	Rock Island Arsenal	CHILD CARE CENTER
	Fort Sheridan	DINING FACS MOD
		BARRACKS W/O DINING
		GENERAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSE
		BARRACKS
	Savanna Army Depot	TRANSPORTABLILITY TEST FAC
		SEC LIGHTS IDS AMMO AREA
Indiana	Fort Benjamin Harrison	WINDOW TREATMENT (ECIP)
		BARRACKS COMPLEX (2)
		BARRACKS COMPLEX
Italy	Italy Various	BARRACKS-CHIOGGIA
		BARRACKS-ODERZO
		BARRACKS-CONSELVE
		BARRACKS-MONTE CALVARINA
		BARRACKS-ZELO
		CHILD CARE CTR-EDERLE
		CHILD CARE CENTER CP DARBY
		PHYS FIT CTR-VICENZA

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Italy	Italy Various	OPERATIONS BUILDING-EDERLE
Japan	Japan Various	AMMUNITION STORAGE
Kansas	Fort Leavenworth	HEALTH CLINIC
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
	Fort Riley	TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP
		MODIFIED FIELD FIRE RANGE
		REPLACE BOILERS_ECIP
		ACFT HGR & AVN UNIT OPS
		CHILD CARE CENTER
		TACT EQUIP SHOP ADDN
		ELEC LINE UPGRADE-DFAE
		RANGE CONTROL COMPLEX
		DENTAL CLINIC
		MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE
		BARRACKS MOD IV-CH
		BARRACK MOD V-CH
		WATER TREATMENT PLANT
		CBT PISTOL RNG-FORSYTH
		FLIGHT SIMULATOR
Kentucky	Fort Campbell	TACT VEHICLE WASH FAC (2)
		IRETS RANGES
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		HANGAR UH-60
		IRETS-MFF
		CONV 8 HGRS-RADIANT HT
		HANGAR-SOCOM
		HANGAR-SOCOM
		HANGAR-SOCOM
		MOUT
	Fort Knox	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		EMCS EXTENSION (ECIP)
		DINING FACILITY MOD
		COMPANY OPER & SUPPLY
		RANGE (IRETS-MFF)
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		CHILD CARE CENTER
		APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG
		TACT CREW TNG COURSE M60
	Lexington-Blue Grass Dep Act	AMMO DEMILITARIZATION FAC
		AMMO STORAGE SECURITY
		MODIFY BOILER PLANT
		HVAC SYSTEMS MOD - ECIP
Korea	Korea Various	FAC ENGR FAC-K16
		SUBSISTENCE WHSES-CP KYLE
		HOSPITAL UPGRADE-SEOUL
		COMMO REVETMENTS-BEASON
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-CP KYLE
		PHYS FIT CTR-PUS/HIALEAH
		BRKS & UNACC OFF CP CASEY
		PHYS FIT CTR-CASTLE
		PHYS FITNESS CTR-ESSAYONS
		AUTOMATED RIFLE RNGE-CASEY
		MAINT SHOP ADD-CARROLL
		25 METER FIRING RANGE

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Korea	Korea Various	TACT EQUIP SHOP-K16
		ELEC/WTR/SWGE-CP MARKET
		BARRACKS -KITTY HAWK
		UPGRD ELECT DIST-PAGE
		TACT EQUIP SHOP ADD-HOWZE
		BKS W/MVMT CNTL CTR-YONGS
		SIG BN HQ BLD-CP CARROLL
		HARDSTAND-SIG BN-CARROLL
		MEDICAL/DENTAL-CP PAGE
		TACT EQUIP SHOP CP CASEY
		AIRFIELD OPNS FAC CP PAGE
		TACT EQUIP SHOP CP PAGE
		UNAC OFF QTRS-MARKET
		UNACC OFF HSNG COLBURN
		UNACC OFF HSNG HUMPHREYS
		BARRACKS CP HUMPHREYS
		BARRACKS CP HUMPHREYS
		BARRACKS-CASTLE
		BRKS & UNACC OFF-STANLEY
		BARRACKS-CP HOVEY
		UNACC OFF QTRS-CP OWEN
		BARRACKS HOVEY
		BARRACKS-PELHAM
		BARRACKS-L BELL
		BARRACKS & UNACC OFF GIANT
		ADP FACILITY-YONGSAN
		BARRACKS-CP CARROLL
		BARRACKS-YONGSAN
		TRAINING BLDG-CP HOWZE
		TRAINING BLDG-CP GREAVES
		MED SUPPLY WHSE - CARROLL
		MEDICAL SUPPLY OPNS-CARR
		TACT EQUIP SHOP CP CARROLL
		MED MTCE/OPTIC FAC-CARROLL
		CALIBRATION LAB-CARROLL
		CANVAS/TENT REPAIR-CASEY
		DINING FAC-HOVEY
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-GREAVES
		REPAIR PARTS WHSE CASEEY
		DINING FACILITY- L BELL
		TACT EQUIP SHOP RED CLOUD
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-HOWZE
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-FAST III
		HEALTH/DENTAL CLINIC-LONG
		CO HDQTR FAC-RED CLOUD
		HEALTH CLINIC-CP EDWARDS
		BARRACKS MOD LONG 2ID
		BACHELOR HOUSING-MERCER
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-CARROLL
		FLAMMABLE MAT STH-CP CASTL
		FIRE STATION-PUSSTFAC
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-MERCER
		TACT EGUIP SHOP-YONGSAN
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-LIBBY

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Korea	Korea Various	FIELD MAINT SHOP-HUMPHREYS
		UNACCOMP HOUSING-PAGE
		MAINT HNGR ADD-HUMPHREYS
		UPGRD TACT SHOP-YONGSAN
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-K16
		ORG MAINT FAC-WAEGWAN
		WSD-K COMPLEX-CP PAGE
		UNIT MAINT HANGAR- K16
		BARRACKS-STANTON
		BARRACKS-GREAVES
		BARRACKS-CASTLE
		BARRACKS-CP STANLEY
		BARRACKS-ESSAYONS
		BARRACKS-CP HOWZE
		UNAC OFF QTRS/BKS-YONGIN
		BKS & UNACC OFF-CASEY
		BKS & UNACC OFF-STANLEY
		BKS & UNACC OFF-PAGE
		BKS & UNACC OFF-HOVEY
		BKS & UNACC OFF-CARROLL
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-CASEY
		BACHELOR HOUSING-HUMPHREYS
		BARRACKS-CP NIMBLE
		PHYS FIT CTR-GREAVES
		BARRACKS-PELHAM
		DINING FAC-CP STANLEY
		BARRACKS-CP LAGUARDIA
		C & E MAINT FACS-CP CASEY
		BARRACKS-H220
		BACHELOR HOUSING-CP CASEY
		TACT EQUIP MOD/ADDN-CASEY
		DINING FAC-GREAVES
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-RED CLOUD
		BARRACKS-CP SWISS/SWEDE
		BARRACKS-PUSAN STGE
		BACHLT HSNG-HIALEAH
		SCIF MOD-YONGSAN
		COMMO SITE REVET-YONGSAN
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-PELHAM
		SAACT THREE FAC-CP PAGE
		CENTRAL STEAM PLANT K16
		ARFLD FIRE STA-LAGUARDIA
		CO ADMIN FAC-KITTY HAWK
		ORG MAINT SHOP-STANTON
		DS MAINT SHOP DIO-CARROL
		BN HQS-YONGSAN
		BACHELOR HOUSING-JACKSON
		DINING FAC-RED CLOUD
		TANK/SUB-CALIBAR RNG-CASEY
		COMMAND/CNTRL BLDG-YONGSAN
		CNTRL HUMID WHSE-CARROLL
	Location 177	BOQ ADD LOC 177
Kwajalein	Kwajalein Various	MULT OBJECT TRACNNG FAC
		WASTEWATER COLLECT UPGR

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Kwajalein	Kwajalein Various	AIRFIELD UPGRADE
		UPGRADE AIRCRAFT TAXIWAY
		MISSION CONTROL CTR MOD
		BOQ- ROI-NAMUR ISLAND
Louisiana	Fort Polk	BN HQ & CLASSROOM
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		DS MAINT SHOP-1ST BGDE
		IRETS DEFENSE TEST RANGE
		ARMS VAULTS
		TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC
		MOUT
		MULTI-PURPOSE RANGE
		CENTRAL WASH FACILITY MOD
Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	METAL WORKING TNG BLDG
		CB DEFENSE LABORATORY
		TOXICOLOGY RESEARCH FAC
		PRE-ENG. METAL MAINT BLDG
		NIGHT SET-BACK-ECIP
		DEMAND LIMITING-ECIP
		WHEELED VEH TECH INST BLDG
		MOD ACRFT VULNBTY TEST FAC
		ENL BARRACKS-PH IV
	Fort Detrick	UNAC OFFICERS QUARTERS
		UTILITIES EXTENSION
		STG FAC ADDN USAMRIID
	Harry Diamond Lab	ERADCOM/HDL COMPUTER CTR
	Fort Meade	DIN FACS MOD-85TH MED BN
		DINING FACS MOD-519TH
		SATELLITE COMM BLDG
		RECORD FIRE RANGE UG
		RANGE UPGRADE
	Fort Ritchie	DINING FAC MOD
		POWER REL ENH PRG
		REPLACE DOMESTIC RESERVOIR
		MODIFY BLDG SUPPORT SYSTEM
		ADMIN STRUCTURE MOD
Massachusetts	Army Mtls & Mech Rsch Ctr	MATERIALS RESEARCH FAC
		COOLING WATER RECIRC-WPC
	Fort Devens	TACT EQUIP SHOP
		IRETS-DEFENSE TEST RANGE
		MOD ACAD CLSRM-BLDG P-11
		CO ADMIN & SUPPLY
		BARRACKS MOD - (4BKS)
Michigan	Detroit Arsenal	CHILD CARE CENTER
		WINDOW/WASS INSUL-ECIP
Missouri	Lake City AAP	INDUST WASTE TRMNT-WPC
	Fort Leonard Wood	NEW ADMIN FAC CSJF 234
		VEH DRV/MECH APPL INST FAC
		IRETS RANGES
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		TRAINING AIDS CTR CSJF 234
		LIBRARY NEW CSJF234
		GEN PUR WHS CSJF234
		UOQ STUDENT CSJF234

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	APPL INST ENG SCH CSJF234,
New Jersey	Bayonne Mil Ocean Term	REALIGN ACCESS ROAD
		ADP FACILITY
	Fort Dix	ENERGY CONTROL SYSTEM
		QUAL/FAMILIAR RNAGE UPGR
		CUCV SUPPORT FAC
		MODIFIED FIELD FIRE RANGE
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
	Fort Monmouth	BARRACKS W/DINING MOD
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		IMP ELEC CHARLES WOOD
		SATCOM COMMO FAC ADDITION
New Mexico	Fort Wingate	SEC UPGRD CONV MUN STGE
	White Sands Missile Range	SENTRY LAUNCH COMPLEX
New York	Fort Drum	CHILD CARE CTR-LID
		RW ACFT PARKING APRON-LID
		ACFT TRUCK FUEL BLDG-LID
		ACFT FUEL STG JET FUEL-LID
		TELEPHONE EXCH BLDG-LID
		BRIGADE CMD & CNT BLDG-LID
		BN CMD & CNT W/CLASSRM-LID
		INTERMED MAINT HGR-AV-LID
		VEH MAINT SHOP - ORG-LID
		NON-TOE SPT MAINT SHOP-LID
		FAC ENGR MAINT SH-LID
		DIESEL OIL STOR FAC-LID
		AMMO SUPPLY PT EXP-LID
		ADDN COLD STOR WHSE-LID
		GEN PURPOSE WHSE-LID
		FAC ENGR STOREHOUSE-LID
		TISA WHSE (DRY STG)-LID
		DIV CMD & CNT BLDG-LID
		ENL BKS W/CO OPS & SUP-LID
		ENL PERS DINING FAC-LID
		UNACCOMP OFC QTR M-LID
		PHYS FITNESS CTR-LID
		AMMO SURV FAC-LID
		HOT WATER LINES-LID
		CENTRAL HEATING PLANT-LID
		INCINERATOR BLDG-LID
		AUTO RECORD FIRE RNG-LID
		WATER WELL-LID
		SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT-LID
		SANITARY SEWER-LID
		ELEC SUBSTATION-LID
		WATER TREATMENT PLANT-LID
		SEWAGE STATION-LID
		UTILITIES-LID
		WTR PIPE LINE POTABLE-LID
		DENTAL CLINIC-LID
		HOSPITAL-LID
		HEALTH CLINIC-LID
		VETERNARIAN FACILITY-LID
		ROADS PAVED-LID

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
New York	Fort Drum	AC MNT SPT FAC - LID
		DIV BRKDWN (DISCOM) - LID
		DISCOM FAC - LID
		DIVTRPS FAC - LID
		BKS W/A&S(DIVTRPS)-LID
		DINING FAC(DIVTRPS)-LID
		TACT SHP(DIVTRP)-LID
		BN HQ W/CLRM(DIVTRP)-LID
		INF BDE FAC-LID
		BKS W/A&S(INF BDE)-LID
		DINING FAC(INF BDE)-LID
		TACT SHP(INF BDE)-LID
		BDE HQ (INF BDE)-LID
		BARRACKS-DISCOM-LID
		DIV/POST FAC-LID
		BN HQDRS (INF BDE)-LID
		CAWOT STG/MAINT FAC-LID
		AUTO RECORD FIRE RNG-LID
		MOUT RANGE - LID
		UNIT CHAPEL-LID
		POST CHAPEL-LID
		CHILD CARE/REL ED CTR-LID
	Seneca Army Depot	HVAC CONTROL MOD-ECIP
		SECURITY LIGHTING
	U S Military Academy	MOD & EXPND ACAD FAC-1A
		EMCS REHAB & EXPANSION
		CONVERT HEAT PLANT-COAL
		MOD & EXPND ACAD FAC-1B
		MOD & ALTERA ACAD FACS-II
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SPEC FORCS MISSION SPT FAC
		ACADEMIC FAC
		BN HQ
		IRETS RANGE DTR 1
		IRETS-MOD FF RNG-PH I
		DINING FACILITY
		DINING FAC MOD
		DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		EMCS
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		AMMUNITION STORAGE MLRS
		VEH MAINT SHOP-ORG
		COMPANY OPER & SUPPLY(2)
		AIRCRAFT MAINT HANGAR
		OPERATIONS AND SUPPLY
		BARRACKS W/ADMIN & SUP
		OPERATIONS CPLX PH 2-SOCOM
		HDQTRS 1ST SOCOM
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-SOCOM
		OPERATIONS COMPLEX-SOCOM
		BARRACKS W/DINING SOCOM
		FLT SIMULATOR BLDG-AH-64
		MG/TRANS/10M ZERO RNGE
		BRIGADE HQS-REL BARRACKS

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE
		CHILLED WATER/HVAC-MOD
		SQD AUTO WEAPON RANGE
		AVN BRG HQ COMPLEX
		CO ADMIN & SUPPLY (15)
		AVN TACT EQUIP SHOP (3)
North Dakota	Stanley R. Mickelsen Cpx	LAND ACQUISITION
Oklahoma	McAlester AAP	ADDN/ALTRN PROD LINE-A
	Fort Sill	ATC RECREATION CENTER
		DS/GS MAINTENANCE COMPLEX
		IRETS RANGES (2ND INCR)
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		TRAINEE BARRACKS
		HOSPITAL - PH II-REYNOLDS
		ENL BKS COMPLEX
		CHILD CARE/REF CENTER
		TRAINING RANGES
		TRAINEE BRKS
Oregon	Umatilla Depot Act	SEC UPGRD CONV MUN STGE
		AMMO DEMILITARIZATION FAC
Panama	Panama Area	INST CHILLER CNTRLS-ECIP
		INSTALL FM SWITCHES-ECIP
		INSTALL HVAC CNTRLS-ECIP
		BARRACKS MOD-FT SHERMAN
Panama Canal Zo	Fort Sherman	BARRACKS W/DINING MOD
Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	CENTRALIZED WASH FACILITY
		AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT
	Letterkenny Army Depot	SECURITY LIGHTING-AMMO
	Tobyhanna Army Depot	EMCS-ECIP
		DEPOT TENANT FAC
		SEWAGE TRMT UPGRADE-WPC
		TACT END ITEM REPAIR FAC
South Carolina	Fort Jackson	MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		WHEELED VEH MAINT TRNG FAC
		SOLDIER SERVICE CENTER
		UPGRADE PISTOL/MG RANGES
		APPL INSTR BLDG - 63B
		AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE RNG
Texas	Fort Bliss	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		AMMO SUPPLY POINT IMP
		DINING MOD - BLDG 505
		BARRACKS MODERNIZATION
		IRETS INC-2
		MAINTENANCE HANGAR- AVUM
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-ORG-SOCOM
		BARRACKS MOD- SOCOM
		TRAINING FACILITY-SOCOM
		FIRE STATION-WBAMC
		PHYS FIT CTR - BIGGS
		GROUP HQ BLDG-SOCOM
		BN HQ/CLASSROOM-SOCOM
		CO OPER COMPLEX-SOCOM
		EVAP COOLER FM CTL (ECIP)
	Corpus Christi Army Depot	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOP

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Texas	Corpus Christi Army Depot	POWER TRAIN FAC
		AIRCRFT INSTR REP/CAL FAC
		AIRCRFT COMP MAINT SHP ALT
		STORAGE MODERIZATION
	Fort Hood	ACFT MNT FAC W/SHOPS-RGAF
		IRETS RANGES (ARF)
		AIRCRAFT MAINT HANGAR
		CO ADMIN-7-PATRIOT
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-PATRIOT
		TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP
		CONSOLIDATE HQ COMPLEX
		TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC
		AIRCRAFT MAINT FAC-HAAF
		ELEC DISTR PWR RNG
		COMPANY ADMIN & SUPPLY
		SUB CAL RANGE, M-1/BRADLEY
	Fort Sam Houston	ROOF INSULATION-ECIP
		CHILD CARE CENTER
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
	Red River Army Depot	AOD DIST CENTER ALT
		CENTRAL DIST CTR-PHASE I
		EMCS 47 BLDGS
		AMMO SECURITY UPGRADE
Turkey	Location 276	INCINERATOR-APC LOC 276
		COMBINED OPNS CTR LOC 276
		UNACC OFF QTRS LOC 276
		PHYS FIT CTR UG LOC 276
		BARRACKS MOD LOC 276
U S Various	Location(s) in CONUS	CLASSIFIED PROJECT
Utah	Dugway Proving Ground	AMMO STORAGE IGLOOS
		MATERIAL TEST FACILITY
		PHOTO OPTIC MAINT & REPAIR
		OPERATIONS & ENGR CENTER
		RENOVATE OFF QTR CIV
		COMMUNITY CENTER
		SEWAGE PUMPING STATION
		BATTERY SHOP
	Tooele Army Depot	SEC UPGRD CONV MUN STGE
		CHEM/ENVIR ASSESS LAB
		CHEM EQUIP & MAT FAC
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	LAB VENTILATION
		TACTICAL ENERGY SYS LAB
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		ELECTRO-OPTICS LABORATORY
		BAFFLE RIFLE RANGE
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		MTMC COMPUTER OPER CTR
		FACILITY ENERGY IMP(ECIP)
		CHILD CARE/REL EDUC CTR
	Cameron Station	WIND TRMNT INSULATION-PERM
	Fort Eustis	ADMIN BLDG-TEA
		TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		CONV TO ADM PROCESSING

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Virginia	Fort Eustis	CMF 67 TRAINING FACILITY
	Fort A P Hill	GEN PURP & COLD STGE WHSE
		POL STORAGE
	Fort Lee	GEN INSTRUCT BLDG ADDN
		BARRACKS MODERNIZATION
		BARRACKS
		MOD DEF TEST & M60 RANGES
		MEDICAL SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
		TSA HEADQUARTERS
		POL LAB/CLSRM ADDN
		PETERSBURG AIRFIELD MOD
		DINING FAC
	Fort Monroe	COMMAND & CONTROL FACILITY
	Fort Myer	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		ADMINISTRATION FACILITY
	Fort Pickett	IRETS RANGES
	Fort Story	HARDSTAND TRANS VEH
	Vint Hill Farms Station	WAREHOUSE
		SIGNAL WARFARE LAB
Washington	Fort Lewis	HANGAR FIRE PROTECTION
		BARRACKS W/ADMIN-ACAB
		BN HQ & CLASSROOM
		IRETS-MFF
		WHTSTP/INSUL-ECIP-YAKIMA
		REFUSE INCINERATOR PLANT
		TAC EQUIP SHOP/MAINT-CEWL
		DINING FAC MOD 525TH
		DINING FAC MOD - 3470
		DINING FAC MOD-3655/277TH
		DINING FACS MOD-B3475
		TACTICAL EQUIP SHOP-RPVP
		BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
		TACT EQUIP SHOP 29TH SIG
		TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS
		CHILD CARE CENTER
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-HT
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-HT
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-HT
		TACT EQUIPMENT SHOP HT
		GROUP HEADQUARTERS-SOCOM
		BARRACKS W/ DAS-SOCOM
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-SOCOM
		TRAINING FACILITY
		TACT EQUIP SHOP - PATRIOT
		LANDFILL UPGRADE
		TAC EQUIP SHOP, MLRS
		COMPANY O&S, MLRS
		BATTALION C&C, MLRS
	Yakima Firing Center	RANGE CENTRAL
		MULTI PURPOSE RANGE
Wisconsin	Badger AAP	OPEN/CLOSE LANDFILL
	Fort McCoy	WEATHERIZE BLDGS-ECIP
		NEW GAS FURNACES-ECIP
		AMMUNITION STORAGE
	Fort McCoy	VEHICLE WASH PLATFORM
		ELEC POWER TO RANGES

PROJECTS APPROVED FOR DESIGN DURING FY 1984

Location	Project
	INSIDE UNITED STATES
ALASKA	
Adak NF	ELECTIC POWER PLANT
Adak NSGA	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
ARIZONA	
Yuma MCAS	MAINTENANCE HANGAR
	ENGINE TEST CELL
	POWER CHECK PADS
	OPERATION TRAINER FAC
	ATTACK AIRCRAFT TRAINING BLDG
	BATTALION HQS
CALIFORNIA	
Alameda NARF	PAINT & FINISH HANGAR
	EMCS
	EMCS
Alameda NAS	DREDGING
Barstow MCLB	RADIOGRAPHIC FACILITY
Camp Pendleton MCAF	ARMORY
	MAINTENANCE HANGAR
	AUTO MAINTENANCE SHOP
	GROUP HQS BLDG
Camp Pendleton MCB	COMMUNICATION IMPROVEMENTS
	SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT FAC
	OIL SPILL PREVENTION
	AUTO MAINTENANCE SHOP
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	TACTICAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC
	MAINTENANCE & STORAGE FACS
	BATTALION HQS
	ARMORY ADDITION
Centerville NF	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
China Lake NWC	ORDNANCE RESEARCH LAB
Coronado PHIBASE	SEALIFT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE FAC
	WATERFRONT OPERATION BLDG
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	COMBAT SWIMMER TRAINING FAC
	LCAC COMPLEX (Camp Pendleton #2)
Coronado PHIBSCOL	LCAC TRAINING BLDG
El Toro MCAS	AIRCRAFT DIRECT FUEL FACS
	HAZARDOUS WASTE FAC & OIL SPILL PREV
	AIRCREW WATER SURVIVAL TRAINING FAC
	TACTICAL SUPPORT VAN PADS
	LOAD & UNLOAD RAMPS
	ELECT & COMM MAINTENANCE FAC

Location	Project Description
CALIFORNIA (con't)	
Lemoore NAS	HELICOPTER ESCAPE TRAINER
Long Beach NH	MEDICAL CLINIC (Terminal Island)
Long Beach NS	STEAM AND CONDENSATION SYSTEM
	CBU COMPLEX
Long Beach NSY	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINES
	SONAR RUBBER DOME FACILITY
Mare Island NS	TELEPHONE LINES
Mare Island NSY	CHAPEL
	SECURITY LIGHTING
Miramar NAS	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY
	HANGAR UTILITIES
Monterey FLNUMOCEANCEN	METEOROLOGICAL BLDG
Monterey NPGS	OCEAN SCIENCES ACADEMY BLDG
North Island NARF	HEATING, VENTILATION & AIR COND
	REPAIR SHOP
	FIRE PROTECTION AND UTILITY IMP
North Island NAS	AIRCRAFT GSE SHOP
	HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE HANGAR
	GENERAL PURPOSE BERTHING PIER
	CHILD CARE CENTER
	COMMUNICATION CONDUITS
	ORDNANCE FACILITIES
Oakland NSC	ADMIN OFFICE MODERNIZATION
Port Hueneme NCTC	SEABEE TRAINING BLDGS
Port Hueneme NCBC	CHAPEL & RELIGIOUS EDUCATION BLDG
	WAR RESERVES WAREHOUSE
	SEABEE OPERATIONS HQ
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	SEABEE MATERIAL TRANSIT FACILITY
Port Hueneme NSWSES	WEAPONS SYSTEM ENGINEER BLDG
San Diego FASWTC	ELECTRIC SPARES STORAGE FACILITY
San Diego FCTC PAC	LAMPS MARK III TRAINING BLDG
San Diego NAVSPSURSTA	ANTENNA MODERNIZATION
San Diego NESEC	FLEET SUPPORT CENTER
San Diego NH	FIRE STATION
	REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR SUPPORT FACS
San Diego NOSC	COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM LAB
San Diego NS	DEGAUSSING BLDG
	DEPERMING PIER (Point Loma)
	CHILD CARE CENTER
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	DREDGING
San Diego NSB	SHIP SPARES STORAGE FACILITY
	SEAWALL
San Diego NSC	COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE
	FIRE PROTECTION (Point Loma)
	OIL SPILL PREVENTION
	FIRE PROTECTION (NORTH ISLAND)
	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP
	RAILROAD ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS

Location	Project Description
CALIFORNIA (con't)	
San Francisco NTTC	UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT TRAINING BLDG
Skaggs Island NSGA	COMPUTER SUPPORT WAREHOUSE
Tustin MCAS(H)	MAINTENANCE HANGAR
	HELICOPTER ENGINE MAINTENANCE SHOP
	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON
	HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE TRAINING BLDG
Twentynine Palms MCAGCC	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	CHILD CARE CENTER
	BATTALION & BATTERY HQS
CONNECTICUT	
New London NSB	MAGNETIC SILENCING FAC
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Washington NRL	ELECTRONIC WARFARE LAB
FLORIDA	
Cecil Field NAS	AIR COMBAT TRNG RANGE & LAND ACQ
	TRAINING RANGE DEBRIEFING FAC
	MISSILE INTEGRATION FACILITY
	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG
	GENERAL WAREHOUSE
	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON
	AIRFIELD PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENTS
Jacksonville NAS	ASW TRAINING BLDG
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
Jacksonville WOCEANCTR	METEOROLOGICAL BLDG ADDN
Jacksonville NH	HOSPITAL ADDN
Jacksonville NSC	FUEL-TRUCK LOAD FAC
	ADMIN OFFICE MODIFICATIONS
	WATERFRONT TRANSIT SHED
Key West NAS	AIRCRAFT RINSE FACILITY
	GYMNASIUM
	FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS
Mayport MULTOTSDET	TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM FAC
Mayport NS	FIRE & RESCUE STATION ADDN
Orlando NTC	CHILD CARE CENTER
	PASS OFFICE
Pensacola NARF	ENGINEERING LAB ADDN
Pensacola NH	MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC
Pensacola NTTC	ADMINISTRATIVE BLDG MODERNIZATION
	CRYPTOLOGY TRAINING BLDG
	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG
Pensacola PWC	ELECTICAL DISTRIBUTION SYS IMPS
Whiting Field NAS	AIRFIELD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS
	LAND ACQUISITION (AICUZ)
	LAND ACQUISITION (OLF HOLLEY)
	AIRFIELD PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Location	Project Description
GEORGIA	
Kings Bay NSB	REFIT WAREHOUSE
	COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM SHOP
	HULL SHOPS
	COMMUNICATION ANTENNA FACS
	MAINTENANCE SHOP
	LIBRARY
	SPEC SERV ISS/ADMIN OFFICE
	MAGNETIC SILENCING FACILITY
	SUBSAT FACILITY
	SELF SERVICE STORE
	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
	UTILITIES & SITE IMPS
	DOCKSIDE HANDLING BLDG
	WAREHOUSE
	DREDGING
	OFF-CREW OPERATIONS BLDG
	POLICE STATION/ARMORY
	ADMIN OFFICE
	INDUSTRIAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE FACS
	REFIT WHARF #2
HAWAII	
Barbers Point NAS	PHOTO BUILDING
Barking Sands PMF	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FACILITY
Kaneohe Bay MCAS	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYS IMPS
	MEDICAL WAREHOUSE
	AVIATION SUPPLY FACILITIES
	MAINTENANCE HANGAR IMPROVEMENTS
	GSE FACILITY
	HEAVY GUN SHOP
Oahu INTELCENPAC	INTELLIGENCE CENTER ADDN
Pearl Harbor NS	DREDGE KEKAA POINT
	NAVAL OCEAN PROCESSING FACILITY ADDN
	ADMIN OFFICE ADDITION
	WHARF ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION IMPS
Pearl Harbor NSB	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS MODN
Pearl Harbor NSY	HAZARDOUS/FLAMMABLE STORAGE FAC
Pearl Harbor PWC	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPS
Pearl Harbor WOCEANCTR	METEOROLOGICAL BLDG
ILLINOIS	
Great Lakes NTC	FIRE FIGHTING TRAINER
	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
	DIESEL ENGINEMAN TRAINING FAC ADDN
INDIANAPOLIS	
Indianapolis NAVAVCEN	ACADEMIC INSTRUMENT BLDG
KENTUCKY	
Louisville NOS	GUN SHOP & LAND ACQUISITION

Location	Project Description
MARYLAND	
Annapolis NAVACAD	BRIGADE ACTIVITY CENTER
	PUBLIC WORKS SHOPS & STORAGE
Annapolis NMCLN	NAVAL HOSPITAL
Indian Head NOS	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS MODN
Patuxent River NATC	STEAM AND CONDENSATION SYSTEM
	AIRCRAFT SYSTEM LABORATORY
Saint Inigoes NESEA	COMMAND CONTROL & COMMUNICATIONS LAB
	COMPUTER SOFTWARE SUPPORT FACILITY
	COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
	UTILITIES IMPROVEMENTS
MAINE	
Brunswick NAS	OIL SPILL PREVENTION
	PATROL AIRCRAFT MAINT TRAINING BLDG
Winter Harbor ME NSGA	OCEAN SURV BLDG ADDN
MISSISSIPPI	
Bay Saint Louis NOC	HEATING, VENTILATION & AIR COND
Gulfport NCBC	DATA PROCESSING CENTER
	SEABEE BATTALION HQS
	HEATING, VENTILATION & AIR COND
	SEABEE EQUIPMENT MAINT FAC
Gulfport NCTC	SEABEE TRAINING BLDGS
Meridian NAS	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS
NORTH CAROLINA	
Camp Lejeune MCB	COMBAT VEHICLE MAINT SHOP
	ELECTRICAL & COMM MAINT SHOP
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	SEWERAGE SYSTEM IMPS
	LIGHT ARMAMENT VEHICLE MAINT SHOP
	VEHICLE MECHANIC TRAINING BLDG
Cherry Point MCAS	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	AVIATION SUPPLY WHSE
	CHILD CARE CENTER
	MAINTENANCE HANGAR MODIFICATION
	PARACHUTE & SURVIVAL EQUIP SHOP ADDN
	OPERATIONS, TRAINING & MAINTENANCE FAC
	VERTICAL TAKE-OFF/LANDING PADS
Cherry Point NARF MCAS	AIRCRAFT REWORK FACILITY
	AIRCRAFT REWORK FACILITY
	HAZARDOUS & FLAMMABLE STORAGE FAC
New River MCAS	GSE FAC
	HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE HANGAR
	AVIATION READY FUEL STORAGE
NEW JERSEY	
Earle NWS	WEAPONS HANDLING FACILITY

Location	Project Description
NEVADA	
Fallon NAS	RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
	STRIKE WARFARE TRAINING BLDG
	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON
	CONTROL TOWER
	UTILILITY SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
NEW YORK	
New York NS	SITE IMPROVEMENTS
	DREDGING
	LAND ACQUISITION
OHIO	
Cleveland NAVFINCEN	DATA PROCESSING CENTER ADDN
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mechanicsburg SPCC	FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS
	INSTALLATION RESTAURANT MODN
Philadelphia NS	BRIG MODERNIZATION
Warminster NADC	NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT LABORATORY
RHODE ISLAND	
Newport NETC	FIRE FIGHTING TRAINING FACILITY
	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
	FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS
	FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS
	CBU COMPLEX
	CBU COMPLEX
Newport NUSC	ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION
	SMALL CRAFT BERTHING
	RDT&E STORAGE LABORATORY
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Beaufort MCAS	FUEL PIER EXTENSION
	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON
	AIR COMBAT TRAINING FAC
	CHILD CARE CENTER
Charleston FMWTC	MINE WARFARE TRAINING FAC
Charleston NSC	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM
Charleston NWS	ROADS
	GYMNASIUM
Charleston POMFLANT	MISSILE ASSEMBLY BLDG ADDN
Parris Island MCRD	CLOTHING ISSUE BLDG
	RECRUIT TRAINING BLDG
TENNESSEE	
Millington Memphis NAS	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG
	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG
	HEATING FUEL OIL STORAGE
	NAVY LEGAL SERVICE BLDG
	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TRAINING BLDG
	RADAR OPERATION FACILITY

Location	Project Description
TEXAS	
Chase Field NAS	DRAIN STRUCTURES
	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
Corpus Christi NAS	EDUCATION CENTER
	FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS
	LAND ACQUISITION
Kingsville NAS	AIRFIELD IMPROVEMENT & LAND ACQ
	LAND ACQUISITION
	FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS
VIRGINIA	
Camp Elmore MCCD NORVA	COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC
	FLEET MARINE FORCE SUPPORT WHSE
Chesapeake NSGA NW	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS MODN
Dahlgren NSWC	WEAPONS SYSTEM LABORATORY
Dam NecK FCTCLANT	RADARMAN TRAINING BLDG
	CHAPEL & RELIGIOUS EDUCATION BLDG
Little Creek NAB	COMBAT SWIMMER TRAINER FAC
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	EQ WASHDOWN FAC & LAND ACQ
	EOD GROUP COMPLEX
	AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING BLDG IMPS
Norfolk FTC	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BUILDING
Norfolk NARF	HEAVY PROCESSES SHOP
	HAZARDOUS & FLAMMABLE STORAGE FAC
Norfolk NAS	HELICOPTER TRAINING BLDG
	WARNING AIRCRAFT TRAINING BLDG
	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG (LAMPS)
	FIRE STATION
	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
	HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE HANGAR
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
Norfolk NAVCAMS LANT	SEWERAGE SYSTEM
Norfolk NS	DREDGING
Norfolk NSC	WAREHOUSE MODERNIZATION
Norfolk NSY	MESS HALL
	DOCKSIDE WORK CENTER ADDN
Oceana NAS	MAINTENANCE HANGAR
	STEAM AND CONDENSATION SYSTEM
	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDG ADDN
	AIRCRAFT SPARE STORAGE ADDN
	LAND ACQUISITION
Portsmouth NESEC	COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM LAB
	SHIPBOARD ELECTRICAL LAB
	UTILILITIES IMPROVEMENTS
Quantico MCDEC	SEWERAGE SYSTEM
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
Yorktown NMWEA	MINE WARFARE SYSTEM LAB

Location	Project Description
WASHINGTON	
Bangor NAVSUBASE	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
Bremerton NSC	POL STORAGE FACILITIES
Keyport NUWES	HAZARDOUS/FLAMMABLE STOREHOUSE
	TORPEDO ASSEMBLY BLDG
Oak Harbor NH	HOSPITAL ADDITION
Puget Sound NS Everett	LAND ACQUISITION
Puget Sound NSY Bremerton	WATERFRONT SECURITY LIGHTING
	MUNICIPAL SEWER CONNECTION
	INACTIVE SUB MOORING
Seattle NS	BRIG
Whidbey Island NAS	MAINTENANCE HANGAR IMPROVEMENTS
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES	
AUSTRALIA	
H. E. Holt NCS	SMALL CRAFT BOATHOUSE
	COOLING SYSTEM CONVERSION
BAHRAIN	
Bahrain Island ASU	INDOOR RECREATION FACILITY
CUBA	
Guantanamo NS	BACHELOR ENLISTED QTRS NEW & MODN
	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
DIEGO GARCIA	
NAF	MAINTENANCE HANGAR
	FIRE STATION ADDITION
	WEAPONS COMPLEX
NCS	ANTENNA SUPPORT FACILITIES
NSF	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
	LAUNDRY ADDITION
SECGRDET	OCEAN SURVELLIANCE BLDG ADDN
GUAM	
Marianas Islands	
NAVCAMS WPAC	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS MODN
	CHILD CARE CENTER
NAVMAG	BACHELOR ENLISTED QTRS & MESS HALL
NF	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
NS	FLEET HOSPITAL SUPPORT FACS
NSD	COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE ADDN
PWC	FIRE PROTECTION PUMPING STATION
	STEAM SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
	STEAM SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Location	Project Description
ICELAND	
Keflavik NS	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	MAINTENANCE HANGAR ALTERATIONS
	AIRFIELD IMPROVEMENTS
	AIRCRAFT ACOUSTICAL ENCLOSURE
ITALY	
Naples NSA	BERTHING PIER
	SUPPLY FACILITIES
	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON
Sigonella NAS	OPERATIONS VEHICLE GARAGE
	ADMIN AND SECURITY FACS
JAPAN	
Camp Butler Okinawa MCB	REFUELING VEHICLE SHOP
	GSE SHOP ADDN
	HEAVY GUN SHOP
Iwakini MCAS	OPERATION TRAINER FACILITY
	AVIATION ARMAMENT SHOP
Yokosuka NSRF	FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS
Yokosuka PWC	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYS IMPS
PUERTO RICO	
Roosevelt Roads AFWTF	RANGE OPERATION CTR-VIEQUES
	RANGE OPERATION CTR-ST CROIX
Roosevelt Roads NS	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES	
Cubi Point NAS	MAINTENANCE HANGAR
	FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS
Subic Bay NM	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM (AMMO WHARF)
Subic Bay NS	BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS
Subic Bay NSRF	SHIPFITTING SHOPS
	WHARF ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYS IMPS
SPAIN	
Rota NCS	OPERATIONAL STORAGE
Rota NS	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM
	PIER EXTENSION
UNITED KINGDOM	
London NAVACT	SUPPORT BLDG ACQUISITION
London PSA	PASS OFFICE

PROJECTS APPROVED FOR DESIGNS DURING FY 1985

Location	Project
	INSIDE UNITED STATES
ALASKA	
Adak NAS	ROICC OFFICE
	INCINERATOR
Adak NF	TERMINAL EQUIP BLDG ADDN
Adak NSGA	WATER DISTR SYS IMPS
	ANTENNA SUPPORT FACS
ARIZONA	
Yuma MCAS	ROICC OFFICE
	ARMORY
	TACTICAL SUPPORT VAN PADS
	MAINTENANCE HANGAR MODS
	TACTICAL SUPPORT VAN PADS
	ENGINE MAINT FAC MODS
	SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
	FLIGHT LINE SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
	AIRCRAFT GUNNERY RANGES
CALIFORNIA	
Alameda NARF	ENGINE HEAT TREATMENT FAC
	PLATING SHOP
Alameda NAS	PIER UTILITIES IMPS
	WATERFRONT FAC
Barstow MCLB	LOAD/UNLOAD RAMPS
	WAREHOUSE LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS
	HEATNG PLANT COAL CONVERSION
	CHILD CARE CENTER
Camp Pendleton MCAF	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS FACS (MCAF)
	SQUADRON SUPPORT WHSE
	ORDNANCE FACS (MCAF)
	AIRCRAFT MAINT TRNG BLDGS
	CRASH CREW TRNG FAC
	CRASH CREW TRNG FAC
	ENGINE TEST CELL (MCAF)
	FLIGHT LINE SECURITY IMPS
Camp Pendleton MCB	FIELD MAINTENANCE FACS
	LAAV TRNG FACS
	OIL SPILL PREVENTION
	GYMNASIUM
	COMPUTER SUPPORT WHSE
	TACTICAL VEHICLE MAINT FACS
	BATTALION HQS
	COMMUNICATION SUPPORT WHSE
	MARINE AIR SUPPORT COMPLEX
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	MESS HALL MODIFICATIONS
	MESS HALLS

Location	Project
CALIFORNIA (con't)	
China Lake NWC	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE FAC
	CHILD CARE CENTER
Concord NWS	STD MSL TEST CELLS
Coronado NAB	OPR STORAGE WHSE
	SEALIFT SUPPORT FAC
	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
	SEALIFT SUPPORT PIER
El Toro MCAS	CHILD CARE CENTER
	ENGINE MAINT SHOP
	ARMING/DEARMING PADS
	MAINTENANCE HANGAR ADDN
	FLIGHT LINE SECURITY IMPS
Lemoore NAS	INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT IMPS
Long Beach NS	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
Long Beach NSY	ELECT SYSTEM EVALUATION FAC
	HAZ WASTE STRG & TRANSFER FAC
Long Beach NTISADET	TDS SUPPORT FAC
Mare Island CSTS	COMBAT SYSTEM MAINT TRNG FAC
Miramar NAS	AVIONICS SHOP ADDN
	MAINT HANGAR ADDN
	PASS OFFICE
Monterey NPGS	STEAM LINE IMPS
	ACADEMIC LIBRARY ADDN
	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS CONVERSION
North Island NAS	SMALL CRAFT PIER
	SPECIAL WEAPONS MAGS
North Island NMC	MEDICAL CLINIC
Point Mugu PMTC	HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAG
Port Hueneme NCBC	HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	STORAGE (SEALIFT SUPP)
	ENGINE SUPPORT FAC
Port Hueneme NCEL	ABRASIVES FAC
Port Hueneme NCTC	AUTO VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC
	DISASTER RECOVERY TRAINER FAC
	UNDERWATER CONSTRUCTION TRNG BLDG
San Diego FLEOPINTRACN	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING BLDG
San Diego FTC	WEAPONS TRNG BLDG
	LAW ENFORCEMENT/PHYSICAL SEC TRNG FAC
San Diego MCRD	MESS HALL ADDITION
	CHILD CARE CENTER
San Diego NS	VEHICLE BRIDGE
	AMPHIBIOUS LOADOUT FAC
San Diego NSB	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	SUBMARINE PIER EXTENSION
San Diego NSC	PERSONAL PROPERTY OFFICE
San Diego NSGD	COMSEC MATERIAL SUPPORT FACS
San Diego NTC	BARRACKS
	ADVANCED WELDING TRNG FAC
	MACHINE REPAIRMAN TRNG FAC
	BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

Location	Project
CALIFORNIA (con't)	
San Diego PWC	ELECT DISTR SYSTEM IMPS
	FIRE PROTECTION PUMPS
	INDUSTRIAL WASTE TRMT FACS
	SANITARY WASTEWATER SYS IMPS
	ELEC DIST SYS IMPS (CORONADO)
San Diego SIMA	INTERMEDIATE MAINT FAC
San Francisco PWC	NOISE HAZARD ABATEMENTS
	PIER UTILS IMPS
Treasure Island NS	RELIGIOUS EDUCATION BLDG
Treasure Island NTTC	FIRE FIGHTER TRNR
Tustin MCAS(H)	GYMNASIUM
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	GSE SHOP
	ARMORY
	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SQD FAC
	AIRCRAFT RINSE FAC
	FLIGHT LINE SECURITY IMPS
Twentynine Palms MCAGCC	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	REGIMENT/BATTALION HQS
	MAINTENANCE FACILITIES
	ELECTRONIC/COMMUNICATION MAINT SHOP
	ELECTRONIC/COMMUNICATION MAINT FACS
CONNECTICUT	
New London NAVSUBSCOL	ADVANCED ENGINEER TRAINER FAC
	SUBMR FIRE FIGHTING TRNG FAC
New London NSB	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
	MAGAZINE SECURITY IMP
	FUEL STORAGE TANKS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Washington NAVDAF	EMERGENCY POWER PLANT
Washington NDW	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS MODNS
	BLDG 196 MODN
Washington NOBSY	EMERGENCY POWER BLDG ADDN
Washington NRL	PHYSICS LAB
FLORIDA	
Jacksonville NAS	HELICOPTER TRNG FAC
Key West NAS	MUNICIPAL SEWER CONNECTION
	AIR COMBAT TRNG DEBRIEFING FAC
	PHM BERTHING PIERS
Mayport NS	HARBOR OPERATIONS FACS
	GYMNASIUM ADDN
Orlando NTC	FIRE STATION & FIRE ALARM SYS
	PUBLIC WORKS FACS
	ADVANCED UNDERWATER WEAPONS TRNG FAC
	BARRACKS
Panama City NDSTC	DIVER TRNG FAC

Location	Project
FLORIDA (con't)	
Pensacola NARDAC	DATA PROCESSING CENTER
Pensacola NARF	AIRCRAFT STRUCTURES REP FAC
Pensacola NH	FIRE PROTECTION SYS
Pensacola NTTC	FAC ENERGY IMPS
Pensacola PWC	STEAM DISTR SYS IMPS
	ELECT DISTR SYS IMPS (CORRY/SAUFLEY)
	OIL SPILL CONTROL MODS
	HAZARDOUS WASTE STRG & TRANSFER FAC
	HAZARDOUS & FLAMMABLE STRG FAC
GEORGIA	
Albany MCLB	TANK & AUTOMOBILE TEST FAC
Athens NSCS	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS MODS
Kings Bay SUBASE	CHAPEL/RELIGIOUS EDUC FACS & RECR REHAB
	STRATEGIC WEAPONS MAGS
	COMMUNITY FACS
	INDUSTRIAL AREA CAFETERIA
	MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC ADDITION
	RECREATION PAVILIONS
	BALLAST CAN FACILITY
	LAUNCHER EQUIPMENT PROCESSING BLDG
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	UTILITIES & SITE IMPS
	PRINTING PLANT
	CHILD CARE CENTER ADDN
	DEFENSE ORDNANCE SUPP FACS(I)
	CONTAINER STORAGE AREA
	AUTO HOBBY SHOP ADDN
	WATERFRONT EQUIPMENT STORAGE
	WEAPONS QUAL RANGE
	PERSONNEL SUPPORT STORAGE
	HULL CLEANING SUPPORT FAC
	STRAGEGIC WEAPONS MAGAZINES
	DEFENSIVE ORDNANCE SUPPORT FACS II
	OUTDOOR POOL ENCLOSURE
	DREDGING
	DIESEL FUEL FACS
	NON-METALLIC COMPONENTS FAC
	REFIT WAREHOUSE
	DIVING LOCKER
	FIRE STATION
	PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES
HAWAII	
Barking Sands PMRF	RANGE OPERATIONS CTR ADDN
Camp H.M.Smith OAHU	GYMNASIUM
	LAND ACQUISITION
Honolulu NAVCAMS EPAC	ANTENNA SAFETY IMPS

Location	Project
HAWAII (con't)	
Kaneohe Bay MCAS	MAINTENANCE HANGAR MODS
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS MODN
	CORROSION CONTROL HANGAR
	OPERATIONAL TRAINER FAC
	COMPANY/BATTERY HQS
	COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP
	TACTICAL SUPPORT VAN PADS
	POWER CHECK PAD
	AIRCRAFT RINSE FAC
	FLIGHT LINE SECURITY IMPROVEMENT
	FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP
Lualualei NAVMAG	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
	TOMAHAWK MAINT FAC
Pearl Harbor NCLBR	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH FAC
Pearl Harbor NS	DDS TRNG & SUPP FAC
Pearl Harbor NSB	ADMIN OFFICES
	DREDGING
Pearl Harbor NSC	COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE
	DIESEL PURIFIER PLANT
Pearl Harbor PWC	FIRE PROTECTION SYS IMPS
	MUNICIPAL SEWER CONNECTION
	POTABLE WATER SYS IMPS
	BACKFLOW PREVENTERS
	ELECT DISTRIBUTION SYS IMP
ILLINOIS	
Great Lakes NTC	ELEC'S MATE TRAINING BLDG
	CHAPEL
INDIANA	
Crane NWSC	FLEET MICROWAVE SUPPORT CTR
MARYLAND	
Annapolis DTNSRDC	PROPULSION SYSTEM LAB
Annapolis NAVACAD	WARD HALL MODN
	FIRE STATION
Bethesda NH	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
Indian Head NOS	PROPELLANT CURING BLDG
	EXPLOSIVE BARRICADES
	OIL SPILL CONTROL MODS
Patuxent River NATC	STEAM & CONDENSATION SYS
	LAND SYSTEM TEST FAC
	MUNICIPAL SEWER CONN (SOLOMONS ISL)
	JVX FACILITY
Saint Inigoes NESEA	UTILITIES IMPROVEMENTS (PHASE II)
MAINE	
Brunswick NAS	GSE FACILITY
	TACTICS TRAINER ADDN

Location	Project
MISSISSIPPI	
Gulfport NCBC	SEABEE BATTALION HQ BLDG
	SEABEE EQUIPMENT WHSE
	HEATING, VENTILATION & AIR COND
Gulfport NCTC	SEABEE ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION BLDG
Meridian NAS	FACILITY ENERGY IMPS
Pascagoula SUPSHIP	SUPPORT BLDG ACQ & IMPS
NORTH CAROLINA	
Camp Lejeune MCB	COMBAT VEHICLE MAINT SHOP
	BATTALION HQS
	ELECTRONIC/COMMUNICATION MAINT SHOP
	FIELD MAINT COMPLEX
	COMBAT VEHICLE MAINT SHOP
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	ELECTRONIC/COMMUNICATION MAINT SHOP
	MESS HALL (MONTFORD POINT)
	ROADS IMPROVEMENTS
	MECHANIC TRAINING BLDG
	ELECTRICAL SAFETY IMPS
	MESS HALL ADDITION (FRENCH CREEK)
Camp Lejeune NH	MEDICAL/DENTAL CLINIC (FRENCH CREEK)
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
Cherry Point MCAS	EMBARKATION FACILITIES
	PHYSICAL FITNESS TRNG COMPLX
	REFUEL VEHICLE MAINT SHOPS
	OPERATIONAL TRAINER FACILITY
	LEGAL SERVICES BLDG
	AIRCRAFT RINSE FACILITY
	APPLIED INSTRUCTION BLDGS
	AIRCREW TRAINING DEBRIEFING FAC
Cherry Point NARF	AIRCRAFT ENGINE BLADE REWORK FAC
New River MCAS	SQUADRON SUPPORT WAREHOUSE
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS
	GROUP HQS FAC
	SQUADRON SUPPORT WAREHOUSE
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	FLIGHT LINE SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Portsmouth NSY	LOGISTICS SUPP FAC
	HAZARDOUS/FLAMMABLE STORAGE FAC
	CRANE (DRYDOCK NO. 2)
NEW JERSEY	
Earle NWS	AMMUNITION PIER
	CHILD CARE CENTER
	SECURITY TOWER
	FLEET SUPPORT FACS

Location	Project
NEVEDA	
Fallon NAS	RUNWAY IMPS
NEW YORK	
New York NS	COMMUNITY SERVICE CTR
	SUPPLY WAREHOUSES
	SIMA & OPERATIONS FACS
	PHYSICAL FITNESS CTR
	SITE IMPROVEMENTS & UTILILIES
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	SITE IMPROVEMENTS (STAPLETON)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mechanicsburg SPCC	ADMIN FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS
Philadelphia NDCTC	WELDING TRNG FAC
Philadelphia NS	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
Philadelphia NSY	SECURITY LIGHTING
RHODE ISLAND	
Newport NAVDAF	DATA PROCESSING CTR
Newport NETC	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPS
Newport NUSC	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP
Newport SWOS	SWOS TRNG FAC
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Beaufort MCAS	AUTO VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP
	AIRCRAFT RINSE FACILITY
	FLIGHT LINE SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
	RUNWAY APPROACH LIGHT
	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FACS
Charleston NS	MINE ASSEMBLY GROUP FAC
Charleston NSY	DRYDOCK PUMPHOUSE
Charleston NWS	FIXED CRANE (PIER-C)
	PIER IMPS
Parris Island MCRD	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
	RECRUITING BATTALION HQS
	SECURITY BLDG
	CHILD CARE CENTER
TENNESSEE	
Millington NAS Memphis	AO TRAINING BLDG
	POTABLE WATER SYSTEM IMPS
	HUMAN RESOURCE MGMT TRNG BLDG
TEXAS	
Kingsville NAS	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM
	JET ENGINE TEST CELL
	AIRCRAFT POWER CHECK PADS

Location	Project
VIRGINIA	
Arlington HQs Battalion	GYMNASIUM
Camp Elmore MCCD NORVA	PUBLIC WORKS SHOPS
Chesapeake NSGA NW	CHILD CARE CENTER
Dahlgren SURFWPNCEN	WEAPONS SYSTEM LAB
	AEGIS TRNG FAC ADDN
	AEGIS COMPUTER CTR ADDN
	MESS HALL
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS
	TOMAHAWK WEAPON SYS DEVEL LAB
Dam Neck FCTCLANT	STEAM PLANT EXPANSION
	TRAINING BLDGS IMPS
	SECURITY BLDG
Dam Neck NAV GM SCOL	SUBMR TRNG BLDG
Dam Neck NOPF	SECURITY IMPS
Little Creek NAB	EOD GROUP II FACS
	FIRE PROTECTION SYS
	LCAC COMPLEX (II)
	CHAPEL ADDN
	SEAL TEAM FAC
	SEALIFT SUPP FACS
	STEAM & CONDENSATE SYS
	LAND ACQUISITION
	LAW ENFORCEMENT/PHY SECURITY TRNG FACS
	FIRE STATION
Norfolk FICEURLANT	INTELL BLDG ADDN
Norfolk NARF	MATERIALS/STANDARDS LAB
Norfolk NAS	MAINTENANCE HANGARS
	ORDANCE HANDLING AREA
Norfolk NAVMACLANT	ADMIN BLDG
Norfolk NAVSEADET	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM EVALUATION FAC
Norfolk NS	LEGAL SERVICE BLDG ADDN
	PIERS ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION IMPS
	SECURITY IMPS
Norfolk NSC	HAZARDOUS/FLAMMABLE STORAGE ADDN
Norfolk NSY	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
Norfolk PWC	OIL SPILL RESPONSE FAC
	CENTRAL STEAM PLANT IMPS
Oceana NAS	SECURITY IMPS
	AIRCRAFT SPARES STORAGE ADDN
Portsmouth NESEC	COMMUNICATION SYSTEM TEST FAC
	ELECTRONICS WARFARE LAB ADDN
Portsmouth NH	HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOL
Quantico MCDEC	CHILD CARE CENTER
Yorktown NWS	AMMUNITION WHARF IMPS
	TOMAHAWK MAGS

Location	Project
WASHINGTON	
Bangor NSB	SANITARY WASTEWATER SYSTEM
	BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS ADDN
	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS
	HAZARDOUS WASTE STRG & TRANSFER FAC
	ELEC DISTR SYS IMPS
Bangor TRIREFITFAC	WATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPS
Bremerton NSC	OIL SPILL PREVENTION
Keyport NUWES	MISSILE MAGAZINES
Puget Sound NSY	ADMIN OFFICE
Whidbey Island NAS	OPERATION TRNG BLDG
	WATER TREATMENT FAC
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES	
AUSTRALIA	
H.E.Holt NCS	DIESEL FUEL STORAGE
H.E.Holt NCS	COOLING SYSTEMS MOD
CUBA	
Guantanamo Bay NS	STANDBY POWER SYS
GUAM	
Marianas Islands	
NAVCAMS WPAC	FIRE PROTECTION
	FIRE PROTECTION
	FIRE PROTECTION
	OCEAN SURV BLDG ADDN
NS	BEQ
	BOQ
NSD	FLEET SUPP WAREHOUSE MOD
PWC	FILLING STATION
ICELAND	
Keflavik NF	STANDBY GENERATOR PLANT
Keflavik NS	AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS
	FUEL FACS
ITALY	
Naples IT NH	NAVAL HOSPITAL
Naples ITALY NSA	AIR CARGO TERMINAL
	COMMAND/CONTROL/COMM INTELL FAC
Sigonella IT NAS	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON
	ENGINE TEST CELL
	CHAPEL/RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FAC
	TRANSMITTER FAC

Location	Project
JAPAN	
Atsugi JP NAS	FIRE PROTECT (HGR)
	ELECT POWER SYSTEM IMPS
Camp Butler Okinawa JA MCB	LIGHTING SYSTEM (CP HENSEN)
	LIGHTING SYSTEM (CP SCHWAB)
	ELECTRONIC/COMMUNICATION MAINT SHOP
	BEQ MODN
	ADMIN BLDGS MODN
Futenma Okinawa JA MCAS	ENGINE MAINTENANCE SHOP
	AIR PASSENGER TERMINAL
	ENGINE TEST CELL MODS
Iwakuni JA MCAS	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM
Okinawa JP NH	FIRE SPRINKLER SYS
PUERTO RICO	
Roosevelt Roads NS	SEABEE EQUIPMENT MAINT FAC
	SECURITY IMPS
Roosevelt Roads WTF	RANGE OPERATIONS CTR ADDN
	TELEMETRY BLDG
REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES	
Cubi Point RP NAS	AIRCRAFT MAINT FACS
Sabana Seca PR NSGA	BEQ IMPS
San Miguel RP NCS	TERM BLDG FIRE PROTECTION SYS
	COMMUNICATION CENTER
Subic Bay RP NAVMAG	ORDNANCE CONTROL HANDLING WHARF
Subic Bay RP NH	HOSPITAL
Subic Bay RP NSD	DATA PROCESSING CENTER ADDN
Subic Bay RP NSRF	WHARF ELECT DISTR SYS IMP
	ENGINE SHOP BLDG
	PAINTING FAC
Subic Bay RP PWC	WATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPS
	FACILITY ENERGY IMPS
	BREATHING AIR SYSTEM IMPS
	ELECT POWER PLANT PHASE I
SPAIN	
Rota SPAIN NS	POL PIPELINE IMPS
UNITED KINGDOM	
London UK NAVACTS	CONSOLIDATED PERSONNEL SERVICES CTR
Thurso UK NCS	SECURITY FENCING
WEST INDIES	
Andros Island BA NUSC	BOQ
CLASSIFIED LOCATION	FLEET HOSPITAL SUPPORT FACS
VARIOUS LOCATIONS	RADAR SUPPORT FACS

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
AHLHORN	ACFT MAINT UNIT
ALCONBUR	TR-1 SUPPORT FACILITIES
ALCONBUR	ALTER ELECT DIST SYS
ALCONBUR	ADAL FIRE STATION
ALCONBUR	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
ALCONBUR	ECIP: EMCS
ALCONBUR	TR-1-CHEM WAR PROT-SENS MAINT
ALCONBUR	TR-1-CHEM WAR PROT-AV MAINT FA
ALCONBUR	TR-1-UEPH
ALCONBUR	BASE OPERATIONS
ALCONBUR	FLT SIMULATOR TRNG FAC
ALCONBUR	TR-1-ADAL SQUADRON OPS FAC
ALCONBUR	GLCM-ADAL PHYSICAL TRNG FAC
ALCONBUR	GLCM-BASE THEATER
ALCONBUR	ALTER UEPH
ALCONBUR	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FACILITY
ALCONBUR	ADAL THEATER
ALCONBUR	GLCM SUPPORT FACILITIES
ALCONBUR	TR-1-UOPH
ALCONBUR	TR-1-LIBRARY
ALCONBUR	TR-1-VISITING AIRMEN QUARTERS
ALCONBUR	GLCM-CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT
ALCONBUR	ADAL UNACCOMP ENLIST PERS HSG
ALCONBUR	ADAL CONSOLIDATED SUPT CENTER
ALCONBUR	BASE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
ALTUS	UEPH (LANDSCAPING)
ALTUS	RECREATION CENTER
ALTUS	WPNS SYS/MAINT MGMT FAC
ALTUS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP
ALTUS	BASE SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION
ALTUS	UEPH
ALTUS	BASE CIVIL ENGR MAINT COMPLEX
ANDERSEN	AIRCRAFT RINSE FACILITY
ANDERSEN	ADAL AIR COMMUN RELAY CENTER
ANDERSEN	FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER
ANDREWS	GROUND STATION FOR SAM REPLACE
ANDREWS	ALTER COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
ANDREWS	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
ANDREWS	AREA CONTRACTING CTR
ANDREWS	AUTOMOTIVE SUPPORT FACILITY
ANDREWS	RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FACILITY

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BASE        STITLE

ANDREWS     ECIP-ALTER LIGHTING


ANKARA      TRANSIENT LODGING FACILITY
ANKARA      CHAPEL CENTER
ANKARA      UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
ANKARA      CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CENTER


ARNOLD      FIRE DEFICIENCY CORRECTIONS
ARNOLD      ECIP-ELECTRICAL ENERGY SYSTEMS
ARNOLD      ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
ARNOLD      ADAL CHEMICAL LAB


ASCENSIO    GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PLANT


ATTU        SEISMIC OPS & DATA TRANS FAC


AVIANO      AIR PHOTO INTERP LAB CW
AVIANO      TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
AVIANO      2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
AVIANO      RRR EQUIP STORAGE FACILITY
AVIANO      ADAL BASE CIVIL ENGRG ADMIN
AVIANO      UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
AVIANO      ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
AVIANO      ECIP-WEATHER (AV2-N36)


AVON PAR    ELECTRON WARF OP VEH MAINT FAC


BARKSDAL    ALCM-STORAGE IGLOOS
BARKSDAL    ALCM-SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SHOP
BARKSDAL    ALCM-MISC SUPPORT FACS
BARKSDAL    ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG-PH III


BASE 18     KC-135R-ALT FUEL CELL DOCK
BASE 18     KC-135R-CASS PROVISIONS PH I


BASE 24     C-130 SUPPORT FACILITIES
BASE 24     C-130-ADD TO PARKING APRON
BASE 24     C-130-CORROSION CONTROL FAC
BASE 24     C-130-SQUADRON OPERATIONS
BASE 24     C-130-ORGANIZATIONAL MAINT SHP
BASE 24     C-130-ADAL ECM AV MAINT FAC
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BASE        STITLE


BASE 25     SATCOM GRND TERM


BASE 29     PLSS SUPPORT FACILITIES
BASE 29     PLSS-OPS AND MAINT FAC
BASE 29     PLSS-UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG


BASE 30     TR-1 SUPPORT FACILITIES
BASE 30     TR-1-ADAL DINING HALL
BASE 30     TR-1 GROUND STATION


BASE 33     COMPASS CALL SUPPORT FACS


BEALE       TR-1 SUPPORT FACILITIES
BEALE       TR-1-AIRCRAFT SHELTER & APRON
BEALE       TR-1-PHYSIOLOG SUPT DIV FAC
BEALE       PAVE PAWS-ELECT MAG PULSE PROT
BEALE       ACFT SECURITY LIGHTING FENCING
BEALE       TR-1-AIRCRAFT SHELTER/APRON


BELLE FD    STR-TECHNICAL OPERATIONS FAC
BELLE FD    STR-UEPH
BELLE FD    STR-LAND ACQUISITION
BELLE FD    STR-COMPOSITE SUPPORT FACILITY
BELLE FD    STR-OURDOOR RECREATION FAC
BELLE FD    STR-VEH MAINT STOR FAC
BELLE FD    STRC (SITE 4) & LAND ACQUISITI


BENSON      MEF-AIRCRAFT PARKING


BENTWATE    HOUSE DOCTOR
BENTWATE    VEH MAINT COMPLEX
BENTWATE    AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FACILITY
BENTWATE    ACFT BATTLE DAM RPR
BENTWATE    2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
BENTWATE    REC CENTER
BENTWATE    SEMIHARDENED TELECOM FAC
BENTWATE    WAREHOUSE
BENTWATE    CENTRAL POST OFFICE
BENTWATE    SECURITY POLICE OPS FACILITY


BERGSTRO    ACCESS ROAD ON BASE
BERGSTRO    ACCESS ROAD OFF BASE
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BASE	STITLE
BERGSTRO	ACFT GEN PURP MAINT SHOPS
BERGSTRO	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
BERGSTRO	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
BITBURG	SPARE ENGINE STORAGE FACS
BITBURG	WPNS SYS MAINT CTL
BITBURG	ALTER UEPH
BITBURG	UEPH
BITBURG	VEH MAINT FAC
BITBURG	RRR EQUIP STORAGE
BITBURG	ADAL FIRE STATION
BITBURG	ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
BITBURG	CHILD CARE CENTER
BITBURG	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
BITBURG	ADAL GYMNASIUM
BLYTHEVI	ALERT TAXIWAY BARRIER
BLYTHEVI	ACFT GEN PURP MAINT SHOP
BLYTHEVI	ADAL RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FAC
BLYTHEVI	POL OPERATIONS FACILITY
BOLLING	OSI BLDG
BOLLING	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
BOLLING	TRANSIENT BILLETING CENTER
BOLLING	ALTER UNACCOMP ENLIST PERS HSG
BOLLING	TRANSIENT BILLETING CENTER
BROOKS	ECIP-HVAC
BROOKS	ADAL DRUG ABUSE DET LAB
BROOKS	DATA SCIENCES LAB
BROOKS	BASE ENG COMPLEX
BUCKLEY	ADAL AEROSPACE DATA FAC-PH IV
BUCKLEY	SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS
BUCKLEY	AEROS DATA/ADAL UTIL DISTR SYS
CANNON	MELROSE RANGE-LAND ACQUISITION
CANNON	SMALL AC MAINT DOCKS
CANNON	ACFT FUEL SYSTEM MAINT DOCKS
CAPE CAN	ECIP-REPLACE AIR CONDITIONING
CAPE CAN	DEFEN RELOC ACCT-BERTHING PIER

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
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BASE	STITLE
CAPE COD	PAVE PAWS-ELECT MAG PULSE PROT
CARSWELL	ALCM
CARSWELL	MSCF TOWER
CARSWELL	CHAPEL CENTER
CARSWELL	WILLIS-CARTWRIGHT SCHOOL
CARSWELL	VEHICLE FUELING STATION
CARSWELL	POL OPERATIONS FAC
CASTLE	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOP
CASTLE	BASE CIVIL ENGINEER COMPLEX
CAVALIER	PARCS-POWER REL ENHANCEMENTS
CHANUTE	WEATHER TRAINING FACILITY
CHANUTE	COLD STORAGE FACILITY
CHARLEST	AER REFUEL PART TASK TRNG FAC
CHARLEST	CORROSION WASHRACK
CHARLEST	ADAL SQUADRON OPERATIONS FAC
CHARLEST	ADAL RECREATION CENTER
CLARK	UPGRADE BASE WATER SYSTEM
CLARK	CONOL SUPT FACS - PH II
CLARK	EMERGENCY BACKUP POWER
CLARK	ADAL WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
CLARK	ADAL MAINT MGMT & OPS FACS
CLARK	CHILD CARE CENTER
CLARK	OPS FACILITY-COPE THUNDER
CLARK	IMPROVE BASE SECURITY
CLARK	UPGRADE POWER PLANT-PH IV
CLARK	ESSENT MAINT FAC-PH I
CLARK	ALTER UNACC ENL PERS HSG
CLARK	POL OPERATIONS FACILITY
CLARK	FIRE STATION
CLARK	FUEL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE DOCK
CLARK	ALTER TAXIWAY
CLEAR	SATCOM GROUND TERM
CLEAR	UNACC PERSONNEL HOUSING
COLUMBUS	SMALL ACFT MAINT DOCK

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BASE        STITLE

COLUMBUS    BCE COMPLEX
COLUMBUS    ACFT CORROSION CONTROL FAC


COMISO      GLCM FACILITIES
COMISO      GLCM-CHILD CARE CENTER
COMISO      GLCM SUPPORT FACILITIES


CONRAD      STRC-KITCHEN FACILITIES


CONUS VA    CONSTRUCT AIR PASSENGER TERMIN
CONUS VA    KC-10 3RD MOD COMBS


CP NEW A    CHEM WARFARE PROTECT-AVION SHP
CP NEW A    TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
CP NEW A    ADD/ALTER CHAPEL
CP NEW A    TRANSIENT LODGING FACILITY
CP NEW A    COMMUNICATION MAINTENANCE FAC
CP NEW A    ADD TO BASE SUPPLY COMPLEX


CROUGHTO    ADAL WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM


DAVIS MO    ADD MISSION SIMULATOR FAC
DAVIS MO    ADD TO ALTR COMPASS CALL
DAVIS MO    GLCM - FLD TRNG FAC
DAVIS MO    ACFT PROCESSING RAMP (MASDC)
DAVIS MO    FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM
DAVIS MO    ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
DAVIS MO    BASE SUPPORT CENTER
DAVIS MO    CONTROL TOWER
DAVIS MO    ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
DAVIS MO    AIRCRAFT TOOLING SHED (MASDC)


DECIMOMA    VOQ
DECIMOMA    VAQ


DICKINSO    STRC-KITCHEN FACILITIES


DIEGO GA    UPGRADE CONSTRUCT RDF FACS
DIEGO GA    MUNITIONS STORAGE FAC-PH II
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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
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BASE	STITLE
DIYARBAK	DINING HALL
DIYARBAK	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
DOVER	ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRNG FAC
DOVER	EXTEND RUNWAY/LAND ACQUISITION
DOVER	BASE SUPPLY & EQUIP SHED
DOVER	ADAL AER REFUEL PART TASK TRNR
DOVER	BASE CIVIL ENGR ADMIN FAC
DOVER	ECIP-HVAC
DYESS	ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION
DYESS	ALTR BLDGS FOR B-51B BEDDOWN
DYESS	ALTER FTD FACILITY
DYESS	B-1B-FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRNG FAC
DYESS	B-1B BEDDOWN SUPT FACS-PH III
DYESS	B-1B-CASS EQMT & INSTALLATION
DYESS	B-1B-MUNITIONS IGLOOS
DYESS	B-1B-ADAL MAINTENANCE FACS
DYESS	ECIP: HVAC
EDWARDS	MODIFICATIONS TO HANGAR 1207
EDWARDS	ADAL RAPCON
EDWARDS	TEST SUPPORT FACILITY
EDWARDS	ADAL FLT TEST MISSION CONTROL
EDWARDS	TEST SUPPORT FACILITY
EDWARDS	ADD TO PROPELLANT LAB COMPLEX
EDWARDS	EQUIP RSCH TEST FAC
EDWARDS	CENTRAL A C SUPT SYS (CASS)
EDWARDS	UPGRADE REC CENTER
EGLIN	MOBILITY READINESS FAC
EGLIN	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
EGLIN	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPT
EGLIN	GUIDED WEAPON & EVAL FAC
EGLIN	NDI LAB
EGLIN	FUEL CELL REP FAC
EIELSON	EXTEND UTILITIES, TAXIWAY LOOP
EIELSON	EXTEND UTILITIES COOL HOME GRD
EIELSON	EXTEND UTILITIES COOL HOME
EIELSON	REFUEL VEHICLE/PETROL OPS FAC
EIELSON	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
EIELSON	HAZARDOUS STORAGE
EIELSON	SECURITY FENCE
EIELSON	TRANSPORTATION COMPLEX

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BASE	STITLE
EIELSON	BCE MAINTENANCE & STORAGE FAC
EIELSON	DINING HALL
EIELSON	CHAPEL CENTER
EIELSON	ALTER UEPH
EIELSON	ECIP-ELECTRICAL ENERGY SYSTEMS
EIELSON	LIBRARY
EIELSON	ECIP: LIGHTING SYSTEMS
EINSIEDL	VOQ
ELLSWORT	B-1B ADAL SUPPLY STORAGE FACS
ELLSWORT	UEPH
ELLSWORT	KC-135-CPT SIMULATOR FACILITY
ELLSWORT	PKR-ADAL ALCC FACILITY
ELLSWORT	B-1B ADAL OPS/MAINT FACS
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ALTER UTILITIES SYSTEMS
ELLSWORT	B-1B-TRANS ERECTOR STOR FAC
ELLSWORT	B-1B-JET ENGINE STORAGE FAC
ELLSWORT	B-1B-HELICOPTER/ACE FACILITY
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ADAL ORG ACFT MAINT SHOP
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ALT WPNS SYS RELEASE SHOP
ELLSWORT	B-1B-WPNS PRELOAD FACS & RDS
ELLSWORT	B-1B-CASS EQMT & INSTALLATION
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ALTER MAINTENANCE HANGARS
ELLSWORT	B-1B-FIELD MAINTENANCE FAC
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ALT INTEGRATED MAINT FAC
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ALT ENG INSPECT/REPR FAC
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ADAL ALERT PRKG AREA PVMT
ELLSWORT	B-1B BLAST DEFLECTORS
ELLSWORT	B-1B-AREA SECURITY IMPRVMTS
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ADAL OPNS & MAINT FAC
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ACFT PRKG APRON & TAXIWAY
ELLSWORT	B-1B-FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRNG FAC
ELLSWORT	B-1B BEDDOWN SUPT FACS-PH II
ELLSWORT	LIFE SUPPORT FACILITY
ELLSWORT	CONTROL TOWER
ELLSWORT	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION
ELLSWORT	B-1B CONV STOR IGLOOS & WSA RD
ELMENDOR	FIRE STATION
ELMENDOR	SECURITY POLICE FAC
ELMENDOR	ELECTRICAL DIST SYS
ELMENDOR	BATTERY SHOP
ELMENDOR	ECIP-LIGHTING SYSTEMS
ENGLAND	VAR ACFT MAINT/SPT FAC PH I

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
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BASE	STITLE
ENGLAND	VAR ACFT MNT/SPT FAC PHII/AFFF
ENGLAND	CONSOL BASE PERS OFFICE
ENGLAND	ECIP: WEATHERIZATION
ERP	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE SYS
F E WARR	PKR-SUPT FACS LAND ACQUISITION
F E WARR	PKR-LAUNCH FACS SITE WORK
F E WARR	PKR-RE-ENTRY SYS AS&I (PH II)
F E WARR	PKR-ADAL MSC MAINT/SUPT SHOPS
F E WARR	PKR-ALTER SECURITY CONTROL CTR
F E WARR	PKR-HEATING DISTRIBUTION LINE
F E WARR	PKR-ROADS (PH 2)
F E WARR	PKR-UTILITIES-POWER (PH 2)
F E WARR	PKR-LAUNCH FAC TRAINER
F E WARR	PKR-MAINT TRAINING FAC
F E WARR	PKR-CANISTER PROCESSING FAC
F E WARR	PKR-EQUIP MAINT SHOP
F E WARR	PKR-MISSILE STAGE PROCESS FAC
F E WARR	PKR-PROOF LOAD TEST FAC
F E WARR	PKR-RAIL TRANSFER FAC
F E WARR	PKR-SPECIAL VEHICLE PARK AREA
F E WARR	PKR-STAGE STORAGE FACILITIES
F E WARR	PKR-STAGE STOR AREA FENCE
F E WARR	PKR-ADAL MUNIT/INERT STORAGE
F E WARR	PKR-ALTER STANDBY POWER FAC
F E WARR	PKR-ENTRY CONTROL
F E WARR	PKR-RS/RV STORAGE FAC
F E WARR	PKR-ADAL COMM MAIN FAC
F E WARR	PKR-SECURITY LIGHT/FENCE
F E WARR	PKR-REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION
F E WARR	DATA PROCESSING FACILITY
F E WARR	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
F E WARR	PKR-LAUNCH FACILITY SITE WORK
F E WARR	PKR-LAND EASEMENTS
F E WARR	PKR-ACCESS ROADS
F E WARR	ADAL EMCS
F E WARR	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL DISTRIB SYS
FAIRCHIL	ALCM IGLOOS
FAIRCHIL	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION
FAIRCHIL	ALTER ELECTRICAL DISTR SYSTEM
FAIRCHIL	KC-135-CPT SIMULATOR FACILITY
FAIRCHIL	ECIP-STEAM & CONDENSATE SYS
FAIRFORD	ORGAN MAINT SUPT EQMT COMPLEX

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BASE       STITLE

FAIRFORD   HYDRANT REFUELING AND STOR
FAIRFORD   UPG WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
FAIRFORD   ADAL BASE GYMNASIUM
FAIRFORD   TROOP ISSUE WAREHOUSE
FAIRFORD   ADAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC


FALCON     SPACE OPS CTR-PH II (STRUCTURE
FALCON     SPACE OPS CTR-PH II (EMCS)
FALCON     SPACE OPS CTR-PH II (GAS)
FALCON     SPACE OPS CTR-PH II (ELEC)
FALCON     SPACE OPS CTR-PH II (WATER)


FELTWELL   CONTINGENCY MED COMPLEX


FLORENNE   GLCM-RECREATION FACILITY
FLORENNE   GLCM-CHILD CARE CENTER
FLORENNE   GLCM-VARIOUS SUPPORT FACS
FLORENNE   GLCM-CLOTHING SALES STORE
FLORENNE   GLCM-BASE SUPT WHSE/OPEN STOR
FLORENNE   GLCM-VARIOUS SUPPORT FACS
FLORENNE   GLCM-LIBRARY
FLORENNE   GLCM-AUTO HOBBY SHOP
FLORENNE   GLCM-ARTS AND CRAFTS SHOP
FLORENNE   TEMPORARY LIVING FAC


FYLINGDA   SATCOM GROUND TERM


GALENA     UPGRADE POWER PLANT
GALENA     UNACCOMP PERSONNEL HOUSING


GEILENKI   2ND ECH MED LOG STOR


GEORGE     SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPT
GEORGE     RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FAC
GEORGE     VISITING PERSONNEL QUARTERS
GEORGE     ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
GEORGE     BASE SUPPLY EQUIPMENT WHSE
GEORGE     WATER SUPPLY/LAND ACQUISITION


GERMANY    BASE SUPPLY ADMIN
GERMANY    GLCM-VEH CORR CONTROL FAC
GERMANY    PLSS-NAVIGATION BEACON SITES
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REPORT DATE 04/03/85

PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
GERMANY	WING CMD POST CW PROTECTION
GERMANY	CENTRAL SEC CTL CW PROTECT
GERMANY	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
GERMANY	MUNI MAINT INSPECT FAC
GOODFELL	DINING HALL
GOODFELL	UNACC OFFICER PERSONNEL HSG
GOODFELL	GYMNASIUM
GRAND FO	MILITARY CLOTHING SALES (MCSS)
GRAND FO	B-1B BEDDOWN SUPT FACS-PH I
GRAND FO	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
GRAND FO	B-1B-3 BAY MAINT HANGAR APRON
GRAND FO	B-1B-HYDRANT FUEL W CASS PROV
GRAND FO	B-1B-WPNS BAY FUEL TANK FAC
GRAND FO	B-1B-ADAL FLD TRNG & SATAF FAC
GRAND FO	B-1B-ADAL ACFT MAINT HANGARS
GRAND FO	B-1B-ADAL SPT EQMT & STOR FAC
GRAND FO	B-1B-POWER CHECK PAD
GRAND FO	B-1B-ALTER UTILITIES SYSTEMS
GRAND FO	B-1B-ALTER AVIONICS MAINT FAC
GRAND FO	B-1B-ALTER FIELD MAINT FAC
GRAND FO	B-1B-AREA SECURITY IMPROVEMENT
GRAND FO	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
GRAND FO	B-1B-ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR
GREENHAM	GLCM-VARIOUS SUPPORT FACS
GREENHAM	GLCM-HIGH FREQENCY COMM FAC
GREENHAM	GLCM-CHILD CARE CENTER
GREENHAM	GLCM-TEMPORARY LIVING FAC
GREENHAM	GLCM SUPPORT FACILITIES
GREENHAM	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
GRIFFISS	F-15-ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR FAC
GRIFFISS	F-15-MISSILE STORAGE FAC
GRIFFISS	F-15-MISSILE MAINT FAC
GRIFFISS	F-15-ADAL MISSION SUPT FACS
GRIFFISS	F-15-CONV TO FUEL CELL MAINT D
GRIFFISS	SMALL ARMS RANGE
GRIFFISS	REFUEL VEH HEATED STORAGE FAC
GRIFFISS	ALT TEMPEST SECURE INTELL LABS
GRIFFISS	ALCM IGLOO
GRIFFISS	UPG ELECTRICAL DISTRIB SYS
GRIFFISS	ACFT MAINT UNIT FAC
GRIFFISS	ECIP-WEATHERIZE-HVAC

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REPORT DATE 04/02/85                    PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
                                      INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
                                            ISSUED IN FY84

BASE       STITLE


GRISSOM    ALTR MEDICAL FACILITY
GRISSOM    BASE CIVIL ENGR COMPLEX (PHII)
GRISSOM    COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
GRISSOM    TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FACILITY


GUNTER     ADD TO COMPUTER FACILITY
GUNTER     PRECISION MEASUR EQUIP LAB
GUNTER     ADD TO COMPUTER FACILITY PH3


HAHN       ALTER CONTROL TOWER
HAHN       RRR EQUIP STOR BLDG
HAHN       SECURITY POLICE OPS
HAHN       POST OFFICE
HAHN       VAQ
HAHN       ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
HAHN       PETROLEUM OPERATIONS FACILITY
HAHN       REFUELING VEHICLE PARKING AREA
HAHN       UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
HAHN       ADAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC
HAHN       PASS DEF EQUIP STORAGE WHSE


HANSCOM    ALT CENTRAL HEAT PLANT
HANSCOM    SYSTEMS MGMT ENG FAC


HESSISCH   SECURITY POLICE OPS FACILITY


HICKAM     ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
HICKAM     ALTER COMMAND CENTER
HICKAM     VEHICLE OPERATIONS CONTROL FAC


HILL       ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
HILL       DEPOT EXPLOSIVE STORAGE COMPLE
HILL       PKR-TRANSPORTER REPAIR FAC
HILL       LOG SYS OPS CTR
HILL       DEP INSTRUMENT O/H SHOP
HILL       DEPOT WAREHOUSE
HILL       ADAL INTEGRATION SPT FAC
HILL       ADAL METAL PROCESS SHOP
HILL       SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
HILL       MISSILE MAINT SHOP
HILL       ALTER WATER SYSTEM
HILL       COMBAT LOG SUPT FAC
HILL       EXPLOSIVE ORD DISPOSAL FAC
HILL       COMD CONTL & COMM FAC
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REPORT DATE 04/02/85                            PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
                                             INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
                                                   ISSUED IN FY84

BASE        STITLE


HOLLOMAN  ACFT MAINT AREA LIGHT, WST LAM
HOLLOMAN  ADAL RADAR TARGET SCATTER COMP
HOLLOMAN  ECIP-MECH/ELECTR/STRUCT
HOLLOMAN  UNACC ENL PERS HSG
HOLLOMAN  LAND ACQUISITION
HOLLOMAN  RATSCAT MODERNIZATION-PH II
HOLLOMAN  ALTER AIRFIELD LIGHTING


HOMESTEA  F-16-SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
HOMESTEA  F-16-ADAL ENGINE I & R SHOP
HOMESTEA  F-16-ADAL AVIONICS FACILITY
HOMESTEA  F-16-ADAL FIELD TRNG FAC
HOMESTEA  F-16-ADAL AGS PARTS STORE
HOMESTEA  F-16-ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR FAC
HOMESTEA  F-16 BEDDOWN-VARIOUS SUPT FACS
HOMESTEA  F-16-ADAL WPNS RELEASE SYS SHP
HOMESTEA  F-16-ADAL VAR MAINT FACS
HOMESTEA  F-16-ADAL SQ OPS FAC
HOMESTEA  F-16-ALT FUEL SYS MAINT HANGAR
HOMESTEA  F-16-ADAL TELECOM FAC
HOMESTEA  DINING HALL & TROOP ISSUE
HOMESTEA  VISITING OFFICERS QUARTERS
HOMESTEA  SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
HOMESTEA  ECIP-ALTER MECHANICAL/ELECTRIC
HOMESTEA  F-16-ECM POD SHOP AND STORAGE


HOWARD    ADDN TO AIRCRAFT APRON
HOWARD    ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
HOWARD    ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG


INCIRLIK  ECIP: LIGHTING SYSTEMS
INCIRLIK  ALTER DEPH
INCIRLIK  ACFT BATTLE DAM RPR
INCIRLIK  CHEM WAR PROTECT-SQ OPS
INCIRLIK  CONSOL SUPT CENTER
INCIRLIK  TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
INCIRLIK  SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
INCIRLIK  ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
INCIRLIK  BASE SUPPLY ADMIN FACILITY
INCIRLIK  VEHICLE MAINTENANCE COMPLEX
INCIRLIK  VISITING OFFICER QUARTERS
INCIRLIK  AVIONIS CW PROTECTION
INCIRLIK  ADAL CHAPEL
INCIRLIK  WATER DISTR MAINS


INDIAN S  CONTROL TOWER
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REPORT DATE 04/02/85

PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
IRAKLION	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
JOHNSON	STS SECURITY MOD
K I SAWY	ALTER A C SYSTEM
K I SAWY	HIGH TEMP WATER LINES
K I SAWY	ADD TO CENTRAL HEATING PLANT
K I SAWY	ADAL RECREATION LIBRARY
K I SAWY	ALCM SUPT FACS - PH II
K I SAWY	ECIP-HVAC AND WEATHERIZATION
K I SAWY	FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER
K I SAWY	KC-135-CPT SIMULATOR FACILITY
KADENA	ACFT MAINT FACS PH I
KADENA	ADD TO ENGINE I & R SHOP
KADENA	CONST & UPG BASE STOR FAC
KADENA	ADAL HYDR REFUEL SYS-PH II
KADENA	JET FUEL STORAGE (JP-4)
KADENA	ADAL AVIONICS FACILITY
KADENA	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
KADENA	ALTER UNACC PERS HSG
KADENA	ECIP: HVAC
KALKAR	TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
KAPAUN	TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
KARATAS	UEPH
KEESLER	COMPUTER TECH TRNG FAC
KEESLER	COMPUTER TECH TRNG FAC
KEESLER	ALT ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYS
KEESLER	ELECT ASSEMBLY & CHECKOUT FAC
KEESLER	ADAL LINEAR ACCELERATION
KEESLER	ALTER UNACC ENL PERS HSG-PH 4
KEESLER	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
KEFLAVIK	ACCOUNTING & FINANCE
KEIZERVE	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC

REPORT DATE 04/02/85

PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
KELLY	ALTR JET ENGINE TEST CELL
KELLY	NONDESTRUCTIVE INSPECT FAC
KELLY	APRON AND HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM
KELLY	FUEL STORAGE
KELLY	DEPOT MACHINE SHOP
KELLY	ADAL JET ENG TEST CELL COMPLEX
KELLY	ADAL VISITING OFFICER QUARTERS
KELLY	ADV FUEL ACCESS TEST FAC
KELLY	ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
KELLY	HAZARDOUS STORAGE FAC
KELLY	JET FUEL STORAGE
KELLY	ADD TO AND ALTER GYMNASIUM
KELLY	FIRE STATION
KIMHAE	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
KIMHAE	UNACCOMP PERSONNEL HSG
KING SAL	ADAL COMPOSITE OPS FACS
KING SAL	FIRE STATION
KING SAL	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
KING SAL	UNACCOMP PERSONNEL HOUSING
KIRTLAND	COMPUTER/VAULT FAC
KIRTLAND	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
KIRTLAND	OPTICS AND BEAM CTL LAB
KIRTLAND	TECHNICAL SUPT FAC
KUNSAN	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
KUNSAN	UPGR ELECTR DISTR SYS-PH II
KUNSAN	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
KUNSAN	AIRCRAFT MAINT MGT COMPLEX
KUNSAN	SEMI-HARDENED ACFT MAINT UNIT
KUNSAN	BASE CIV ENG FAC
KUNSAN	SECURITY LIGHTING SYSTEM
KUNSAN	ALTER AIRCRAFT SHELTER DOORS
KWANG-JU	JET FUEL STORAGE
KWANG-JU	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
LACKLAND	SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
LACKLAND	DINING HALL
LACKLAND	UNACC ENLISTED PERSONNEL HSG
LACKLAND	ACADEMIC FAC-SECURITY POLICE

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
LAHR	CHEM WARFARE PROTECT-SQ OPS
LAJES	ALTER UEPH
LAJES	UOPH
LAKENHEA	GYMNASIUM
LAKENHEA	ADAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP
LAKENHEA	MUNI STOR IGLOOS
LAKENHEA	SEMIHARDENED TELECOM FAC
LAKENHEA	BILLETING WAREHOUSE
LAKENHEA	COMBAT ARMS RANGE
LAKENHEA	BASE SUPPLY STORAGE SHED
LAKENHEA	UEPH
LAKENHEA	BASE THEATER
LAKENHEA	STORM DRAINAGE DISPOSAL
LAKENHEA	BASE OPERATIONS
LANGLEY	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
LANGLEY	ASAT-INTEGRATED MAINT FAC
LANGLEY	ASAT-MISSILE AND MOTOR STORAGE
LANGLEY	ASAT-ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
LANGLEY	ASAT-HYDRAZINE STORAGE
LANGLEY	ASAT-CONTROL CENTER
LANGLEY	ASAT-CRYOGEN STOR AND PROCES F
LANGLEY	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPT
LANGLEY	ECIP-HVAC
LANGLEY	SMALL ARMS TRNG FAC
LANGLEY	TABB CREEK BRIDGE
LANGLEY	DINING HALL & TROOP ISSUE
LAUGHLIN	PARACHUTE-EGRESS FACILITY
LEIPHEIM	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT FAC
LITTLE R	FUEL SYSTEMS MAINT DOCK
LORING	ACFT APRON/REFUEL SPT-PH I
LOS ANGE	CONVERT TO MWR SUPPORT FAC
LOWRY	CONVERT BLDG 353 TO LIBRARY

REPORT DATE 04/02/85

PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
LOWRY	ACADEMIC CLASSROOMS (AVIONICS)
LUKE	ECIP: HVAC
LUKE	F-16-ACFT MAINTENANCE UNIT FAC
LUKE	SMALL AIRCRAFT MAINT DOCKS
LUKE	HYDRANT FUELING SYSTEM
LUKE	NON-DESTRUCT INSPECTION FAC
LUKE	BASE OPS MOBIL TRANS ALERT FAC
MACDILL	BASE CONTRACTING FACILITY
MACDILL	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION
MACDILL	ECIP-HVAC
MACDILL	HI-SPEED TAXIWAY
MACDILL	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
MALMSTRO	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
MALMSTRO	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
MARCH	ADAL MEDICAL LOGISTICS STORA
MARCH	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
MARIENFE	ADAL ESC OPS AREA
MAXWELL	SOS LEADERSHIP DEV COMPLEX
MAXWELL	ADAL HISTORICAL RESEARCH CTR
MAXWELL	ALT ELECT DIST SYS
MAXWELL	ADAL ACADEMIC FACILITY (ACSC)
MAXWELL	ADAL CHAPEL
MCCHORD	ADAL AER REFUEL PART TASK TRNG
MCCHORD	ADAL AERIAL PORT FACILITY
MCCHORD	SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY
MCCHORD	ADAL AIR FREIGHT TERMINAL
MCCHORD	ALT UEPH
MCCLELLA	DEPOT ELECTRC WARFARE/COMM FAC
MCCLELLA	ACFT ACCESSORY MAINT COMPLEX
MCCLELLA	AMMO STORAGE FAC/LAND ACQ
MCCLELLA	DEPOT FLIGHT INSTR CENTER
MCCLELLA	ADAL DEPOT WAREHOUSE
MCCLELLA	REGIONAL WASTEWATER CONNECTION
MCCLELLA	FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
MCCLELLA	VEHICLE FUELING STATION
MCCLELLA	ALTER ELECTRIC DIST SYSTEM
MCCONNEL	B-1B BEDDOWN SUPT FACI-PH I
MCCONNEL	B-1B-HYDRANT FUEL W/CASS PROV
MCCONNEL	B-1B-TWO BAY ACFT MAINT HANGAR
MCCONNEL	B-1B-MUNITIONS SUPPORT FACS
MCCONNEL	B-1B-AREA SECUR IMP/ALRT PVMT
MCCONNEL	B-1B-ALTER SATAF ICS FACILITY
MCCONNEL	B-1B-ADAL AVIONICS MAINT FAC
MCCONNEL	B-1B-ALTER UTILITIES SYSTEMS
MCCONNEL	B-1B-FIELD TRAINING FACILITY
MCCONNEL	B-1B-CONSOLIDATED OPS CENTER
MCCONNEL	B-1B-ADAL COMM & SUPT FACS
MCCONNEL	HYDRANT FUELING SYSTEM
MCCONNEL	SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS
MCCONNEL	VOQ BILLETING
MCGUIRE	CONSTRUCT EOD FACILITY
MCGUIRE	AIR REFUEL PART TASK TRNR
MCGUIRE	BCE COMPLEX
MCGUIRE	ALTER UEPH - PH II
MCGUIRE	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
MCGUIRE	ECIP-WEATHERIZE
MILDENHA	AIRCRAFT ENGINE SOUND SUPPRESS
MILDENHA	ECIP: WEATHERIZATION
MILDENHA	ADAL AIR PASSENGER TERMINAL
MILDENHA	UEPH
MILDENHA	CHILD CARE CENTER
MILDENHA	ADAL GYMNASIUM
MINOT	VAR MTN/OPS/TNG FACS(PKG 1)
MINOT	VAR MTN/OPS/TNG/ FACS(PKG 2)
MINOT	VAR MTN/OPS/TNG FACS (PKG 3)
MINOT	AVIONICS MAINTENACE SHOP
MINOT	AMU
MINOT	FLIGHT SIMULATOR
MINOT	F-15 BEDDOWN SUPPORT FACS
MINOT	SECURITY POLICE OPS
MINOT	ALCM SUPPORT FACILITIES PH I
MINOT	ECIP-ALTER HEATING SYSTEMS
MINOT	COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
MINOT	BASE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
MINOT	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG

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                                     INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
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BASE        STITLE


MISAWA      CPII-FIRE PROTECT SYS-HANGARS
MISAWA      CPII-JET FUEL STORAGE
MISAWA      COMMANDO PORT PH III
MISAWA      COMMANDO PORT - PH IV
MISAWA      ECIP-HVAC


MOLESWOR    GLCM-VEH MAINT FAC (ALCONBURY)
MOLESWOR    GLCM-ADD TO POST OFFICE(ALCONB
MOLESWOR    GLCM-VARIOUS SUPPORT FACS
MOLESWOR    GLCM-SMALL ARMS TRNG COMPLEX
MOLESWOR    GLCM-MEDICAL AID STATION
MOLESWOR    GLCM-UTILITIES AND PAVEMENTS
MOLESWOR    GLCM-TOWER SUPPORT
MOLESWOR    GLCM-DINING HALL
MOLESWOR    GLCM-TELECOM/METEORLOGIC FAC
MOLESWOR    GLCM-HIGH FREQ COMM FACILITY
MOLESWOR    GLCM-COMM EQUIP FAC
MOLESWOR    GLCM-FIRE STATION
MOLESWOR    GLCM-VEHICLE OPS COMPLEX
MOLESWOR    GLCM-HELICOPTER PAD
MOLESWOR    GLCM-SECURITY POLICE OPS
MOLESWOR    GLCM-VEHICLE CORROSION CTL
MOLESWOR    GLCM-WEATHER FACILITY


MOODY       F-16 BEDDOWN-VARIOUS SUPT FACS
MOODY       BASE SUPPORT CENTER
MOODY       BASE ENGINEERING FAC'S


MOROCCO     SWA-POL RESUPPLY SYSTEM
MOROCCO     SWA-UPG RAIL ON/OFFLOAD FACS
MOROCCO     SWA-POL PIPELN ON JETTY-MHMDA
MOROCCO     SWA-TRNSFR PUMP STATION-MHMDA
MOROCCO     SWA-MISC ELECTRICAL-MHMDA
MOROCCO     SWA-POL PIPILINE-MHMD V
MOROCCO     SWA-REHAB PIPELINE-MHMD V
MOROCCO     SWA-REHAB POL STOR TNKS-MHMD V
MOROCCO     SWA-PUMP FACILITY - MHMD V
MOROCCO     SWA-POL LOAD UNLOAD STN-MHMD V
MOROCCO     SWA-RAIL SPUR TO TANKS-MHMD V
MOROCCO     SWA-RAIL PARKING - MHMD V
MOROCCO     SWA-REHAB POL STOR TNKS-MHMD V


MT HOME     LAND FEE PURCHASE
MT HOME     CONTROL TOWER
MT HOME     SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
MT HOME     UEPH (OTH)
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                                                PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
                                             INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
                                                    ISSUED IN FY84
BASE         STITLE

MT HOME      ADAL POL OPS FACILITIES
MT HOME      CIVIL ENGINEERING COMPLEX
MT HOME      REPL ACFT PARKING APRON-PH I

MJS          COBS-AMMO IGLOOS

MYRTLE B     ECIP-INSULATE/ALT MECH/STRUC

NELLIS       PLSS SOFTWARE SUPT FAC
NELLIS       CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CENTER
NELLIS       CIVIL ENGINEERING COMPLEX
NELLIS       MUNI LOADING/REVETMENTS
NELLIS       ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
NELLIS       WPNS SYS/MAINT MGMT FAC

NEWARK       ADAL SOUND FORCE VIBRATION LAB
NEWARK       CONVERT ENVIRON STORAGE AREA
NEWARK       LOGISTICS OPERATIONS CENTER

NORTON       SEC POL OPS FAC
NORTON       ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
NORTON       FIRE PROTECTION SYS
NORTON       ADAL APPROACH LIGHTS
NORTON       VAQ BILLETING OFFICE

NORVENIC     ACFT MAINT UNIT

ODIHAM       ACFT PARKING

OFFUTT       ALTER GUARD STATION
OFFUTT       ADAL UNACC ENL PERS HSG & DIN
OFFUTT       ECIP: ENERGY RECOVERY SYSTEMS
OFFUTT       PKR-ADAL ALCC FACILITY
OFFUTT       ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
OFFUTT       ADAL COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

OMAN         US CENTCOM SUPPORT FACS

OSAN         NON-DESTRUCTIVE INPSECT LAB
OSAN         SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITIES
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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
OSAN	KCOIC ALLIED SUPPORT-PH II
OSAN	ACFT SHELTERS
OSAN	MUNI MAINT & STOR FACS-PH I
OSAN	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
OSAN	SYSTEM STORAGE SUPPORT FAC
OSAN	AIRCRAFT SHELTERS PAVEMENT
OSAN	CHAPEL CENTER
OSAN	SECURITY POLICE OPS FACILITY
OSAN	UPGR PRIMARY ELECT DISTRIB SYS
OSAN	UNACC ENL PERS HSG
OSAN	ALTER AIRMEN DINING HALL
OSAN	CONSOL ACFT MAINT COMPLEX
PALMEROL	FORWARD MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA
PEASE	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
PEASE	ECIP: HVAC
PEASE	ADAL AVIONICS MAINTENANCE SHOP
PETERSON	TEST DEVELOP & TRNG CTR PH2
PETERSON	TROOP SUBSISTENCE WAREHOUSE
PIRINCLI	SATCOM GROUND TERM
PLATTSBU	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
PLATTSBU	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
PLATTSBU	BASE COLD STORAGE
PLATTSBU	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
PLATTSBU	ADAL VEH MAINT SHOP
POPE	COMBAT ARMS & TRNG FAC
POPE	ALTER CENTRAL HEATING PLANT
PORTUGAL	GEODSS-COMPOSITE SUPPORT FAC
PRUEM	CHAPEL CENTER
RAMSTEIN	CONVERT ADMIN FAC, FLD PRNT PL
RAMSTEIN	ALTER CONTROL TOWER
RAMSTEIN	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
RAMSTEIN	INDOOR SWIMMING POOL

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
RAMSTEIN	COMPOSITE ALERT FACILITIES
RAMSTEIN	PRR EQUIP STORAGE
RAMSTEIN	MUNITIONS STORAGE
RAMSTEIN	OUTDOOR PROCESS/PALLET STOR
RAMSTEIN	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FAC
RAMSTEIN	VISITING OFFICERS QUARTERS
RAMSTEIN	WAREHOUSE
RAMSTEIN	F-16-ADAL AEROSPACE SPT EQMT F
RAMSTEIN	UEPH
RAMSTEIN	ADD ALTER VEHICLE MAINT FAC
RAMSTEIN	WATER STORAGE TANK
RAMSTEIN	ADAL PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION SYS
RAMSTEIN	PEST MGMT HAZARDOUS STOR FAC
RAMSTEIN	COMBAT ARMS RANGE SUPPORT
RANDOLPH	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE COMPLEX
RANDOLPH	RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FACILITY
RANDOLPH	UNACC ENLISTED PERSONNEL HSG
REESE	SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT SHOP
RHEIN MA	FLIGHT SIM TRNG FAC
RHEIN MA	FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP
RHEIN MA	FLIGHT SIM TRNG FAC
RHEIN MA	COLD STORAGE FAC
RHEIN MA	ADAL AIR PASSENGER TERMINAL
RHEIN MA	SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY
RHEIN MA	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM
RHEIN MA	AIRCRAFT PARKING
ROBINS	LARGE ITEM STOR FAC
ROBINS	DANGEROUS CARGO PAD
ROBINS	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
ROBINS	ACFT CORROSION CONTROL FAC
ROBINS	ADAL GENERAL PURPOSE SHOP
ROBINS	MISSILE SUPPORT FAC (AMRAAM)
ROBINS	HIGH DENSITY STORAGE FAC
ROBINS	ENGINEERING TEST FAC
ROBINS	APPROACH LTG SYS
ROBINS	PLANT SERVICES COMPLEX
SACHON	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
SAIPAN	PACBAR III

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
SAN VITO	SEON
SAN VITO	ADAL WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM
SAN VITO	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR FAC
SAN VITO	VISITING OFFICER QUARTERS
SAN VITO	ALTER UNACCOMP ENL PERS HSG
SCOTT	ADAL BUILDING 505
SCOTT	LAND EASEMENT
SCOTT	SATELLITE COMM GROUND TERM
SCOTT	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
SCOTT	VOQ
SCOTT	MUNITIONS STORAGE FACILITY
SCULTHOR	MUNITIONS STOR IGLOOS
SEEB	SWA-HOSPITAL SITE PREPARATION
SEMBACH	ALTER CONTROL TOWER
SEMBACH	ALTER UEPH
SEMBACH	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY
SEMBACH	ALTER UEPH
SEMBACH	PASS DEF EQUIP STORAGE WHSE
SEYMOUR	VARIOUS AIRCRAFT BEDDOWN FACS
SEYMOUR	KC-10 BEDDOWN SUPPORT FACS
SEYMOUR	KC-10-SQ FLIGHT OPS FAC
SEYMOUR	KC-10-ADD TO ENGINE I & R SHOP
SEYMOUR	KC-10-BLAST DEFLECT & APRN LTG
SEYMOUR	ECIP: HVAC
SEYMOUR	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
SEYMOUR	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
SEYMOUR	VARIOUS BASE SUPPORT FAC'S
SEYMOUR	ACFT GEN SQ PARTS STORE & MOEI
SHAW	ECIP: HVAC
SHAW	CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CENTER
SHAW	WING HEADQUARTERS
SHAW	ADAL SPECIAL OPERATIONS FAC
SHAW	ACFT MAINT AREA LTG
SHAW	REPL PRIM INSTRU RUNWAY
SHAW	ADAL 9TH AF HEADQUARTERS
SHAW	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FAC

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
SHEMYA	ADAL CENTRAL POWER PLANT
SHEMYA	ECIP: WEATHERIZATION
SHEMYA	DIESEL STORAGE TANKS
SHEMYA	ADAL WATER SYSTEM
SHEMYA	EXTEND RUNWAY
SHEMYA	ECIP-LIGHTING SYSTEMS
SHEPPARD	MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITY
SHEPPARD	UNACC OFFICER PERSONNEL HSG
SHEPPARD	MEDICAL TRAINING FAC-PH II
SITE 5	GEODSS-SPACETRACK OBSERVA FAC
SONDREST	CONSOLIDATED PORT FAC
SONDREST	UOPH/UEPH
SOUTH CO	OTH-B REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION
SPANGDAH	ALTR LAUNCH & RECOVERY SURFACE
SPANGDAH	TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
SPANGDAH	UEPH
SPANGDAH	PASSIVE DEFENSE EQUIP STOR FAC
SPANGDAH	RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE FAC
SPANGDAH	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACILITY
SPANGDAH	ALTER UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
SPANGDAH	SECURITY POL OPS FAC
SPANGDAH	GYMNASIUM
SUWON	PORTAMOD SUPT
TAEGU	WATER STORAGE DISTRIB SYS
THULE	ALTER UEPH
TINKER	ALTER POL STOR COMPLEX
TINKER	ADAL HEAT PLANT
TINKER	TRANSIENT MUN FAC/LAND ACQ
TINKER	ALT UNACCOMP ENLIST PERS HSG
TINKER	E-3A MAINTENANCE HANGAR
TINKER	SECURITY POLICE OPS
TINKER	CONSOL FUEL CONTROL TESTS

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY84

BASE	STITLE
TINKER	ADAL HEAT TREATMENT FAC
TINKER	AIRCRAFT MAINT HANGAR
TINKER	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
TINKER	ADAL ENG TUBING/ACCESS FAC
TINKER	ADAL HAZARDOUS STORAGE FAC
TINKER	EXTEND SECONDARY RUNWAY
TINKER	ADVANCED COMPOSITE REPAIR FAC
TINKER	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
TORREJON	ECIP-STEAM & CONDENSATE SYS
TORREJON	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
TORREJON	ALTER ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION
TORREJON	ACFT MAINT COMPLEX
TORREJON	CHILE CARE CENTER
TORREJON	ACFT CORR CONTROL FAC
TORREJON	WATER STORAGE TANK
TORREJON	EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE DISP FAC
TORREJON	ADAL GYMNASIUM
TORREJON	ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY-WELLS
TRAVIS	CMF LIFE SAFETY UPGRADE-PH II
TRAVIS	CMF LIFE SAFETY UPGRADE-PH III
TRAVIS	CMF LIFE SAFETY UPGRADE
TRAVIS	ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRNG FAC
TRAVIS	ACFT GEN PURP SHOP
TRAVIS	GYMNASIUM
TYNDALL	ARM DISARM PAD
TYNDALL	ACFT COMBAT MANEUV INSTRU FAC
TYNDALL	WEAPONS EVALUATION/OPS FAC
TYNDALL	CONSOL TRAINING FAC
TYNDALL	LAND ACQUISITION-CARRABELLE
TYNDALL	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
TYNDALL	HIGH ALT HIGH SPEED TARG FACS
TYNDALL	PRIMARY ELECTRIC DISTRIB SYS
UK VAR L	NORTHERN EUROPE TRACK STA
UNSPEC L	SUPPORT FACILITIES
UPPER HE	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
UPPER HE	RELIGIOUS ED FAC
UPPER HE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
UPPER HE	BASE THEATER

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BASE       STITLE

UPPER HE   CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CENTER
UPPER HE   ADAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC
UPPER HE   ALTER UEPH
UPPER HE   UNACCOMPANIED ENLIST PERS HSG
UPPER HE   CONTROL TOWER
UPPER HE   BASE CIVIL ENGRG MAINT SHOP


USAF ACA   AMNSHIP TNG FACS (FACILITIES
USAF ACA   AMNSHIP TNG FACS-AUX AIR STRIP
USAF ACA   ADAL COMPUTER CTR
USAF ACA   ADAL PREP SCHOOL FACS
USAF ACA   ECIP: HVAC
USAF ACA   ADAL PREP SCHOOL FIELDS
USAF ACA   ADAL AERONAUTICS LAB
USAF ACA   ADAL SEC POL FAC
USAF ACA   ADAL REC CENTER
USAF ACA   ECIP-ALTER MECHANICAL SYSTEM
USAF ACA   ADAL COMMUNITY CTR LIBRARY


USAFE VA   COMM SITE SURV PH IV


VANCE      MISSION SUPPORT COMPLEX


VANDENBE   STS-WATERLINE REPAIR
VANDENBE   STS-FLT MISSION KIT FAC
VANDENBE   PK I - HONDA RIDGE ROAD
VANDENBE   PK II RICHMOND ROAD
VANDENBE   13TH ST BRIDGE
VANDENBE   EROSION CONTROL - SLC 6
VANDENBE   STS-AT DELUGE PIPING SYS
VANDENBE   ALTER SATELLITE SPIN TEST FAC
VANDENBE   ADAL SECURITY FAC
VANDENBE   ADAL TELEMETRY RECEIVING STA
VANDENBE   ECIP: ELECTRICAL ENERGY SYSTEM
VANDENBE   OPTICAL TEST FACILITY
VANDENBE   VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP
VANDENBE   MISSILE CREW TRNG FAC-CCTS
VANDENBE   STS-ET AREA ICE SUPPRESSION
VANDENBE   LAUNCH COMPLEX SHOP FAC


VARIOUS    TELECOM-PHYSICAL SITE SECURITY
VARIOUS    REAL ESTATE-GWEN


VUGHT      DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
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                                     INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
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BASE      STITLE


WELFORD   MUNITION SURVEIL & INSPEC SHOP
WELFORD   FIRE STATION


WEST CON  OTH-B TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER FAC


WETHERSF  2ND ECH MED LOG STOR


WHEELER   CHILD CARE CENTER


WHITEMAN  FIRE STATION
WHITEMAN  WING HEADQUARTERS
WHITEMAN  ECIP-HVAC
WHITEMAN  UPGRADE PRIM DISTRIB SYSTEM


WILLIAMS  SIMULATOR RESEARCH FAC


WILLOW G  ALTER BLDG 320A AVIONICS ETC
WILLOW G  ADAL BLDG 340, AGE ORG MNT FAC


WOENSDRE  SERVICES WAREHOUSE
WOENSDRE  GLCM-VEH CORROSION CTL FAC


WOODBRID  SUPPLY WAREHOUSE


WRIGHT P  ADAL AFIT SC ENG & SUPT COMPLE
WRIGHT P  FLIGHTLINE SECURITY FENCE
WRIGHT P  CIVIL ENGRNG FAC
WRIGHT P  DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD
WRIGHT P  ROAD
WRIGHT P  ADAL ACFT SYS ENG FAC
WRIGHT P  ACFT GROUND SUPT EQUIP FAC
WRIGHT P  ADAL BIOCOMMUNICATIONS LAB
WRIGHT P  HANGAR FIRE PROTECTION SYS
WRIGHT P  FIR PROTECTION BASE FAC
WRIGHT P  SPECIAL AIRFIELD LIGHTING
WRIGHT P  ARMED FORCES COURIER STA
WRIGHT P  ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
WRIGHT P  ADAL ACFT MODIFICATION CTR


WURTSMIT  ALCM STORAGE IGLOOS
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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
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BASE	STITLE
WURTSMIT	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
WURTSMIT	FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER
WURTSMIT	KC-135-OPT SIMULATOR FACILITY
YOKOTA	FIFTH AF COMMAND CNTR UPGRADE
YOKOTA	HYDRANT FUELING SYSTEM
YOKOTA	ECIP: HVAC
YOKOTA	ADMIN OPS BUILDING
YOKOTA	ADAL PASSENGER TERMINAL
ZAMA	ADAL SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
ZARAGOZA	CONTROL TOWER
ZARAGOZA	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR FAC
ZARAGOZA	ALTER UEPH
ZARAGOZA	ADAL GYMNASIUM
ZWEIBRUC	EOS SUPPORT FACILITIES
ZWEIBRUC	ACFT BATTLE DAM RPR
ZWEIBRUC	AVIONICS CW PROTECTION
ZWEIBRUC	TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
ZWEIBRUC	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG

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BASE        STITLE

ALCONBUR    SQUADRON OPERATIONS CB CELL
ALCONBUR    TR-1 SUPPORT FACILITIES
ALCONBUR    GLCM-CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CTR
ALCONBUR    TR-1-AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FAC
ALCONBUR    CW-SQUAD OPS CB CELL
ALCONBUR    RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITY
ALCONBUR    DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC


ANDERSEN    RADAR BOMB SCORE FACILITY
ANDERSEN    COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
ANDERSEN    SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
ANDERSEN    WRM MUNITIONS STORAGE


ANDREWS     COSMEC
ANDREWS     SPECIAL MISSION HANGAR
ANDREWS     ADAL TRANSMITTER RECEIVER FAC


ANKARA      DINING HALL


ASCENSIO    AIRFIELD APRON & HYDRANT FUEL


AVIANO      MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
AVIANO      PASS DEF EQUIP STORAGE WHSE


AVON PAR    EXTEND RUNWAY


BASE 18     KC-135R-ILS
BASE 18     KC-135R-APPROACH LIGHTING
BASE 18     KC-135R-APRON LIGHTING


BASE 29     TR-1-ADAL EDUCATION CENTER


BASE 30     TR-1 SUPPORT FACILITIES
BASE 30     TR-1-UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
BASE 30     TR-1-ADAL CSPO


BASE 33     C-130-AIRCRAFT MAINT COMPLEX
BASE 33     C-130-SITE SUPPORT WORK
BASE 33     C-130-SECURITY FENCE
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BASE       STITLE

BASE 33    COMPASS CALL BEDDOWN
BASE 33    C-130-ADAL SCI FACILITY
BASE 33    C-130-CENTRAL SECURITY CONTROL
BASE 33    C-130-ADAL FIRE STATION
BASE 33    C-130-INFLIGHT KITCHEN


BASE 34    ALCM-MSL ROLL TRANSFER & STOR


BASE 35    F-16 BEDDOWN VAR SUPT FACS
BASE 35    F-16-TACTICAL AIR SUPT COMPLEX
BASE 35    F-16-HYDRAZINE SERV & STOR FAC
BASE 35    F-16-AGE SHOP STORAGE FAC
BASE 35    F-16-ALTER RAMP PARKING
BASE 35    F-16-ALTER AVIONICS FACILITY
BASE 35    F-16-MUNITIONS FACILITIES
BASE 35    F-16-CONST ALT FIELD TRNG FAC
BASE 35    F-16-ADAL FLIGHT SIM FAC
BASE 35    F-16-ADAL JET ENG MAINT SHOP
BASE 35    F-16-BAK-14 ACFT BARRIERS
BASE 35    F-16 BEDDOWN VARIOUS SUPT FACS


BASE 36    B-52-ALERT AIRCRAFT PARKING
BASE 36    B-52-AIRCRAFT PARKING RAMP
BASE 36    B-52-AIRCRAFT REFUELING SYS
BASE 36    B-52-ADAL ALERT CREW FAC
BASE 36    B-52 BEDDOWN SUPPORT FACS


BASE 37    F-15E BEDDOWN VARIOUS SUPT FAC
BASE 37    F-15E-SQUADRON OPERATIONS FAC
BASE 37    F-15E-ALTER ACADEMICS FAC
BASE 37    F-15E-ADAL FLIGHT SIM FAC
BASE 37    F-15E-FTD FACILITY
BASE 37    F-15E-FUEL TANK STORAGE FAC


BASE 38    F-15 BEDDOWN VARIOUS SUPT FACS
BASE 38    F-15-ADAL AIRCRAFT APRON
BASE 38    F-15-UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
BASE 38    F-15-ADAL SQUADRON OPERATIONS


BASE 39    F-15E-ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR


BASE 40    MILSTAR COMMUNICATION TERMINAL
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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
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BASE	STITLE
BASE 41	MILSTAR COMMUNICATION TERMINAL
BASE 42	MILSTAR COMMUNICATION TERMINAL
BASE 43	STRATEGIC TRAINING CENTER
BASE 43	STC-OPS RANGE CONTROL BLDG
BASE 43	STC-VISITING OFFICERS QUARTERS
BEALE	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
BEALE	T-9 NOISE SUPPRESSOR SUPT FAC
BEALE	KC-135 CPT SUPPORT FACILITY
BENTWATE	ADAL UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
BENTWATE	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
BERGSTRO	TACTICAL AIR CTL CTR SQ FAC
BERGSTRO	ADAL TACTICAL INTELL SQ FAC
BERGSTRO	COMPOSITE TRAINING FAC
BITBURG	PASS DEF EQUIP STORAGE WHSE
BITBURG	ALTER BASE ENTRANCE
BITBURG	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
BITBURG	WATER STORAGE TANK
BITBURG	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
BLYTHEVI	ALCM - MAIN CONTRACT
BLYTHEVI	ADAL GYMNASIUM
BLYTHEVI	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
BLYTHEVI	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
BOLLING	LIBRARY
BROOKS	ECIP
BROOKS	COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS CNTR
BUCKLEY	INSTALL UPS FOR AERO DATA FAC
CAPE COD	UPGRADE POWER PLANT

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BASE	STITLE
CAPE NEW	MARS PH II
CASTLE	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
CASTLE	JET FUEL STORAGE (WRM)
CAVALIER	SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
CAVALIER	UPGRADE COOLING TOWER CHILLERS
CAVALIER	UPGRADE POWER PLANT-PARCS
CHARLEST	MAT HANDLING EQMP MAINT SHOP
CLARK	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
CLARK	AEROMED EVAC AIRLIFT SQ FAC
CLARK	PARALLEL RUNWAY
CLARK	ADAL TRANSMITTER RECEIVER FAC
CLASS LO	EXPANDED SEISMIC ARRAY
CLEAR	ALTER COAL SYSTEM
COLD BAY	MARS PH II
COLD BAY	MARS PH II
COMISO	GLCM-EXCHANGE COMPLEX
COMISO	GLCM-YOUTH CENTER
COMISO	CW-WING COMMAND POST CB CELL
COMISO	CW-CENTRAL SECURITY CTL CB CEL
CONUS VA	AIRFIELD IMPROVEMENTS
CONUS VA	SITE IMPROVEMENTS
CONUS VA	SITE POWER PLANT
CP DARBY	SEGREGATED MAGAZINE
CP HUMPH	HARD OPS/MAINT/STOR FACS
CP NEW A	CW-ADAL SQUADRON OPS CB CELL

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BASE	STITLE
CP RED C	MAINTENANCE & STORAGE FAC
CROUGHTO	TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
DAVIS MO	GLCM CONSOLIDATED STORAGE
DIEGO GA	GPS INTERNET FACILITY
DOVER	ADD TO TAXIWAY
DYESS	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
DYESS	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION
DYESS	B-1B-ENGINE STORAGE FACILITY
DYESS	B-1B-MUNITIONS EQUIPMENT
DYESS	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
EDWARDS	TEST ENGINEERING SUPT FAC PH I
EDWARDS	TEST ENGINEERING SUPT FAC PHII
EDWARDS	ADAL AVIONICS LAB (IFAST)
EDWARDS	DENTAL CLINIC
EDWARDS	TEST & EVALUATION SUPT FAC
EGLIN	PRIME BEEF TRNG COMPLEX
EIELSON	PMEL ADDITION
EIELSON	FIRE PROTECTECTION-FLIGHTLINE
EIELSON	MAINTENANCE COMPLEX
ELLSWORT	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
ELLSWORT	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
ELLSWORT	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ADAL WRSK STORAGE
ELMENDOR	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
ELMENDOR	POL STORAGE TANKS
ENGLAND	VAR ACFT MAINT AND SUPT FACS

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BASE        STITLE


EUROPE V  CHEMICAL WARFARE PROTECTION


F E WARR  M-X MISC FAC MODS (PH II)
F E WARR  PKR-UTILITIES-OTHER (PH 2)
F E WARR  PKR-IMPACT FUNDS
F E WARR  PKR-UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION
F E WARR  COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
F E WARR  PKR-LAUNCH FACS SITE WORK
F E WARR  PKR-REAL ESTATE
F E WARR  PKR-ACCESS ROADS


FAIRCHIL  COAL HEAT PLANT - PH I
FAIRCHIL  MODIFY HEAT PLANT - PH II
FAIRCHIL  REPLACE ASBESTOS INSULATION
FAIRCHIL  SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS


FLORENNE  SITE ACTIVATION SUPT FACS
FLORENNE  GLCM-YOUTH CENTER
FLORENNE  GLCM-DATA PROCESSING FACILITY


FT YUKON  MARS PH II


GALENA    MARS PH II


GERMANY   GLCM-BCE PAVEMENTS & GROUNDS


GRAND FO  SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
GRAND FO  T-9 NOISE SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
GRAND FO  B-1B-FIRE STATION
GRAND FO  B-1B-TRACTOR/TRAILER STORAGE
GRAND FO  ECIP-LIGHTING SYSTEMS
GRAND FO  KC-135 CPT SUPPORT FACILITY
GRAND FO  B-1B SUPPORT FACILITIES
GRAND FO  B-1B-BLAST DEFLECTORS
GRAND FO  B-1B-ADAL INTERMED MAINT FAC
GRAND FO  B-1B-ALTER MAINTENANCE FAC
GRAND FO  B-1B-CASS EQUIPMENT FACILITY
GRAND FO  B-1B-AGE MAINTENANCE FACILITY
GRAND FO  B-1B-ENGINE STORAGE FACILITY
GRAND FO  B-1B-CROSS TAXIWAY
GRAND FO  ECIP-HVAC
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BASE	STITLE
GREENHAM	GLCM VARIOUS SUPPORT FACILITIE
GRIFFISS	ECIP-HVAC
GRIFFISS	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
GRIFFISS	JET FUEL STORAGE (WRM)
GRISSOM	JET FUEL STORAGE (WRM)
GUNTER	ALT ELECTRICAL DISTRIB SYS
HAHN	ALT LAUNCH & RECOVERY SURFACE
HAHN	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
HANSCOM	ALTER UNACC OFFICER PERS HSG
HANSCOM	ALTER UNACCOMP ENLIST PERS HSG
HANSCOM	SYS MGMT ENGINEERING FAC-DRA
HICKAM	ADAL TRANSMITTER RECEIVER FAC
HICKAM	C3I FACILITY
HILL	ADAL RAILDOCK
HILL	PKR-ADAL STAGE I STORAGE
HILL	PKR-SYS ENGRG TEST SILO-PH II
HILL	PKR-ADAL STATIC TEST STAND
HILL	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
HOLBROOK	STRAT TRNG RANGE SUPPORT FACS
HOLBROOK	STR-LAND ACQ COMPOSITE SPT FAC
HOLBROOK	STR-UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
HOLBROOK	STR-TECH OPERATIONS FACILITY
HOLLOMAN	ACFT WASHRACK FAC
HOLLOMAN	PHYSIOLOGICAL TRAINING FAC
HOLLOMAN	TAF LIFT OPERATIONS CENTER
HOLLOMAN	MOBILE SATCOM SYSTEM SECUR UPG
HOMESTEA	MEDICAL WRM FACILITY
HURLBURT	BASE CIVIL ENGINEER FACILITY

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
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BASE	STITLE
INCIRLIC	SEWAGE OUTFALL LINE
INCIRLIC	WATER DIST SYSTEM
INCIRLIC	SEWER DIST SYSTEM
INCIRLIK	WATER WELL
INCIRLIK	WATER TOWER
INCIRLIK	SEWAGE TREATMENT
INCIRLIK	ELEC DIST PH 1
INCIRLIK	ELEC DIST PH II
INCIRLIK	ELEC DIST PHASE III
INCIRLIK	JP-7 FUEL STORAGE
INCIRLIK	DINING HALL
INCIRLIK	RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITY
INCIRLIK	COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY
INCIRLIK	PASS DEF EQUIP STORAGE WHSE
INDIAN S	CONSOLIDATED WAREHOUSE FAC
INDIAN S	CONSOLIDATED OPEN MESS
INDIAN S	COMPOSITE RECREATION FACILITY
INDIAN S	GYMNASIUM
K I SAWY	ALCM IGLOOS
K I SAWY	ALCM-ALTER OPERATIONS FACS
K I SAWY	ALCM-SUPT EQUIP CORR CONTROL
K I SAWY	ALCM-MUNI UPLOAD TRAINING FAC
K I SAWY	ALCM-SUPT EQUIP MAINT SHOP
K I SAWY	ALCM-WEAPONS CONVOY ROADS
K I SAWY	ALCM-VEHICLE PARKING FACILITY
K I SAWY	ALCM-UNARMED WEAPONS STOR FAC
K I SAWY	ALCM-WEAPONS STORAGE IGLOOS
K I SAWY	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
K I SAWY	ECIP-HVAC
K I SAWY	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
KAPAJN	ADAL NCO ACADEMY (RAMSTEIN)
KELLY	ADAL CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT CTR
KELLY	ECIP-STEAM & CONDENSATE SYS
KELLY	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
KELLY	WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPT CENTER
KIRTLAND	CORRECT CMF LIFE SAFETY DEFIC
KIRTLAND	FIELD TRAINING FACILITY
KIRTLAND	COMMUNICATIONS DUCT SYSTEM

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
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BASE	STITLE
KIRTLAND	ALTER METAL WORKING SHOP
KIRTLAND	SIMULATOR FACILITY
KUNSAN	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
KWANG-JU	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
LA JUNTA	STRAT TRNG RANGE-SUPPORT FACS
LA JUNTA	STR-LAND ACQUISITION
LA JUNTA	STR-COMPOSITE SUPPORT FAC
LA JUNTA	STR-TECH OPERATIONS FACILITY
LA JUNTA	STR-UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
LAJES	CREW READINESS FACILITY
LAJES	HYDRANT REFUELING SYSTEM
LAKENHEA	RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITY
LAKENHEA	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
LANGLEY	ECIP-INSTALL RADIANT HEATERS
LANGLEY	BASE EDUCATION CENTER
LANGLEY	ADAL DATA PROCESSING FACILITY
LANGLEY	ADAL INTEL PRODUCTION FACILITY
LECHFELD	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
LINDSEY	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
LORING	ALTER WEAPONS STORAGE
LORING	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
LORING	ACFT APRON REFUEL SUPT-PH II
LORING	JET FUEL STORAGE (WRM)
LOWRY	TRANSPORTATION COMPLEX
LUKE	F-16-WING HEADQUARTERS FAC
LUKE	F-16 VARIOUS BEDDOWN SUPT FACS
LUKE	F-16-ADAL ENGINE I & R SHOP
LUKE	MEDICAL WRM FACILITY

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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
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BASE	STITLE
MACDILL	ADAL HQ REDCOM
MACDILL	MEDICAL WRM FACILITY
MACDILL	ALTER USREDCOM COMMAND CENTER
MACDILL	WING OPS & MAINT MGMT FAC
MARCH	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
MARCH	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
MARTLESH	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
MATHER	T-9 SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
MATHER	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
MAXWELL	VOQ
MCCONNEL	B-1B-INTEGRATED MAINT FAC
MCCONNEL	B-1B-WPNS STOR AREA & IGLOOS
MCCONNEL	B-1B-WEAPONS CONVOY ROADS
MCCONNEL	B-1B-WARHEAD MAINT & INSP FAC
MCCONNEL	B-1B-SUPT EQUIP & STOR FAC
MCCONNEL	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
MCCONNEL	B-1B-AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE MGMT
MCCONNEL	B-1B-AIRFIELD IMPROVEMENTS
MCCONNEL	B-1B-ALTER HANGARS
MCCONNEL	B-1B-ADAL OPS MAINT FACILITIES
MCCONNEL	B-1B SUPPORT FACILITIES
MCCONNEL	B-1B-MAINTENANCE ENGINE SHOP
MCCONNEL	B-1B-ADAL SUPPORT EQUIP SHOP
MCCONNEL	B-1B-ADAL PREC MEAS EQMT LAB
MCCONNEL	B-1B-FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITY
MCCONNEL	B-1B-BLAST DEFLECTORS
MCCONNEL	B-1B-EQUIPMENT SHOP
MCCONNEL	B-1B-MOBILITY CENTER
MCCONNEL	B-1B-MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT
MCCONNEL	B-1B-CASS EQUIPMENT FACILITY
MCGUIRE	SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
MILDENHA	ADAL ESC OPERATIONS BUILDING
MINOT	ALCM-INTEGRATED MAINT FAC
MINOT	ALCM-SATAF FACILITY

REPORT DATE 04/02/85

PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY85

BASE	STITLE
MINOT	KC-135 CPT SUPPORT FACILITY
MINOT	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
MINOT	ALCM SUPPORT FACILITIES (PH I)
MINOT	ALCM-WEAPONS STORAGE IGLOOS
MINOT	ALCM-WEAPONS STOR AREA IMPRVMT
MINOT	ALCM-ADAL MUNITIONS MAINT SQ
MINOT	ALCM-MUNITIONS LOAD TRNR/ADMIN
MINOT	ALCM-ADAL AVIONICS SHOP
MINOT	ALCM-MUNITIONS CONVOY ROADS
MINOT	ALCM-UNARMED WEAPONS STOR FAC
MINOT	APRON ADDITION
MISAWA	COMMANDO PORT SUPT PH II
MISAWA	CPIII-CONCRETE ARCH IGLOO MAGA
MISAWA	CPIII-JET FUEL STORAGE
MISAWA	CPIII-ABOVEGROUND STORAGE MAGA
MISAWA	CP-IV-CONCRETE ARCH IGLOO MAGA
MISAWA	CP-IV-MUNITIONS PRELOAD
MOLESWOR	GLCM-BCE ANNEX
MOLESWOR	CW-CENTRAL SECURITY CTL CB CEL
MOLESWOR	CW-WING COMMAND POST CB CELL
MOODY	NAVAIDS SHOP
MOROCCO	AIRFIELD IMPROVEMENTS
MT HOME	NAVAIDS COMM MAINT SHOP
MURPHY D	MARS PH II
MYRTLE B	AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FAC
NELLIS	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
NELLIS	DINING HALL
NORAD	HARDENED COMMUNICATIONS FAC
NORTON	ADAL CHILD CARE CENTER
NORTON	AERIAL PORT TRAINING

REPORT DATE 04/02/85

PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
ISSUED IN FY85

BASE	STITLE
OFFUTT	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
OFFUTT	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
OFFUTT	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
OFFUTT	STRAT ANALYSIS & APPLICA CTR
OFFUTT	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
OFFUTT	ADAL TRANSMITTER RECEIVER FAC
OSAN	MUNITIONS MAINT FAC-PH II
PATRICK	EMERGENCY RESTORATION OF FACS
PEASE	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
PETERSON	ADDITION TO BILLETING OFFICE
PETERSON	TEST-DEVELOP & TRNG CTR (FAC)
PETERSON	TEST-DEVELOP & TRNG CTR (UTIL)
PETERSON	SPACE OPS TRAINING FAC-PH 3
PLATTSBU	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
PLATTSBU	KC-135 OPT SUPPORT FACILITY
PLATTSBU	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
POPE	ADAL GYMNASIUM
RAMSTEIN	ALTER UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
RAMSTEIN	F-16 BEDDOWN SUPPORT FACS
RAMSTEIN	SECURITY LIGHTING
RAMSTEIN	F-16-VEHICLE PARKING FACILITY
RAMSTEIN	INSTALL WEAPONS STORAGE VAULTS
RAMSTEIN	F-16-MUNI LOAD CREW TRNG FAC
RAMSTEIN	F-16-MUNITIONS MAINT SQUADRON
RAMSTEIN	F-16-CENTRAL SECURITY CONTROL
RAMSTEIN	F-16-TRAILER MAINTENANCE FAC
RAMSTEIN	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
RAMSTEIN	F-16-WAREHOUSE
RAMSTEIN	F-16-AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FAC
RAMSTEIN	F-16-FIRE STATION
RAMSTEIN	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
RAMSTEIN	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
RAMSTEIN	PASS DEF EQUIP STORAGE WHSE
RANDOLPH	ADMINISTRATION FACILITY

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REPORT DATE 04/02/85                    PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
                                      INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
                                           ISSUED IN FY85

BASE        STITLE


ROBINS      T-9 NOISE SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
ROBINS      KC-135 CPT SUPPORT FACILITY
ROBINS      ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS

SACHON      PORTOMOD SUPPORT

SAIPAN      PACBAR III

SCOTT       ALTER ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
SCOTT       ADAL MAC COMMAND CENTER

SEMBACH     ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
SEMBACH     UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG

SEYMOUR     VARIOUS AIRCRAFT BEDDOWN FACS

SHEMYA      CENTERLINE LIGHTING
SHEMYA      FRANGIBLE TOWER LIGHTS
SHEMYA      SOLID STATE UNINTERUPT POWER
SHEMYA      AIRCRAFT HANGAR

SHEPPARD    ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS

SPANGDAH    JET FUEL STORAGE
SPANGDAH    GROUND DEF MUNI STOR IGLOOS
SPANGDAH    ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
SPANGDAH    SQUADRON OPERATIONS CB CBL
SPANGDAH    MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS

SUNNYVAL    ALT AUTO REMOTE TRACK SUPT
SUNNYVAL    ALTER MISSION CONTROL CENTER

SUWON       MUNITIONS MAINT AND STORAGE

TAEGU       PORTOMOD SUPPORT
TAEGU       AIRMEN DINING HALL

THULE       SOLID STATE UNINTERUPT POWER
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REPORT DATE 04/02/85                           PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
                                             INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
                                                    ISSUED IN FY85

BASE      STITLE

THULE     SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
THULE     ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG


TINKER    ADD ALTER MISSION SIM
TINKER    CONVERT TO MISSION SUPPORT
TINKER    ACFT MAINT ENG I & R SHOP
TINKER    AIRCRAFT FIRE PROTECTION
TINKER    JET FUEL STORAGE


TORREJON  FLIGHTLINE SECURITY
TORREJON  SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
TORREJON  F-16-LATERAL TAXIWAY HOT CARGO
TORREJON  ECIP-STEAM & CONDENSATE SYS


TRAVIS    COMPOSITE MEDICAL FAC-PH III
TRAVIS    LAW CENTER
TRAVIS    COMPOSITE MEDICAL FAC-PH IV
TRAVIS    SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL


TYNDALL   RADAR TOWER FACILITY
TYNDALL   CEMIRT FACILITY


UPPER HE  TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
UPPER HE  ECIP-BOILER PLANT MODIFICATION
UPPER HE  RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITY
UPPER HE  DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
UPPER HE  HYDRANT REFUELING SYS & STOR


USAF ACA  OSHA FIRE DETECT SYS PHI
USAF ACA  OSHA FIRE DETECTION SYS-SIJAN
USAF ACA  RECYCLE COOLING WATER
USAF ACA  CONNECT CHILLER SYSTEMS
USAF ACA  EMCS UPGRADE
USAF ACA  VARIABLE SPEED CONTROLERS
USAF ACA  ICE RINK REFRIG SYS UPGRADE
USAF ACA  ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
USAF ACA  AUXILIARY AIRFIELD LAND ACQ
USAF ACA  ALT ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYS
USAF ACA  ADAL COMPOSITE MEDICAL FAC
USAF ACA  ECIP-HVAC
USAF ACA  AUXILIARY AIRFIELD FACILITIES


VANDENBE  M-X ROADS AND UTILITIES (PH 2)
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PROJECTS WITH AIR FORCE
INITIAL DESIGN INSTRUCTIONS
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BASE	STITLE
VANDENBE	ADAL COMPOSITE MEDICAL FAC
VANDENBE	OAK MOUNTAIN POWER UPGRADE
VANDENBE	ECIP-HVAC
VARIOUS	AUXILIARY SEISMIC NETWORK
WELFORD	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
WELFORD	AIR BASE GRND DEF MUNI IGLOOS
WILLIAMS	ENGINE SHOP
WOENSDRE	GLCM-SITE ACTIVATION SUPT FACS
WOENSDRE	GLCM-UTILITIES, PVMTS & RDS
WOENSDRE	GLCM-DOCUMENT WHSE STAGING
WOODBRID	UPGRADE SHELTER SECUITY
WOODBRID	WRM AGE STORAGE
WOODBRID	CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY
WOODBRID	CW-SQUADRON OPS CB CELL
WOOMERA	SOLID STATE UNINTERUPT POWER
WRIGHT P	SITE MOD MICROWAVE TV
WRIGHT P	CONVERT TO AIR PASSENGER TERM
WURTSMIT	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
YOKOTA	POL STORAGE
ZARAGOZA	FLIGHTLINE SECURITY
ZARAGOZA	JP-7 FUEL STORAGE
ZWEIBRUC	EOS SUPPORT FACILITIES
ZWEIBRUC	CW-SQUADRON OPS FAC CB CELL
ZWEIBRUC	CW-SQUADRON OPS FAC CB CELL
ZWEIBRUC	ALT LAUNCH & RECOVERY SURFACE
ZWEIBRUC	EOS-PARKING APRON
ZWEIBRUC	EOS-CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY
ZWEIBRUC	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION
ZWEIBRUC	PASS DEF EQUIP STORAGE WHSE

ARMY REMAINDER FY 85 and FY 86

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	CHEMICAL AREA SECURITY
		CHEMICAL AREA SECURITY
	Fort McClellan	BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS BLDG
		DECON APPARATUS FACILITY
		UOQ - PERM PRTY
		MOUT FACILITY
		THERMO CONTROL VALVE -ECIP
		UNACCOM OFF QTRS-PERM PRTY
	Fort Rucker	POL LAB & AVN FUEL STORAGE
		AIR FACILITY MODERNIZATION
		LEARNING CENTER
	Redstone Arsenal	HEADQUATERS BLDG BMDO
		ASP/CSA TRAINING AREA
		AMMO HDLG INSTR FAC (MMCS)
		GM MAINT FAC-MOP SHOP
Alaska	Fort Greely	R&D ADMIN BLDG
		DATA MANAGEMENT CENTER
		ATC TOWER (USAIC) - LID
	Fort Richardson	IRETS RANGES
		BATTLE SIM CTR (LID)
	Fort Wainwright	PHYSICAL FITNESS CTR-LID
		BATTLE SIM CTR (LID)
		AMMO STG FAC-LID
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		IMAGERY INTEL BLDG
		FLIGHT SIMULATOR BLG
		FIRE STATION-2 STALL
	Yuma Proving Ground	ARMS/AMMO SECURITY UPGRADE
		EXTERIOR WALL INSULATION
Arkansas	Fort Chaffee	EXPAND TOW RANGE
		M-16 RANGE (AREA 527)
		MULTI-USE CBT VEH RANGE
		TANK & RECOILESS RIFLE RNG
		FIRE STATION
		WASHRACKS
		RECORD FIRE & ZERO RANGE
		WASHRACKS
		RECORD FIRE & ZERO RANGE
	Pine Bluff Arsenal	CONTAINERIZATION FAC MOD
		QUALITY EVALUATION LAB
		AMMO DEMIL FAC
		BINARY FAC PHASE III (XM13
California	Fort Irwin	RANGE, 40 MM GUN
		RANGE AFF
		CENTRAL ISSUE FAC
		TASO FAC SHIP &WHSE/NTC
		SELF SERV SUPPLY CTR
		TRNSP MOTOR POOL
		DIO ADMIN FAC
		CO ADMIN AND SUPPLY (3)
	Presidio of Monterey	GENERAL INSTRUCTION FAC
	Fort Ord	HELICOPTER PARKING
		MULTI PURPOSE CENTER
		CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
California	Fort Ord	SANITARY WASTE FACILITY
		FIRE & MOVEMENT RANGE
		RECORD FIRE RANGE
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		ASP RELOCATION
	Oakland Army Base	RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FACILI
		MULTIP COMMUNITY COMPLEX
	Presidio of San Francisco	CONSOLIDATED MOTOR POOL
		CIDC FIELD OPERATIONS BLDG
	Sacramento Army Depot	EMCS - ECIP
		GAS TURBINE COGENERATION
	Sierra Army Depot	EMCS_ECIP
		AMEDEE AIRFIELD RECONST
Colorado	Fort Carson	PHY FIT CTR (SOUTH)
		TAC EQUIP SHOP-RPV
		TACT EQ SHOP ADDN
		RANGE ROADS-PHASE IV
		TACT EQUIP SHOP - MP BN
		TACT EQ SHOP MEZZ
		RANGE IMPROVE (105)
		RANGE IMPROV (113)
		RANGE IMPROV (119)
		VEH MAINT FAC -DISCOM
		VEH MAINT FAC -73D MAINT C
		CO OPS & SUPPLY ADDN
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
	Fitzsimons Army Med Ctr	MAINT SUPPORT FACS
	Pueblo Depot Act	INTRUSION ALARM SYS
District of Columbia	Walter Reed Army Med Ctr	COMMUNITY SERVICE FACS
		LIGHTING SYSTEM MOD(ECIP)
		AIR FLOW REDUCTION(ECIP)
		PURCHSE WALTER REED INN
Georgia	Fort Benning	ATC BKS & HQ COMP-S.H.
		RANGE CONTROL COMPLEX
		TANK TRAIL,KH-RGS (PECIP)
		CHILD CARE CENTER -IT
		CHILD CARE CENTER - CT
		CHILD CARE CENTER - BD
		CHILD CARE CENTER - MM
		EMCS EXT S.H. (ECIP)
		BARRACKS W/CO ADM/SUP DV86
		MARKSMANSHIP TNG UN FAC
		CENT ISSUE FAC SAND HILL
		MARKSMANSHIP TNG UN FAC
		BARRACKS COMPLEX
		RNGR REG HQ BLDG/SCIF
		RGR RIGGER FAC/HANGAR
		RGR TACT EQUIP SHOP
		PHYS FITNESS TRNG CTR
	Fort Gordon	SIG SCHOOL PH IV-D 05B/05C
		SIG SCHOOL PH IV-E 36K/36C
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CTR
		SATCOM INC 2
		IMP ELEC DIST SIG SCH

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Georgia	Fort Gordon	CONSOL IN/OUT PROC CTR
	Fort McPherson	LIBRARY/ED CENTER
		OPERATIONS FACILITY
	Fort Stewart	INST ENER MGMT CNTR SYS (H
		TRANSITE STORAGE WHSE
		DACG SITE (HAAF)
		CO ADMIN &SUPPLY-RPV
		NAVIGATIONAL AIDS
		ITRUSION SECURITY (HAAF)
		CHILD CARE CENTER-HAAF
Germany	Germany Various	FAC MOD PHIV-BAMBERG
		MAINT FAC-READY
		TACT SHOP-BAUMHOLDER
		CIF/CLTHG SALES-FULDA
		FIN ADMIN BLDG-FULDA
		CMB SPT HQ-FULDA
		POQ/SEBQ-CHRISTENSEN
		TAC EQUIP SHOP-GIESSEN
		APRON EXT-HEIDELBERG
		PHY FIT CTR-MAINZ
		MAINT FACILITY-MAINZ
		STORAGE FACILITY-MAINZ
		PAVING-MAINZ
		HLTH/DENTAL CL-PATCH
		EXP RAILHEAD-SCHWEIN
		ORG VEH PKG-SCHWNFURT
		IGLOO STORAGE ADDN-SCHWEIN
		MAINT FAC-DALEY
		UPGRD MAINT FAC-7ATC
		CIF BLDG-AMBERG
		BARRACKS-CAMP MAY
		AMMO STORAGE-CP REED
		AMMO STORAGE-CP MAY
		AMMO STORAGE-CP GATES
		FSB BN UPH-7ATC
		FSB MAINT FAC-7ATC
		MIL PERS CTR-7ATC
		FA BN HQ 7ATC
		FA BN UPN-7ATC
		FA NB MAINT FAC-7ATC
		SKILL DEV CTR-7ATC
		FINANCE CTR-7ATC
		HEALTH/DENTAL-7ATC
		LIBRARY-7ATC
		APO UPGRADE-FULDA
		FAC MOD PHII-HANAU
		UTILITIES UPGRD-MAINZ
		HARDSTANDS-MAINZ
		ELEC/FUEL SHP-MAINZ
		BATTERY SHOP-MAINZ
		BODY REPAIR SH-MAINZ
		SITE PREP-MAINZ
		SITE PREP-MAINZ
		UTILITIES UPGRD-MAINZ

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Germany	Germany Various	HGR/PARK/APRN-MAINZ
		HANGAR-MAINZ
		APRON-MAINZ
		MAINT SHED-MAINZ
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-MAINZ
		BAS LD SITE-WILDFLECKEN
		ASP3 UPGD-ASP3
		BARRACKS-WILDFLECKEN
		CMTY CTR MOD-WLDFLKN
		ELEC DIS LINE-WLDFLKN
		ELEC TRNSFMRS-WLDFLKN
		STR LTG-WLDFLKEN
		HTG PLANT-WLDFLKN
		SEWR LNS-WLDFLKN
		MAINT HET-WUERZBURG
		BN OPS CTR-PEDEN
		MTR MAINT SHOP-KRUEZBERG
		LTA UPGRD VAR LOCS
		VEH STG AREA WSA
		AMMO STORAGE-VARIOUS
		POL STGE UPGRD-ESCHBORN
		WTR OBSTCL SITE-BAUMHLDR
		PHYSICAL FIT CTR-AUGSBURG
		FIRING RG-ETTLINGEN
		COMM/SKILL DEV FAC-SIEGEL
		ALT MAINT FAC-NEW ULM
		ANIMAL PREV-VOGELWEH
		CHILD CARE CTR-PEDEN
		PHYS FIT CTR-LANDSTUHL
		DS MAINT FAC-BITBURG-DIVAD
		FAC MOD PH II-RHEINLAND
		POL/CHEM WHSE-KAISERSL DEP
		MAINT SHOP-DAENNER
		MAINT SHOP-PULASKI
		MOTOR REP SHOP-CARL SCHURZ
		CBT TNG THEATER-DOWNS
		ASL STGE-HEILBRON
		ASL STGE-WILEY
		ASL STOR-SCHAWAEB GMUND
		FAC MOD-AYERS
		FAC MOD-ERNST LUDWIGS
		ALT/EST ORD FLD MOUNT-GERM
		CBT AV COMPLEX-ANSBACH AAF
		UPGD CL III FAC-QM AREA
		UPGD FAC-KLEBER
		BOP YANKEE-PHILIPPSTAHL
		HARDSTAND LTA-SCHWEINHEIM
		HARDSTANDS-MUENSTER
		DENTAL CLINIC-BAUMHLD
		CHILD CARE CTR-VILSECK
		RUNWAY LTG HI-GRAFENWOEHR
		CHILD CARE CTR-BOEB HSG
		FAC ENG BLDG-HEIDELBERG
		COMMUNITY CTR-GRAFENWOEHR

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Germany	Germany Various	UG ROAD/AMMO-BAD HERSFELD
		SQDRN OPNS CTR-FULDA
		DINING ADD-WIESBADEN
		UPH W/DINING-MAINZ
		DEH FACILITY-7ATC
		MAINT FAC PH 2-HANAU
		TMP 7ATC-VILSECK
		SUB HSG OFC-DARMSTADT
		INDOOR RANGE-BAUMHLDR
		ADMIN HET-WUERZBURG
		LOG SPT SPACE-PH II-RNBRG
		PHYS FIT CTR ADD ANDERSON
		CONV HTG SYS-FIORI BKS
		CONV HTG SYS-VAR-ASCHAFF
		CONV HTG SYS-GRAVES BKS
		CONV HTG SYS-READY BKS
		EMCS-KAISERSLAUTERN
		INST DISTRICT HTG-NUERN
		INSUL/WTHRSTRPP-MANNHEIM
		EMCS-WARNER BKS-BAMBERG
		AVN SQDN HQ-FULDA
		BILLET COMPLEX-FULDA
		UPGD MINI TANK RANGE-BIND
		AIRCRAFT MAINT FINTHEN
		EXPAND RAILHEAD-MUENSTER
		BULK BREAK RAIL-MUENSTER
		HEAT PLT CHIMNEYS-RHINE
		SECURE PARKING-LEDWARD
		UCOFT-SMITH BKS
		TGM/TS BLDG-SMITH
		T/A LEHNERZ-LEHNERZ RANGE
		HARDSTAND-BARTON
		HARDSTAND-FUNKER
		TACT SITE FAC-PAT 8 TBD
		POL STG ASCHAFFENBURG
		FAC MOD-PHII-GOEPPN
		BARRACKS-FERRIS-NURNBG
		BN HQ(FSB)-SCHWNFRT
		BN HQ - WUERZBURG
		CHILD CARE CTR-AUGSBURG
		BARRACKS-MCKEE
		PHYS FIT CTR-GARLSTEDT/CLA
		REM PIL VEH-VAR
		2 BR STOR BLDG-WILEY
		DINING FACILITY-GIESSEN
		CENTRAL PROC CTR-ANSBACH
		BRIGADE HQ-WUERZBURG
		PHYS SEC UPGD-BAMBERG
		M60 MG RANGE-WLDFKN
		M2 MG QUAL RG-WILDFLECKEN
		UPGD PCT AREA-B-TOELZ
		THEATER-7ATC
		RANGE WHSE-HOHENFELS
		PHYS FIT CTR-MUENCH

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Germany	Germany Various	CHILD CARE CTR-GRAFENWOEHR
	Location 280	REHAB BUILDING 1458
		EMER POWER GENERATOR
		INST EMERGENCY GENERATOR
Hawaii	Hawaii Various	OPNS SPT FACILITY
		POWER UPGRADE
		LIFE/SAFETY/FIRE UPGRADE
	Fort Shafter	BARRACKS MODERNIZATION
		OPERATIONS FACILITY
		WHSE/OPERATIONS FACILITY
		MORTUARY
		GEN PURP WHSE-KAPALAMA
		REMAINS IDENT LAB-KAPALAMA
	Schofield Barracks	CIDC FIELD OPERATIONS BLDG
		OVERHEAD LIGHTS
		SECOND WATER WELL SOURCE
		TAC EQUIP SHOP-65TH ENGR
		COLD/DRY STGE WHSE
		MULTIPURPOSE RANGE
		BARRACKS ALTN-LIGHTING
		STANDBY GEN-DEEPWELL
		FIRE STATION
	Tripler Army Med Ctr	CENTRAL LOGISTICS FAC
	Wheeler Army Air Field	FLIGHT SIMUL UH60-WHEELER
		OSHA/NFPA DEFICIENCY
Illinois	Rock Island Arsenal	ENL BARRACKS W/O DINING
		CALIBER SIMULATION FAC
		ADMIN BLDG-GP-PH I
	Fort Sheridan	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
		CHILD CARE CENTER
	Saint Louis Support Center	CHAPEL
Indiana	Crane Army Ammunition Act	CONTAINER TRANS FAC
	Fort Benjamin Harrison	ADDITION TO ACADEMIC FAC
		FIRE STATION
		BOILER PLANT ADD
		CHILD CARE CENTER
		UNACCOMPANIED OFFICER QTRS
		BARRACKS COMPLEX
Italy	Italy Various	UTIL SYS REN-CP DARBY
		GYM ADDN/MOD-DARBY
		HOSPITAL UPGR VICENZA
Japan	Japan Various	EARTH BARRICADES_AKIZUKI
Kansas	Fort Leavenworth	GENERAL INSTRUCTION BLDG
		COMM CENTER
		ELEV WATER STORAGE TANK
		FIRE STATION
		AUTO SPRINKLER SYS
		INDUSTRIAL ACCESS RD
		SEP OF STORM & SAN SEWERS
		APPLIED INST FAC - USDB
		LEARNING RESEARCH CENTER
		CECOM SOFTWARE DEV BLDG
	Fort Riley	DIV FINANCE-SJA & AG
		DINING FAC MOD

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Kansas	Fort Riley	ARMS STORAGE FAC
		ACFT HGR W/SHOPS (CSAB)
		MULTI-PURP TNG RNG
		ORG VEH HARDSTAND
		BATTLE SIMULATION CTR
		CBT PISTOL RNG-TNK GUN
Kentucky	Fort Campbell	PHYS FITNESS CTR (5TH)
		TACT EQUIP SHOP RPV
		ELECTRIC SUBSTATION
		HANGAR
		AVN MNT HGR (FM)
		CHILD CARE CENTER
	Fort Knox	TANK DRIVER FACILITY
		DINING MOD-BLDG 2380
		DINING MOD-BLDG 6554
		REGIONAL TRAINING SITE
		COND/CHILL WATER RESET
		WATER SUPPLY IMPROV PH I
		REGT CHAPEL
		TEST AND EVALUATION FC M1
	Lexington-Blue Grass Dep Act	CHEMICAL SECURITY IDS
Korea	Korea Various	STORM/SANITARY SEWER-LONG
		AVN MAINT FAC-HUMPHREYS
		NIGHT FIRE RG - GRAEVES
		IRETS RANGE-CARROL
		IRETS RANGE-HUMPHREYS
		BOQ/BEQ-YONGSAN
		DINING FACILITY-CASEY
		TANK CBT THEATER-CASEY
		DINING FACILITY-HOVEY
		COVERED POOL-CASEY
		UEPH - GARY OWEN
		8TH PERSCOM FACS-HUMPHREYS
		TACT MAINT FAC-LONG
		SIGNAL MAINT SHOP-HOVEY
		SIGNAL MAINT FAC-HOWZE
		SIGNAL MAINT FAC-CASEY
		DINING FACILITY-GIANT
		DINING FACILITY-CASTLE
		RANGE-NIGHTMARE
		MULTI PURPOSE RANGE
		BARRACKS-WEDGE
		WARE HOUSE - KITTYHAWK
		BARRICKS
		UEPH - LAGUARDIA
		AFE FACILITIES-WALKER
		DEPOT WHSE-PUSAN
		MOUT FACILITY- CASEY
		PHYS FITNESS CTR-KYLE
		TACT EQUIP SHOP-CASEY
		BARRACKS-HENRY
		EXPAND MAINT FAC-CASEY
		BACHELOR HSG-RPV-CASEY
		LAUNCH FAC HANGAR LOC 177

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Korea	Korea Various	SIGNAL BN FACS-CARROLL
		AMMO BUNKER-CP CASEY
		AMMO BUNKER-L BELL
		AMMO BUNKER-CP HOWZE
		AMMO BUNKER-CP HOVEY
		AMMO BUNKER-GIANT
		AMMO BUNKER-CP EDWARDS
		BACHELOR HOUSING-MARKET
		BARRACKS-HUMPHREYS
		AV HANGAR-HUMPHREYS
		UEPHH/UOPH - PELHAM
		UEPH - JACKSON
		TACT MAINT FACILITY-WALKER
		BACHLR HSNG-RED CLOUD
		BACHELOR HOUSING-HUMPHREYS
		BARRACKS-INDIAN
		TACT MAINT FAC-MERCER
		IMP VEHICLE MAINT-PAGE
		SR NCO BEQ-MERCER
		CL I WAREHOUSE-YONGSAN
		VEHICLE OVER PASS - YONGSA
		NBC TRAANING FAC - YONGSAN
		HQ ADMIN FAC-YONGSAN
		ADMIN FACILITY-YONGSAN
		UNACCOMP HOUSING-PAGE
		WATER/SEWER-HUMPHREYS
		INF SQD BTL CSE - GREAVES
		HG/CLAYMORE TNG CTR - GREA
		GR LAUNCHER RG - GREAVES
		SNIPER/KD RANGE WATKINS
		WAREHOUSE-KITTY HAWK
		POST CHAPEL-CARROLL
		UEPH/UOPH - EDWARDS
		UEPH/UOPH - GREAVES
		UEPH /UOPH - SEARS
		CHILD CARE CENTER-TAEGU
		CLD STG PLT EXT-PSN ST FAC
		UNACCOMP HOUSING-H220
		UNACCOMP HOUSING-HOWZE
		UNACCOMP HOUSING-HOVEY
		BARRACKS-STANTON
		UNACCOMP HOUSING-CASEY
		BARRACKS-CASTLE
		BARRACKS-HIALEAH
		TACT MAINT FAC-CP STANLEY
		AMMOS BUNKERS - CASEY
	Location 177	MOTOR MAINT FAC LOC 177
		OPNS BLDG ADD LOC 177
		TACTICAL HARDENING LOC 177
		BARRACKS SBEQ LOC 177
		BARRACKS LOC 177
Kwajalein	Kwajalein Various	HOSPITAL
		REPLACE POWER PLANTS
		POWER PLT ENNYLABEGAN

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Kwajalein	Kwajalein Various	RANGE TECHNICAL FACS
		AIR CUSH VEH SUP FACS
		HANGAR HELICOP MAINT
		RADAR BUILDING MOD
Louisiana	NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA	CONCRETE STAGING AREA
		ROLL ON/ROLL OFF RAMP
	Fort Polk	FLIGHT SIMULATOR
		HARDSTAND-ENGR
		MODIF FIELD FIRE RG-IRETS
		ROAD IMPR-LA AVE
		TRAFFIC SIGNALS
		MAIN LIBRARY
		DEPLOYMENT STORAGE BLDG (6
Maryland	Aberdeen Provins Ground	CLIMATIC TEST FAC
		ENL BARRACKS-V
		ADVANCED RESEARCH LAB
		ADVANCED RESEARCH LAB
		MATERIEL EVALUATION LAB
	Fort Detrick	ARCHITEC ENER CONSER(ECIP)
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
		MULTI-USE FAMILY CENTER
	Harry Diamond Lab	SIGNAL WARFARE LAB
		FACILITY ENGINEER BLDG ADD
	Fort Meade	RGN HQ/CID FLD OP BLDG
		DIN FAC MOD (8605)
		CALIBRATION FAC
	Fort Ritchie	PHYSICAL FITNESS CTR
Massachusetts	Fort Devens	DRIVER TRAINING RANGE
		MOUT/MAC PLT
		SAW/M-60 RNG
Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC
		TRAINEE BKS
		TNG AIDS SVC OFFICE
		WEAPONS INST BLDG
		RAIL LOADING RAMPS
		CIDC FIELD OPERATION BLDG
New Jersey	Bayonne Mil Ocean Term	RELOCATE DEFENSE PROPERTY
		ROLL ON/ROLL OFF RAMP
	Fort Dix	GENERAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSE
	Fort Monmouth	ENERGY REDUC MEAS
		C4 R&D FACILITY-I
		AVIONICS RESEARCH CENTER
		TROOP UNIT ADMIN/MAINT FAC
	Picatinny Arsenal	SHAPED CHARGE TEST FAC
		ENERG SURVEILL LAB
New Mexico	White Sands Missile Range	RAIN HUMIDITY & SALT FOG
		ADL/OMEN COMBINED FAC
New York	Fort Drum	ADP ADMIN-LID
		GEN PURP WHSE-LID
		ELEC DISTR LINES
		HANGAR APRON-LID
		MAIN LIBRARY-LID
		SUP WHSE W/DIO OFF-LID
		UNACCOM OFF QTRS-LID

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
New York	Fort Drum	ACFT HANGAR-LID
		PM ADMIN BLDG-LID
		ENL BRKS W/CO O&S
		ENL DIN FAC -LID
		BDE COMD & CONT FAC-LID
		BN COMD & CONT FAC-LID
		VEH MNT SHOP, ORG-LID
		POST OFFICE-LID
	Seneca Army Depot	CORRECT OSH DEF
	U S Military Academy	UNIT REC FAC - 4C CADETAS
		REPL CONSOL ADMIN BLDG
		EISENHOWER HALL RENOV
		CEMETERY ANNEX PH I
		MOD MAINT FAC/DEH ADMIN
		AUTO RIFLE MARKSMN RAN (S
		ANTIARMOR TRACKING RANGE
		BAND TRAINING FACILITY
		UG SEWER-REGIONAL
		MOD & EXPAND ACAD FACS-III
		UPGRADE SCOTT BARRACKS
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	CONFIDENCE COURSE
		FIRE & MOVING RANGE
		MOD MG TRANS RANGE
		KD RANGE 600-1000 PN
		VEHICLE WASH FACILITY
		FLD ARTY M-31 TRG RNG
		COMM CENTER
		IRETS - MFF RANGE-PH II
		MK19-40MM GR MG RNG
		TACT EQUIP SHOPS ORG 82ND
		RELEASE DIV BKS DIN FAC
		AMMUNITION STORAGE ADD
		TACTICAL EQUIP SHOP
		COMPANY ADMIN & SUPPLY (2)
		3-25 METER ZERO RANGES
		OBSTACLE COURSE
		INF PLTN BATTLE COURSE
		TANK GUN W/MOV TARGET
		TACTICAL EQUIP SHOP-RPV
		CO OPS & SUP-RPV
		CO OPS COMPLEX
		CHILD CARE CENTERS
		UPGRD SPEC OPS COMPLEX
		MOB DUNNAGE BLDG
	Sunny Point Mil Ocean Term	CHASSIS STAGING AREA
		TRANSFER AREA IMPROVEMENTS
		300 SERIES HOLDING PAD IMP
		RAIL IMPROVEMENTS
		RIVER RD IMPRV & TRUCK PAD
Oklahoma	McAlester AAP	LOADED CONT HLDG YARD 1
	Fort Sill	EM BARRACKS COMPLEX
		TACT EQUIP SHOPS & FACS
		CENTRAL HEAT PLANT 3442 AR
		NCO ACADEMY COMPLEX

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Oklahoma	Fort Sill	HARDSTAND & ADD BLDG 3490
		COMM-ELEC ADD LABS
Oregon	Umatilla Depot Act	INTRUSION ALARM SYS
Panama	Panama Area	IRETS RANGES-MFF-KOBBE
		UPH-FT KOBBE
		CON BLDG 20 TO BKS-CLAYTON
Panama Canal Zo	Fort Clayton	CHILD CARE CENTER
		CHILD CARE CTR
Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	DINING FACS MOD
		MOUT FAC
	Letterkenny Army Depot	OSHA COMPLIANCE
South Carolina	Fort Jackson	CIDC FILED OPERATIONS BLDG
		TRAINEE BKS W/SUP FAC
Tennessee	Holston AAP	FUME ABATEMENT NAC
Texas	Fort Bliss	COMM CENTER
		BN HQ & CLASSROOM-OSUT
		BARRACKS COMPLEX-WBAMC
		RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FAC
		NCO ACADEMY EXPANSION
	Corpus Christi Army Depot	WASTEWATER TRMNT PLANT
	Fort Hood	RAC FOR INTEL READ TNG
		RANGE PROJECT UPGRADE
		RANGE PROJECT UPGRADE
		CHILD DEV & REL ED FAC
	Fort Sam Houston	DMSET COMPLEX
		ARMS STG & MAINT FAC
Turkey	Location 276	RECREATION CENTER LOC 276
		MOD CRTL HEAT PLT LOC 276
U S Various	CONUS-Locations Unselected	VARIOUS PROJECTS-SOF
		VARIOUS PROJECTS - ECIP
		JOINT TACTICAL AGENCY BLDG
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-JTACMS
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-HELFIR
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-STGBAS
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-TPICK
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-HVCORP
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-17THDV
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-HDICPD
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-RPV
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-OPEQ
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-SOF
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-REGTNG
		VARIOUS PROJECTS-RAILAC
	Various CONUS Locations	MOBILIZATION OUTLOAD FAC
		ENERGY CONSERVATION
		POLTN ABAT TRADOC-WPC
		WPC VARIOS LOCATIONS
		APC VARIOUS LOCATIONS
		CIVILIAN SUPPORT
		CIVILIAN SUPPORT
		REAL ACQUISITION
		EXPLOSIVE SAFETY HAZ
		MULTI PURPOSE RANGE
		MULTI PURPOSE RANGE

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
U S Various	Various CONUS Locations	EXPLOSIVE SAFETY
		POLTN ABAT-APC
Utah	Dugway Proving Ground	
		COMBINED CHEM LAB FAC
		IRRIGATION SYSTEM
		GRID SERVICE BLDG
		ENCLOSE SWIMMING POOL
	Tooele Army Depot	INTRUSION ALARM SYS
		CONSOLIDATED MAINT MOD
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	ELEC DISTR/TRANSFORMER MOD
		UOQ MOD-2ND INCR
		CONS BOILER PLANT-DVDSON
	Cameron Station	CNTRL IND OPS ACTIVITY
		PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER
	Fort Eustis	UOQ MIL
		BOQ MODERNIZATION
		EXIT ROAD WIDENING
		ENLISTED BARRACKS
		RETROFIT PRM BKS TO EM BKS
	Fort A P Hill	FLOAT BARGE TRNG
		SPEC PURPOSE RANGE COMPLEX
		CHEM DECON TNG AREA
	Fort Lee	EM BARRACKS
		QMS NCO TNG ACADEMY
		BARRACKS MODERNIZATION
		AUTO SUPPLY TNG FAC
		STREET IMPROVEMENT
	Fort Monroe	GYMNASIUM
	Fort Pickett	HG/DEMO
		FW RUNWAY NE/SW UPGRADE
		UPGRD NE/SW RUNWAY
		MULTI PURPOSE RANGE COMPLE
		PETRO STORAGE FAC
	Fort Story	200 EP BARRACKS
		PUB SAFETY BLDG
		UPGRADE ELETRICAL SYSYEM
	Vint Hill Farms Station	FIRE STATION
		BARRACKS MODERNIZATION
Washington	Fort Lewis	CO ADM & SUPPLY
		WATER TREAT PLANT
		DINING FAC MOD, B-3657
		DINING FAC MOD, B-1450
		CO OPS & SUPPLY -CAB HVY
		VEH MAINT SHOP -CAB HVY
		BDE C&C W/SCIF -MI BN
		BATTALION C&C -MI BN
		CO OPS & SUPPLY -MI BN
		VEH MAINT SHOP -MI BDE
		MOUT ASSAULT COURSE (MAC)
Wisconsin	Fort McCoy	MULTI PURPOSE RANGE
		IRETS-MFF
		AIRFIELD FUEL STORAGE
		CENTRAL FUEL STORAGE
Worldwide Various	Minor Construction	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONST

STATE	STATION	PROJECT TITLE
Worldwide Various	Minor Construction	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONST
	Planning and Design	PLANNING AND DESIGN
		MOB PLANNING/DESIGN
		DESIGN SPT, EUROPE,PACIFIC
		PLANNING AND DESIGN
		MOB PLANNING/DESIGN
		DESIGN SPT, EUROPE/PACIFIC
		S & I CONST JAPAN & KOREA

PROJECTS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED FOR DESIGN DURING FY 1986
(Actual Projects Authorized Will Depend on POM Actions)

Location	Project
	INSIDE UNITED STATES
ALASKA	
Adak NAS	Fire Station
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Adak NSGA	Indoor Swimming Pool
	Antenna Support Facility
ARIZONA	
Yuma MCAS	Armory
	Hangar Modns
	Aviation Supply Warehouse
	Hangar Modernizations
	Hangar Addition
CALIFORNIA	
Alameda NARF	Plating Shop
Alameda NAVCLINBR	Med/Den Clinic
Bridgeport MWTC	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Camp Pendleton MCAF	Squadron Support Warehouse
	General Storage Shed
	Roads & Parking
Camp Pendleton MCB	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Tact Vehicle Maint Fac
	Ammo Storage
	Guard House
	Gymnasium
	Tactical Veh Maint Shop
	Training Support Center
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
China Lake NWC	Missile Dev Lab
Coronado NAB	LCAC Fac Support
El Toro MCAS	Hangar Addition
	Utility Shop
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Long Beach NS	Brig
	Pier
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Long Beach NSY	Logistics Support Facs
Mare Island NSY	Eng Management Building
	Drydock #5
	Crane Trackage
Miramar NAS	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	TACTS Offshore
Moffett Field NAS	Runway Improvements

Location	Project
CALIFORNIA (con't)	
Monterey FLNUMOCEANCEN	Meteorological Building
Monterey NPGS	Academic Library Extension
North Island NARF	Fire Protection & Util Impvs
North Island NAVCLINBR	Medical Clinic
Oakland NSC	Fire Control Facility
Point Mugu PMTC	Aircraft Parking Apron
	Missile System Lab
Port Hueneme NCTC	Diaster Recovery Trng Fac
	Officers Training Bldg
	Training Support Facility
Port Hueneme NSWSES	Engr Mgmt Building
San Diego ETSC	Training Support Facility
San Diego FASWTC PAC	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
San Diego MCRD	Bachelor Officer Quarters
	Recruit Barracks
San Diego NAVCLINBR	Disp/Den Clinic
San Diego NAVPERSR&DCN	Combined Research Lab
San Diego NS	Brig
	Oily Waste Collection
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
San Diego NTC	Apprentice Training Bldg
	Training Building
San Diego PWC	Utilities Expansion
	Elect Distr Sys Impvs
San Francisco NAVCLINBR	Med/Den Clinic
San Francisco NTTC	Fire Fighting Trainer
San Francisco PWC	Pier Utilities
	Pier Utilities Impvs
	Sanitary sewer Relocation
San Francisco SUPSHIP	Drydock Rehab
Treasure Island NS	Fuel Pier
Tustin MCAS(H)	Bachelor Officer Quarters
Twentynine Palms MAGCC	Rifle Range Impvs
	Impvs Del Valle Road
Twentynine Palms NH	Hospital Addition
CONNECTICUT	
New London NSS	Advanced Engr Trng Fac
New London NSB	Bachelor Officer Quarters
	Wpns Fac Imps & Land Acq
	Replace Pier 1
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
DIST OF COLUMBIA	
Washington NARDAC	Emergency Power Plant
Washington NRL(ANACOSTIA)	Physics Laboratory

Location	Project
FLORIDA	
Cecil Field NAS	Acft Acoustical Encl
Jacksonville NAS	Helicopter Training Fac
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Rehab Center
Jacksonville NARF	Utilities Sys Impvs
Mayport NS	Dredge Spoil Site
Orlando NTC	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Orlando SSCMDNTC	Weapons Trng Fac
Panama City NCSC	Tech Services Lab
Pensacola PWC	Utilities Expansion
Whiting Fld NAS	Airfield Safety Improvs
GEORGIA	
Albany MCLB	Testing/Evaluation Facility
Kings Bay SUBASE	Disp/Den Clinic Addn
	Dredging
	Gymnasium
	Launch Equip Proc Bldg
	Support Facilities
	Maintenance Shop
	Personnel Spt Storage
	Printing Plant
	RIF Warehouse Addition
	Torpedo Mags
	Site Impvs
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Comsubgroup Office
	Container Storage Area
	Defense Ord Spt Facs (PH I)
	Diesel Fuel Facilities
	Dockside Handling Bldg
	Dredging IV
	Haz Waste Transfer Fac
	Ind Waste Facs
	Launcher Storage Bldg
	Library
	Magnetic Silencing Fac
	Off-Crew Ops Bldg
	Police Station/Armory
	Refit Wharf #2
	Self Serv St (SUBMART)
	Spec Serv Issue & Off
	Strategic Wpns Mags
	Subsat/Ship Stores
	SWS 2nd Level Mnt Shp
	Site Improvements
	Bachelor Officer Quarters
	Warehouse Provision

Location	Project
HAWAII	
Barking Sands PMF	Maintenance Hangar
Kaneohe Bay MCAS	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Tactical Support Van Pads
Pearl Harbor NS	Wharf Elec Dist Impvs
	Extend Pier F-5
Pearl Harbor NSB	Gymnasium
	Administrative Offices
Pearl Harbor NSC	Cold Storage Warehouse
Pearl Harbor PWC	Elect Distr Sys Impvs
	Utilities Expansion
Pearl Harbor NAVCLINBR	Occupational Health Fac
Pearl Harbor NAVDAF	Data Processing Center
ILLINOIS	
Great Lakes NTC	Barracks
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
MAINE	
Kittery	
Portsmouth NSY	Drydock Modifications
	Crane (Drydock #2)
	Eng Management Building
	Pier Modernization
	Quality Assurance Facility
MARYLAND	
Bethesda NH	Medical Facilities
Patuxent River NATC	Telemetry Data Center
MISSISSIPPI	
Gulfport NCBC	Seabee Equipment Warehouse
NEW JERSEY	
Earle NWS	Ammunition Pier
	Dredging
NEW YORK	
New York NS	Bachelor Quarters
	Berthing Pier
	Community Services Ctr
	Recreation Facilities
	SIMA
	Supply Warehouses
	Utilities

Location	Project
NORTH CAROLINA	
Camp Lejeune MCB	Headquarters Building
	Field Maintenance Shop
	Division Headquarters
	Field Maintenance Complex
	Mechanics Trng Bldg
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Cherry Point MCAS	High Explosive Mag
	Hangar Modifications
	Physical Fitness Trng Ctr
	Warehouse
Cherry Point NARF	Aircraft Maintenance Fac
	Arcft Eng Blade Reowrk Fac
New River MCAS	Maint Hangar Modn
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Radio Island NF	Pier/Dredging
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia NH	Hospital
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Philadelphia NSY	Crane Trackage
	Water Distr Sys Imprs
Philadelphia NS	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Warminster NADC	Aircraft Systems Lab
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Beaufort MCAS	Utilities Support Facs
Charleston NSY	Steam Power Plant
	Drydock Pumphouse
Charleston NS	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Charleston NSC	Warehouse
Charleston NWS	Pier Improvements
Charleston POMFLANT	Missile Haul Road
Parris Island MCRD	General Warehouse
	Bachelor Officer Quarters
TENNESSEE	
Memphis NAS	Aviation Spt Eqp Trng Fac
	Heating Plant
TEXAS	
Kingsville NAS	Airfield Imp & Land Acq
VIRGINIA	
Camp Elmore MCCD	Administrative Building
Dahlgren NSWC	AEGIS Trng Fac Addn
	OPR Trainers Facility

Location	Project
VIRGINIA (con't)	
Little Creek NAB	Beach Group Opers Facs
	LCAC Complex II
Norfolk NAS	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Air Passenger Terminal
Norfolk NAVMMACLANT	Administrative Bldg
Norfolk NETSC	Training Support Center
Norfolk NS	Piers Elect Dist Impvs
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Norfolk NSY	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Eng Management Building
	Elec Power Waterfront
Norfolk PWC	Electrical Distr Lines
Oceana NAS	Applied Instr Bldg Addn
Portsmouth NH	Hospital Corps School
Yorktown NWS	Ammo Wharf Improvements
	Weapons Assembly Building
WASHINGTON	
Bangor NSB	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Electr Distr Sys Impvs
Bangor TRFA	Hull Clean/Coat Fac
	Waterfront Utilities
Keyport USEAWARENGSTA	Headquarters Center
Puget Sound NSY	Hazardous/Flammable Storage
	Maintenance Facility
Silverdale SWF	Explosives Handling Wharf
VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Design of FY 1986
	Unspecified Minor Const
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES	
AUSTRALIA	
Harold E. Holt NCS	Fueling Wharf
BAHAMAS	
Andros Island NUSC	Bachelor Officer Quarters
BAHRAIN	
Bahrain Island ADMINSUPU	Indoor Rec Facility
BERMUDA	
Bermuda NAS	Bachelor Officer Quarters
	Sewerage System

Location	Project
CUBA	
Guantanamo Bay NS	Bachelor Officer Quarters
	Water Storage Facility
	Power Plant
GUAM	
Marianas Islands	
PWC	Waste Treatment Plant
	Communications Building
	Sewerage System
NAVCAMS	Building Shielding
NH	Hospital Modernization
NS	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Bachelor Officer Quarters
NSD	Fuel Pier Improvements
	Oil Spill Prevention
ICELAND	
Keflavik NCS	Receiver Building
Keflavik NS	Dental Clinic
	Airfield Pavements
	Alert Crew Facility
	Fuel Facilities
ITALY	
La Maddalena NSO	Pier Improvements
	Support Building
Naples NH	Hospital
Naples NSA	Administrative Office
	Cold Storage Warehouse
	Facilities Upgrade
	Air Cargo Terminal
Sigonella NAVCLINBR	Naval Hospital
Sigonella NAS	Aircraft Parking Apron
	Seabee Camp
JAPAN	
Atsugi NAF	Hangar Fire Protection
	Maintenance Hangar
Futenma Okinawa MCAS	Engine Maint Shop
	Engine Test Cell
Iwakuni MCAS	Fire Protection System
Okinawa MCB Camp Butler	Storage Facility
	Elec Comm Maint Shop
	Admin Bldgs
	Maint Shop
	High Explosive Mags
	Warehouse
	Bachelor Enlisted Qtrs Imps

Location	Project
PHILIPPINES	
Cubi Point NAS	Maintenance Facilities
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
	Bachelor Officer Quarters
Subic Bay NM	Wharf
Subic Bay NS	Wharf Utilities
	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
Subic Bay NSD	Hazard/Flammable Warehouse
Subic Bay NSRF	Engine Shop Building
	Wharf Elect Dist Sys Impvs
SPAIN	
Rota NS	Ammunition Wharf
	POL Pipelines
	Operational Vehicle Garage
	POL Pipeline Improvs
UNITED KINGDOM	
London NAVACTS	Physical Fitness Center
Edzell Scotland NSGA	Ocean Surveil Bldg Addn

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
EIELSON	HAZARDOUS STORAGE
EIELSON	FIRE PROTECTECTION-FLIGHTLINE
EIELSON	SECURITY FENCE
EIELSON	TRANSPORTATION COMPLEX
EIELSON	MAINTENANCE COMPLEX
EIELSON	BCE MAINTENANCE & STORAGE FAC
EIELSON	LOOP ACCESS ROAD
EIELSON	DINING HALL
EIELSON	CHAPEL CENTER
EIELSON	ALTER UEPH
EIELSON	ECIP-ELECTRICAL ENERGY SYSTEMS
EIELSON	LIBRARY
ELMENDOR	SECURITY POLICE FAC
ELMENDOR	ELECTRICAL DIST SYS
ELMENDOR	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
ELMENDOR	BATTERY SHOP
GALENA	UPGRADE POWER PLANT
GALENA	UNACCOMP PERSONNEL HOUSING
KING SAL	UNACCOMP PERSONNEL HOUSING
SHEMYA	DIESEL STORAGE TANKS
SHEMYA	AIRCRAFT HANGAR
SHEMYA	ADAL WATER SYSTEM
SHEMYA	EXTEND RUNWAY
SHEMYA	ECIP-LIGHTING SYSTEMS
USAF ACA	ADAL CADET GYMNASIUM
USAF ACA	ADAL SEC POL FAC
USAF ACA	ADAL BASE CIVIL ENGRG FAC
USAF ACA	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
USAF ACA	AUXILIARY AIRFIELD LAND ACQ
USAF ACA	ALT ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYS
ALCONBUR	ALTER UEPH
ALCONBUR	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FACILITY
ALCONBUR	SQUADRON OPERATIONS CB CELL
ALCONBUR	TR-1 SUPPORT FACILITIES
ALCONBUR	GLCM SUPPORT FACILITIES
ALCONBUR	ADAL UNACCOMP ENLIST PERS HSG
ALCONBUR	ADAL CONSOLIDATED SUPT CENTER
ALCONBUR	CW-SQUAD OPS CB CELL
ALCONBUR	RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITY
ANKARA	DINING HALL
ANKARA	CHAPEL CENTER
ANKARA	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
ANKARA	CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CENTER
AVIANO	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
AVIANO	RRR EQUIP STORAGE FACILITY
AVIANO	ADAL BASE CIVIL ENGRG ADMIN
AVIANO	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
AVIANO	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
BASE 29	TR-1-ADAL EDUCATION CENTER
BASE 30	TR-1 SUPPORT FACILITIES
BASE 33	COMPASS CALL BEDDOWN
BASE 41	MILSTAR COMMUNICATION TERMINAL
BENTWATE	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
BENTWATE	REC CENTER
BENTWATE	WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT
BENTWATE	SEMIHARDENED TELECOM FAC
BENTWATE	WAREHOUSE
BENTWATE	CENTRAL POST OFFICE
BENTWATE	ADAL UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
BITBURG	IN-SHELTER REFUELING
BITBURG	VEH MAINT FAC
BITBURG	RRR EQUIP STORAGE
BITBURG	PASS DEF EQUIP STORAGE WHSE
BITBURG	ADAL FIRE STATION
BITBURG	ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
BITBURG	CHILD CARE CENTER
BITBURG	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
BITBURG	ALTER BASE ENTRANCE
BITBURG	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
BITBURG	WATER STORAGE TANK
BITBURG	ADAL GYMNASIUM
BITBURG	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
CHICKSAN	ADAL WATER DISTR SYS
COMISO	CW-WING COMMAND POST CB CELL
COMISO	CW-CENTRAL SECURITY CTL CB CEL
CP DARBY	SEGREGATED MAGAZINE
CP NEW A	ADD/ALTER CHAPEL
CP NEW A	TRANSIENT LODGING FACILITY
CP NEW A	COMMUNICATION MAINTENANCE FAC
CP NEW A	ADD TO BASE SUPPLY COMPLEX
CP NEW A	CW-ADAL SQUADRON OPS CB CELL
CROUGHTO	TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
DIYARBAK	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
FAIRFORD	ORGAN MAINT SUPT EQMT COMPLEX
FAIRFORD	OMS/SUPT EQUIP COMP
FAIRFORD	UPG WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
FAIRFORD	ADAL BASE GYMNASIUM
FAIRFORD	TROOP ISSUE WAREHOUSE
FAIRFORD	ADAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC
FLORENNE	GLCM-VARIOUS SUPPORT FACS
GEILENKI	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
GERMANY	GLCM-BCE PAVEMENTS & GROUNDS
GREENHAM	GLCM SUPPORT FACILITIES
HAHN	UEPH
HAHN	RRR EQUIP STOR BLDG
HAHN	SECURITY POLICE OPS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
HAHN	POST OFFICE
HAHN	ADAL FIRE STATION
HAHN	ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
HAHN	ALT LAUNCH & RECOVERY SURFACE
HAHN	PETROLEUM OPERATIONS FACILITY
HAHN	REFUELING VEHICLE PARKING AREA
HAHN	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
HAHN	ADAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC
HESSISCH	ADAL COMPOS REC CTR
INCIRLIK	WAREHOUSE
INCIRLIK	POST OFFICE
INCIRLIK	ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
INCIRLIK	BASE SUPPLY ADMIN FACILITY
INCIRLIK	DINING HALL
INCIRLIK	RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITY
INCIRLIK	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE COMPLEX
INCIRLIK	VISITING OFFICER QUARTERS
IRAKLION	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
KAPAUN	ADAL NCO ACADEMY (RAMSTEIN)
LAKENHEA	POST OFFICE
LAKENHEA	ALTER WATER DISTR SYS
LAKENHEA	SEMIHARDENED TELECOM FAC
LAKENHEA	COMBAT ARMS RANGE
LAKENHEA	BASE SUPPLY STORAGE SHED
LAKENHEA	UEPH
LAKENHEA	RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITY
LAKENHEA	BASE THEATER
LINDSEY	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
MILDENHA	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON
MILDENHA	ADAL AIR PASSENGER TERMINAL
MILDENHA	UEPH
MILDENHA	CHILD CARE CENTER
MILDENHA	ADAL ESC OPERATIONS BUILDING
MOLESWOR	CW-CENTRAL SECURITY CTL CB CEL
MOLESWOR	CW-WING COMMAND POST CB CELL
MOROCCO	SWA-POL RESUPPLY SYSTEM
PRUEM	COMPOS REC CTR
PRUEM	CHAPEL CENTER
RAMSTEIN	OUTDOOR PROCESS/PALLET STOR
RAMSTEIN	PASSENGER TERM/HQ FAC
RAMSTEIN	VISITING OFFICERS QUARTERS
RAMSTEIN	PROTECTED COMBAT TARGET CTR
RAMSTEIN	ALTER UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
RAMSTEIN	F-16 BEDDOWN SUPPORT FACS
RAMSTEIN	WAREHOUSE
RAMSTEIN	UEPH
RAMSTEIN	ADD ALTER VEHICLE MAINT FAC
RAMSTEIN	SECURITY LIGHTING

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
RAMSTEIN	INSTALL WEAPONS STORAGE VAULTS
RAMSTEIN	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
SAN VITO	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR FAC
SAN VITO	VISITING OFFICER QUARTERS
SAN VITO	ALTER UNACCOMP ENL PERS HSG
SEMBACH	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY
SEMBACH	ALTER UEPH
SEMBACH	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
SEMBACH	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
SOESTERB	CLINIC/DENTAL CLINIC
SPANGDAH	POST OFFICE
SPANGDAH	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR FAC
SPANGDAH	VEH MAINT SHOP
SPANGDAH	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACILITY
SPANGDAH	ALTER UNACC ENLISTED PERS HSG
SPANGDAH	GROUND DEF MUNI STOR IGLOOS
SPANGDAH	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
SPANGDAH	SQUADRON OPERATIONS CB CEL
TAEGU	AIRMEN DINING HALL
TORREJON	WATER STORAGE TANK
TORREJON	FLIGHTLINE SECURITY
TORREJON	SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
TORREJON	EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE DISP FAC
TORREJON	F-16-LATERAL TAXIWAY HOT CARGO
TORREJON	ADAL GYMNASIUM
UPPER HE	BASE THEATER
UPPER HE	CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CENTER
UPPER HE	ADAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC
UPPER HE	ALTER UEPH
UPPER HE	UNACCOMPANIED ENLIST PERS HSG
UPPER HE	ECIP-BOILER PLANT MODIFICATION
UPPER HE	RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITY
WELFORD	MUNITION SURVEIL & INSPEC SHOP
WELFORD	FIRE STATION
WELFORD	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
WELFORD	AIR BASE GRND DEF MUNI IGLOOS
WETHERSF	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
WOENSDRE	GLCM-VARIOUS SUPT FACS
WOODBRID	CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY
WOODBRID	CW-SQUADRON OPS CB CELL
WOODBRID	SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
ZARAGOZA	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR FAC
ZARAGOZA	FLIGHTLINE SECURITY
ZARAGOZA	JP-7 FUEL STORAGE
ZARAGOZA	ALTER UEPH
ZWEIBRUC	CW-APIF CB CELL
ZWEIBRUC	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
ZWEIBRUC	EDS SUPPORT FACILITIES

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
ZWEIBRUC	CW-SQUADRON OPS FAC CB CELL
ZWEIBRUC	CW-SQUADRON OPS FAC CB CELL
ZWEIBRUC	ALT LAUNCH & RECOVERY SURFACE
VARIOUS	AUXILIARY SEISMIC NETWORK
CHANUTE	HEAT PLANT
CHANUTE	LIQUID FUELS TNG & LAB
CHANUTE	WEATHER TRAINING FACILITY
COLUMBUS	ACFT CORROSION CONTROL FAC
GOODFELL	UNACC OFFICER PERSONNEL HSG
GOODFELL	GYMNASIUM
KEESLER	MEDICAL STORAGE (WRM)
KEESLER	ADAL LINEAR ACCELERATION
KEESLER	ALTER UNACC ENL PERS HSG-PH 4
LACKLAND	UNACC ENLISTED PERSONNEL HSG
LACKLAND	ACADEMIC FAC-SECURITY POLICE
LAUGHLIN	LAND ACQUISITION-AUX FIELD
LOWRY	TRANSPORTATION COMPLEX
MATHER	T-9 SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
MATHER	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
RANDOLPH	CLINIC/DENTAL CLINIC
RANDOLPH	ADMINISTRATION FACILITY
RANDOLPH	RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FACILITY
REESE	SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT SHOP
SHEPPARD	UNACC OFFICER PERSONNEL HSG
SHEPPARD	MEDICAL TRAINING FAC-PH II
VANCE	MISSION SUPPORT COMPLEX
WILLIAMS	CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT FACILITY
WILLIAMS	SIMULATOR RESEARCH FAC
WILLIAMS	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT FAC
WILLIAMS	ENGINE SHOP
GUNTER	PRECISION MEASUR EQUIP LAB
GUNTER	ALT ELECTRICAL DISTRIB SYS
MAXWELL	ADAL ACADEMIC FACILITY (ACSC)
MAXWELL	VOQ
HILL	NDI FACILITY (LIFT)
HILL	LOG SYS OPS CTR
HILL	DEP INSTRUMENT O/H SHOP
HILL	DEPOT WAREHOUSE
HILL	ADAL INTEGRATION SPT FAC
HILL	ADAL METAL PROCESS SHOP
HILL	PKR-ADAL STAGE I STORAGE
HILL	PKR-SYS ENGRG TEST SILO-PH II
HILL	PKR-ADAL STATIC TEST STAND
HILL	MISSILE MAINT SHOP
HILL	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
KELLY	FIRE PROTECTION-VARIOUS FACS
KELLY	ADAL CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT CTR
KELLY	ECIP-STEAM & CONDENSATE SYS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
KELLY	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
KELLY	ADV FUEL ACCESS TEST FAC
KELLY	WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPT CENTER
MCCLELLA	AMMO STORAGE FAC/LAND ACQ
MCCLELLA	DEPOT FLIGHT INSTR CENTER
MCCLELLA	ADAL DEPOT WAREHOUSE
MCCLELLA	REGIONAL WASTEWATER CONNECTION
NEWARK	RADIAC LABORATORY
NEWARK	ADAL SOUND FORCE VIBRATION LAB
NEWARK	CONVERT ENVIRON STORAGE AREA
ROBINS	ACFT UTILITY OUTLETS
ROBINS	DANGEROUS CARGO PAD
ROBINS	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
ROBINS	ACFT CORROSION CONTROL FAC
ROBINS	ADAL GENERAL PURPOSE SHOP
ROBINS	MISSILE SUPPORT FAC (AMRAAM)
ROBINS	KC-135 CPT SUPPORT FACILITY
ROBINS	HIGH DENSITY STORAGE FAC
ROBINS	ENGINEERING TEST FAC
ROBINS	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
ROBINS	T-9 NOISE SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
TINKER	SECURITY POLICE OPS
TINKER	WAREHOUSE
TINKER	CONSOL FUEL CONTROL TESTS
TINKER	ADAL HEAT TREATMENT FAC
TINKER	AIRCRAFT MAINT HANGAR
TINKER	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
TINKER	ADAL ENG TUBING/ACCESS FAC
TINKER	AIRCRAFT FIRE PROTECTION
TINKER	ADAL HAZARDOUS STORAGE FAC
TINKER	EXTEND SECONDARY RUNWAY
WRIGHT P	FLIGHTLINE SECURITY FENCE
WRIGHT P	CIVIL ENGRNG FAC
WRIGHT P	DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD
WRIGHT P	ROAD
WRIGHT P	ADAL ACFT SYS ENG FAC
WRIGHT P	ADAL ACFT FIRE PROT/EXPL RSCH
WRIGHT P	ACFT GROUND SUPT EQUIP FAC
WRIGHT P	ADAL BIOCOMMUNICATIONS LAB
ALTUS	BASE CIVIL ENGR MAINT COMPLEX
ANDREWS	AREA CONTRACTING CTR
ANDREWS	AUTOMOTIVE SUPPORT FACILITY
ANDREWS	RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FACILITY
BOLLING	ALTER UNACCOMP ENLIST PERS HSG
BOLLING	LIBRARY
CHARLEST	CORROSION WASHRACK
CHARLEST	ADAL SQUADRON OPERATIONS FAC
CHARLEST	ADAL RECREATION CENTER

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
CHARLEST	MAT HANDLING EQMP MAINT SHOP
DOVER	ADD TO TAXIWAY
DOVER	BASE CIVIL ENGR ADMIN FAC
HURLBURT	BASE CIVIL ENGINEER FACILITY
KIRTLAND	TECHNICAL PHOTO/SUPPORT FAC
KIRTLAND	COMP MED FAC/DENT CLINIC
KIRTLAND	FIELD TRAINING FACILITY
KIRTLAND	COMMUNICATIONS DUCT SYSTEM
KIRTLAND	ALTER METAL WORKING SHOP
KIRTLAND	SIMULATOR FACILITY
LAJES	SECURITY LIGHTING
LAJES	ALTER UEPH
LAJES	CREW READINESS FACILITY
LAJES	HYDRANT REFUELING SYSTEM
LAJES	UOPH
LITTLE R	FUEL SYSTEMS MAINT DOCK
MCCHORD	SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY
MCCHORD	ADAL AIR FREIGHT TERMINAL
MCCHORD	ALT UEPH
MCGUIRE	DENTAL CLINIC REPLACEMENT
MCGUIRE	BCE COMPLEX
MCGUIRE	ALTER UEPH - PH II
MCGUIRE	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
MCGUIRE	SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
NORTON	FIRE PROTECTION SYS
NORTON	ADAL APPROACH LIGHTS
NORTON	VAQ BILLETING OFFICE
POPE	BASE SUPPLY COMPLEX
POPE	ADAL GYMNASIUM
POPE	ALTER CENTRAL HEATING PLANT
RHEIN MA	SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY
RHEIN MA	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM
SCOTT	ADAL CONSOL COMPUTER FACILITY
SCOTT	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
SCOTT	ALTER ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING
SCOTT	ADAL MAC COMMAND CENTER
TRAVIS	ACFT GEN PURP SHOP
TRAVIS	LAW CENTER
TRAVIS	GYMNASIUM
TRAVIS	COMPOSITE MEDICAL FAC-PH IV
TRAVIS	SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
CLARK	ADAL COMPOSITE MED FAC
CLARK	AERO SYS BRNCH/ENG DISPATCH
CLARK	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
CLARK	OSHA-ALARM/SPRINK SYS
CLARK	AEROMED EVAC AIRLIFT SQ FAC
CLARK	CHILD CARE CENTER
CLARK	OPS FACILITY-COPE THUNDER

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
CLARK	IMPROVE BASE SECURITY
CLARK	UPGRADE POWER PLANT-PH IV
CLARK	ESSENT MAINT FAC-PH I
CLARK	ALTER UNACC ENL PERS HSG
CLARK	PARALLEL RUNWAY
CLARK	POL OPERATIONS FACILITY
CLARK	FIRE STATION
CLARK	FUEL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE DOCK
CP HUMPH	HARD OPS/MAINT/STOR FACS
CP RED C	MAINTENANCE & STORAGE FAC
DIEGO GA	GPS INTERNET FACILITY
HICKAM	ADAL CLINIC/DENTAL CLINIC
HICKAM	ALTER COMMAND CENTER
HICKAM	VEHICLE OPERATIONS CONTROL FAC
KADENA	CONST & UPG BASE STOR FAC
KADENA	ADAL HYDR REFUEL SYS-PH II
KADENA	JET FUEL STORAGE (JP-4)
KADENA	ADAL AVIONICS FACILITY
KADENA	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
KADENA	ALTER UNACC PERS HSG
KIMHAE	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
KIMHAE	UNACCOMP PERSONNEL HSG
KUNSAN	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
KUNSAN	ADD TO ACFT APRON
KUNSAN	UPGR ELECTR DISTR SYS-PH II
KUNSAN	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
KUNSAN	AIRCRAFT MAINT MGT COMPLEX
KUNSAN	SEMI-HARDENED ACFT MAINT UNIT
KUNSAN	BASE CIV ENG FAC
KUNSAN	SECURITY LIGHTING SYSTEM
KWANG-JU	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
MISAWA	COMMANDO PORT - PH IV
MISAWA	ECIP-HVAC
OSAN	AIRCRAFT SHELTERS PAVEMENT
OSAN	CHAPEL CENTER
OSAN	SECURITY POLICE OPS FACILITY
OSAN	UPGR PRIMARY ELECT DISTRIB SYS
OSAN	MUNITIONS MAINT FAC-PH II
OSAN	UNACC ENL PERS HSG
OSAN	ALTER AIRMEN DINING HALL
OSAN	CONSOL ACFT MAINT COMPLEX
SACHON	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
SAIPAN	PACBAR III
SAIPAN	PACBAR III
SUWON	MUNITIONS MAINT AND STORAGE
TAEGU	PORTOMOD SUPPORT
TAEGU	UOPH
TAEGU	WATER STORAGE DISTRIB SYS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
WHEELER	CHILD CARE CENTER
YOKOTA	POL STORAGE
YOKOTA	ADAL PASSENGER TERMINAL
ANDERSEN	AIRCRAFT RINSE FACILITY
ANDERSEN	ALT JET FUEL STORAGE
ANDERSEN	RADAR BOMB SCORE FACILITY
ANDERSEN	ADAL AIR COMMUN RELAY CENTER
ANDERSEN	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
BARKSDAL	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG-PH III
BASE 18	KC-135R BEDDOWN
BASE 36	B-52 BEDDOWN SUPPORT FACS
BASE 43	STRATEGIC TRAINING CENTER
BEALE	ACFT SECURITY LIGHTING FENCING
BEALE	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
BEALE	T-9 NOISE SUPPRESSOR SUPT FAC
BEALE	TR-1-AIRCRAFT SHELTER/APRON
BEALE	KC-135 CPT SUPPORT FACILITY
BLYTHEVI	ADAL RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FAC
BLYTHEVI	POL OPERATIONS FACILITY
BLYTHEVI	ADAL GYMNASIUM
BLYTHEVI	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
BLYTHEVI	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
CARSWELL	VEHICLE FUELING STATION
CARSWELL	POL OPERATIONS FAC
CASTLE	SURVIVAL EQUIP SHOP
CASTLE	SOUND SUPPRESS SUPT FAC
CASTLE	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOP
CASTLE	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
DYESS	MIL PERSONNEL SUPT CTR
DYESS	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPT FAC
DYESS	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
DYESS	ADAL OIL/WATER SEPARATORS
DYESS	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION
DYESS	B-1B-ENGINE STORAGE FACILITY
DYESS	B-1B-MUNITIONS EQUIPMENT
DYESS	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
ELLSWORT	LIFE SUPPORT FACILITY
ELLSWORT	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPT FAC
ELLSWORT	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
ELLSWORT	CONTROL TOWER
ELLSWORT	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
F E WARR	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
F E WARR	ADAL EMCS
F E WARR	PKR-LAUNCH FACS SITE WORK
F E WARR	PKR-REAL ESTATE
F E WARR	PKR-ACCESS ROADS
F E WARR	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL DISTRIB SYS
FAIRCHIL	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
FAIRCHIL	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPT FAC
FAIRCHIL	REPLACE ASBESTOS INSULATION
FAIRCHIL	MISSION OPERATIONS COMPLEX
FAIRCHIL	SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS FAC
FAIRCHIL	ALTER ELECTRICAL DISTR SYSTEM
FAIRCHIL	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
GRAND FO	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
GRAND FO	SMALL ARMS RANGE
GRAND FO	ELEVATED WATER STOR TANK
GRAND FO	T-9 NOISE SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
GRAND FO	ECIP-LIGHTING SYSTEMS
GRAND FO	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
GRAND FO	KC-135 CPT SUPPORT FACILITY
GRAND FO	B-1B SUPPORT FACILITIES
GRIFFISS	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPT FAC
GRIFFISS	NCO CLUB
GRIFFISS	UPG ELECTRICAL DISTRIB SYS
GRIFFISS	ECIP-HVAC
GRIFFISS	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
GRISSOM	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
GRISSOM	MISSION OPERATIONS FAC
GRISSOM	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FACILITY
HOLBROOK	STRAT TRNG RANGE SUPPORT FACS
K I SAWY	ECIP-HVAC AND WEATHERIZATION
K I SAWY	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
K I SAWY	ECIP-HVAC
K I SAWY	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
LA JUNTA	STRAT TRNG RANGE-SUPPORT FACS
LORING	ALTER WEAPONS STORAGE
LORING	ACFT APRON/REFUEL SPT-PH I
LORING	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
MALMSTRO	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
MARCH	HYDRANT FUELING/CASS
MARCH	T-9 SUPPRESSOR SUPT FAC
MARCH	ADAL MEDICAL LOGISTICS STORA
MARCH	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
MARCH	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
MARCH	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
MCCONNEL	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
MCCONNEL	HYDRANT FUELING SYSTEM
MCCONNEL	SECURITY POLICE OPERATIONS
MCCONNEL	VOQ BILLETING
MCCONNEL	B-1B SUPPORT FACILITIES
MINOT	ECIP-ALTER HEATING SYSTEMS
MINOT	SMALL ARMS RANGE/FACS
MINOT	ALTER UEPH
MINOT	ADAL GYMNASIUM
MINOT	COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
MINOT	KC-135 CPT SUPPORT FACILITY
MINOT	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
MINOT	ALCM SUPPORT FACILITIES (PH 2)
OFFUTT	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
OFFUTT	ADAL COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY
OFFUTT	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
OFFUTT	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
OFFUTT	STRAT ANALYSIS & APPLICA CTR
OFFUTT	UPGRADE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
PEASE	SMALL ARMS RANGE
PEASE	ADAL AVIONICS MAINTENANCE SHOP
PEASE	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
PLATTSBU	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING FACS
PLATTSBU	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
PLATTSBU	BASE COLD STORAGE
PLATTSBU	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
PLATTSBU	ADAL VEH MAINT SHOP
PLATTSBU	KC-135 CPT SUPPORT FACILITY
PLATTSBU	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
VANDENBE	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP
VANDENBE	MISSILE CREW TRNG FAC-CCTS
VANDENBE	STS-ET AREA ICE SUPPRESSION
VANDENBE	ADAL COMPOSITE MEDICAL FAC
VANDENBE	OAK MOUNTAIN POWER UPGRADE
WHITEMAN	WING HEADQUARTERS
WHITEMAN	ECIP-HVAC
WHITEMAN	UPGRADE PRIM DISTRIB SYSTEM
WURTSMIT	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
WURTSMIT	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS
BASE 40	MILSTAR COMMUNICATION TERMINAL
BASE 42	MILSTAR COMMUNICATION TERMINAL
CAPE COD	UPGRADE POWER PLANT
CAVALIER	SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
CAVALIER	UPGRADE COOLING TOWER CHILLERS
CAVALIER	UPGRAGE POWER PLANT-PARCS
NORAD	HARDENED COMMUNICATIONS FAC
PETERSON	ADAL CHILD CARE CENTER
PETERSON	SPACE OPS TRAINING FAC-PH 3
PETERSON	ADAL SECURITY POL FAC
PETERSON	BASE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE, PH I
PETERSON	TROOP SUBSISTENCE WAREHOUSE
SHEMYA	SOLID STATE UNINTERUPT POWER
SONDREST	UOPH/UEPH
THULE	CONSOL FIRE STATION
THULE	SOLID STATE UNINTERUPT POWER
THULE	SATCOM GROUND TERMINAL
THULE	ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
WOOMERA	SOLID STATE UNINTERUPT POWER

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
ARNOLD	FIRE DEFICIENCY CORRECTIONS
ARNOLD	ECIP-ELECTRICAL ENERGY SYSTEMS
ARNOLD	COMPOSITE REC FAC
ARNOLD	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
ARNOLD	ADAL CHEMICAL LAB
ASCENSIO	GEOTHERMAL ENERGY PLANT
BROOKS	ADAL DRUG ABUSE DET LAB
BROOKS	DATA SCIENCES LAB
BROOKS	VOQ
BROOKS	BASE ENG COMPLEX
CAPE CAN	DEFEN RELOC ACCT-BERTHING PIER
EDWARDS	ADAL TEST MGT AND SECURITY FAC
EDWARDS	ALTER AVIONICS SHOP
EDWARDS	ADAL AVIONICS LAB (IFAST)
EDWARDS	ADD TO PROPELLANT LAB COMPLEX
EDWARDS	DENTAL CLINIC
EGLIN	GUIDED WEAPON & EVAL FAC
EGLIN	NDI LAB
EGLIN	FUEL CELL REP FAC
HANSCOM	ALTER UNACC OFFICER PERS HSG
HANSCOM	ALTER UNACCOMP ENLIST PERS HSG
HANSCOM	SYS MGMT ENGINEERING FAC-DRA
HOLLOMAN	RATSCAT MODERNIZATION-PH II
KIRTLAND	OPTICS AND BEAM CTL LAB
LOS ANGE	ADAL GYM
LOS ANGE	CONVERT TO MWR SUPPORT FAC
PATRICK	COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY
PATRICK	CORROSION CONTROL FACS
SUNNYVAL	ALT AUTO REMOTE TRACK SUPT
SUNNYVAL	ALTER MISSION CONTROL CENTER
VARIOUS	REAL ESTATE-GWEN
AVON PAR	EXTEND RUNWAY
AVON PAR	ELECTRON WARF OP VEH MAINT FAC
BANGOR	GYMNASIUM
BASE 35	F-16 BEDDOWN VAR SUPT FACS
BASE 37	F-15E BEDDOWN VARIOUS SUPT FAC
BASE 38	F-15 BEDDOWN VARIOUS SUPT FACS
BASE 39	F-15E-ADAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR
BERGSTRO	ACFT GEN PURP MAINT SHOPS
BERGSTRO	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
BERGSTRO	TACTICAL AIR CTL CTR SQ FAC
BERGSTRO	ADAL TACTICAL INTELL SQ FAC
BERGSTRO	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
CANNON	SMALL AC MAINT DOCKS
CANNON	ACFT FUEL SYSTEM MAINT DOCKS
DAVIS MO	ACFT PROCESSING RAMP (MASDC)
DAVIS MO	LAND FEE PURCHASE
DAVIS MO	FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
DAVIS MO	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
DAVIS MO	BASE SUPPORT CENTER
DAVIS MO	GLCM CONSOLIDATED STORAGE
DAVIS MO	CONTROL TOWER
ENGLAND	CONSOL BASE PERS OFFICE
GEORGE	ADAL VEH MAINT SHOP
GEORGE	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
GEORGE	BASE SUPPLY EQUIPMENT WHSE
GEORGE	WATER SUPPLY/LAND ACQUISITION
HOLLOMAN	ECIP-MECH/ELECTR/STRUCT
HOLLOMAN	TAF LIFT OPERATIONS CENTER
HOLLOMAN	UNACC ENL PERS HSG
HOLLOMAN	LAND ACQUISITION
HOLLOMAN	MOBILE SATCOM SYSTEM SECUR UPG
HOMESTEA	MEDICAL WRM FACILITY
HOMESTEA	DINING HALL & TROOP ISSUE
HOMESTEA	VISITING OFFICERS QUARTERS
HOMESTEA	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
HOWARD	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
INDIAN S	COMPOSITE RECREATION FACILITY
INDIAN S	GYMNASIUM
INDIAN S	CONTROL TOWER
KEFLAVIK	ACCOUNTING & FINANCE
LANGLEY	BASE SUPPLY COMP (PH 3)
LANGLEY	ACFT CORROSION CONTROL FAC
LANGLEY	MUNI MAINT & INSPECT SHOP
LANGLEY	BASE ENGR FACS
LANGLEY	ECIP-HVAC
LANGLEY	SMALL ARMS TRNG FAC
LANGLEY	BASE EDUCATION CENTER
LANGLEY	ADAL DATA PROCESSING FACILITY
LANGLEY	ADAL INTEL PRODUCTION FACILITY
LUKE	MEDICAL WRM FACILITY
LUKE	SMALL AIRCRAFT MAINT DOCKS
LUKE	HYDRANT FUELING SYSTEM
LUKE	NON-DESTRUCT INSPECTION FAC
MACDILL	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION
MACDILL	MEDICAL WRM FACILITY
MACDILL	ECIP-HVAC
MACDILL	HI-SPEED TAXIWAY
MACDILL	ALTER USREDCOM COMMAND CENTER
MACDILL	WING OPS & MAINT MGMT FAC
MOODY	NATURAL GAS CONVERSION
MOODY	BASE SUPPORT CENTER
MOODY	BASE ENGINEERING FAC'S
MOODY	NAVAIDS SHOP
MT HOME	COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY
MT HOME	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
MT HOME	UEPH (OTH)
MT HOME	CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT CENTER
MT HOME	ADAL POL OPS FACILITIES
MT HOME	NAVAIDS COMM MAINT SHOP
MT HOME	ADAL VEH MAINT SHOP
MT HOME	CIVIL ENGINEERING COMPLEX
MYRTLE B	AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL FAC
NELLIS	PARALLEL TAXIWAY/LAND ACQU
NELLIS	UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
NELLIS	DINING HALL
NELLIS	CIVIL ENGINEERING COMPLEX
SEYMOUR	NATURAL GAS LINE
SEYMOUR	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
SEYMOUR	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPPORT
SEYMOUR	VARIOUS BASE SUPPORT FAC'S
SEYMOUR	ACFT GEN SQ PARTS STORE & MOBI
SHAW	REPL PRIM INSTRU RUNWAY
SHAW	ALTER UEPH
SHAW	ADAL 9TH AF HEADQUARTERS
SHAW	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FAC
TYNDALL	LAND ACQUISITION-CARRABELLE
TYNDALL	RECREATION CENTER
TYNDALL	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
WEST CON	OTH-B TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER FAC

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
EIELSON	ECIP: LIGHTING SYSTEMS
ELMENDOR	ECIP-LIGHTING SYSTEMS
ELMENDOR	POL STORAGE TANKS
USAF ACA	VISTOR CENTER
USAF ACA	ADAL COMPOSITE MEDICAL FAC
USAF ACA	ADAL REC CENTER
USAF ACA	ECIP-ALTER MECHANICAL SYSTEM
USAF ACA	SURVIVAL TRAINING FACILITIES
USAF ACA	ECIP-HVAC
USAF ACA	AUXILIARY AIRFIELD FACILITIES
AHLHORN	MUNIT IGLOOS
ALCONBUR	BASE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
ALCONBUR	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
AVIANO	CENT HEAT (AV1-N84)
AVIANO	ECIP-WEATHER (AV2-N86)
AVIANO	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
BAD MUEN	VARIOUS SUPPORT FACS
BENTWATE	SECURITY POLICE OPS FACILITY
BENTWATE	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
COMISO	GLCM-MWR/NAF CENTRAL STORAGE
COMISO	GLCM-EXCHANGE FACILITY
CROUGHTO	ADAL WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
ERP	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE SYS
FAIRFORD	HYDRANT REFUEL AND STORAGE
FAIRFORD	AUTO HOBBY SHOP
FELTWELL	CONTINGENCY MED COMPLEX
FLORENNE	TEMPORARY LIVING FAC
GERMANY	UEPH
GERMANY	WING CMD POST CW PROTECTION
GERMANY	CENTRAL SEC CTL CW PROTECT
GERMANY	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
GERMANY	MUNI MAINT INSPECT FAC
GREENHAM	2ND ECH MED LOG STOR
HAHN	PASS DEF EQUIP STORAGE WHSE
HAHN	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
HESSISCH	SECURITY POLICE OPS FACILITY
INCIRLIK	AVIONIS CW PROTECTION
INCIRLIK	ADAL CHAPEL
INCIRLIK	WATER DISTR MAINS
INCIRLIK	COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY
LAKENHEA	SKILL DEVELOPMENT CTR
LAKENHEA	STORM DRAINAGE DISPOSAL
LAKENHEA	BASE OPERATIONS
LAKENHEA	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
LECHFELD	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
MARTLESH	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
MERZIFON	CHEM WARFARE PROTECT-SQ OPS
MILDENHA	ADAL GYMNASIUM

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
MOROCCO	UPGRADE/CONSTRUCT VARIOUS FAC
NEA ANGH	ADD TO SQ OPS
RAMSTEIN	WATER STORAGE TANK
RAMSTEIN	ADAL PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION SYS
RAMSTEIN	PEST MGMT HAZARDOUS STOR FAC
RAMSTEIN	COMBAT ARMS RANGE SUPPORT
RAMSTEIN	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
RAMSTEIN	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
SPANGDAH	SECURITY POL OPS FAC
SPANGDAH	GYMNASIUM
SPANGDAH	MUNITIONS STORAGE IGLOOS
TORREJON	ALTERNATE WATER SUPPLY-WELLS
TORREJON	ECIP-STEAM & CONDENSATE SYS
UK VAR L	ALTERNATE WAR HQS
UPPER HE	DIGITAL EUROPEAN BACKBONE FAC
UPPER HE	CONTROL TOWER
UPPER HE	BASE CIVIL ENGRG MAINT SHOP
UPPER HE	HYDRANT REFUELING SYS & STOR
WENIGERA	MUNITIONS SEC LIGHTING
WOENSDRE	TRANS LODGING FAC (36 UNITS)
WOENSDRE	EXHANGE FACILITIES
WOENSDRE	MILITARY CLOTHING SALES
WOENSDRE	BASE THEATER
WOENSDRE	RECREATION LIBRARY
ZARAGOZA	ADAL GYMNASIUM
ZWEIBRUC	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION
TWIN CIT	RECRUITING FAC
CLASS LO	EXPANDED SEISMIC ARRAY
CHANUTE	COLD STORAGE FACILITY
GOODFELL	ECIP: EMCS
KEESLER	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
LAUGHLIN	PARACHUTE-EGRESS FACILITY
LOWRY	ACADEMIC CLASSROOMS (AVIONICS)
RANDOLPH	UNACC ENLISTED PERSONNEL HSG
SHEPPARD	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
GUNTER	ADD TO COMPUTER FACILITY PH3
MAXWELL	ADAL CHAPEL
HILL	INDUSTIZIAL AREA SECURITY SUPT
HILL	ALTER WATER SYSTEM
HILL	COMBAT LOG SUPT FAC
HILL	EXPLOSIVE ORD DISPOSAL FAC
HILL	COMD CONTL & COMM FAC
KELLY	ALT UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERS HSG
KELLY	HAZARDOUS STORAGE FAC
KELLY	JET FUEL STORAGE
KELLY	ADD TO AND ALTER GYMNASIUM
KELLY	FIRE STATION
MCCLELLA	FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
MCCLELLA	VEHICLE FUELING STATION
MCCLELLA	ALTER ELECTRIC DIST SYSTEM
NEWARK	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS CENTER
ROBINS	ADAL CHILD CARE CENTER
ROBINS	APPROACH LTG SYS
ROBINS	PLANT SERVICES COMPLEX
TINKER	ECIP-EMCS
TINKER	JET FUEL STORAGE
TINKER	ADVANCED COMPOSITE REPAIR FAC
TINKER	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
WRIGHT P	HANGAR FIRE PROTECTION SYS
WRIGHT P	FIR PROTECTION BASE FAC
WRIGHT P	SPECIAL AIRFIELD LIGHTING
WRIGHT P	ARMED FORCES COURIER STA
WRIGHT P	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
WRIGHT P	ADAL ACFT MODIFICATION CTR
ANDREWS	ECIP-EXPAND EMCS
ANDREWS	ADAL TRANSMITTER RECEIVER FAC
ANDREWS	ECIP-ALTER LIGHTING
BOLLING	OUTDOOR REC FACS
BOLLING	TRANSIENT BILLETING CENTER
DOVER	ECIP-HVAC
KIRTLAND	TECHNICAL SUPT FAC
LAJES	DREDGE HARBOR
LAJES	POL OPS FAC
LAJES	WAREHOUSE
LAJES	TOWER/RAPCON
LAJES	POL STORAGE TANKS
LAJES	ACFT SERV FAC
LAJES	AIR FREIGHT TERMINAL
MCGUIRE	ECIP-WEATHERIZE
MCGUIRE	ADAL CHILD CARE CENTER
NORTON	AERIAL PORT TRAINING
POPE	CHILD CARE CNTR ADAL
RHEIN MA	SKILL DEVELOPMENT CTR
RHEIN MA	CHEM WARF SHELTER SUPT
RHEIN MA	AIRCRAFT PARKING
SCOTT	VOQ
SCOTT	MUNITIONS STORAGE FACILITY
CLARK	ALTER TAXIWAY
CLARK	ADAL TRANSMITTER RECEIVER FAC
HICKAM	ADAL TRANSMITTER RECEIVER FAC
HICKAM	BACK-UP PWR
HICKAM	REFUELING HYDRANTS
HICKAM	C3I FACILITY
KADENA	A/C GROUND EQUIP STOR FAC
KADENA	ECIP: HVAC
KUNSAN	ALTER AIRCRAFT SHELTER DOORS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
ANDERSEN	SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
ANDERSEN	ALTER UEPH
ANDERSEN	WRM MUNITIONS STORAGE
BARKSDAL	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPT FAC
BEALE	BASE SUPPLY ADMIN FAC
BLYTHEVI	ECIP: EMCS
CARSWELL	EDUC CTR/LIBRARY
CASTLE	BASE CIVIL ENGINEER COMPLEX
CASTLE	JET FUEL STORAGE (WRM)
ELLSWORT	ECIP-WEATHERIZATION
ELLSWORT	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
ELLSWORT	B-1B-ADAL WRSK STORAGE
FAIRCHIL	KC-135-CPT SIMULATOR FACILITY
FAIRCHIL	ECIP-STEAM & CONDENSATE SYS
GRAND FO	ECIP-HVAC
GRIFFISS	ACFT MAINT UNIT FAC
GRIFFISS	ECIP-WEATHERIZE-HVAC
GRIFFISS	JET FUEL STORAGE (WRM)
GRISSOM	JET FUEL STORAGE (WRM)
K I SAWY	KC-135-CPT SIMULATOR FACILITY
LORING	ACFT APRON REFUEL SUPT-PH II
LORING	JET FUEL STORAGE (WRM)
MALMSTRO	COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY
MINOT	ECIP: EMCS
MINOT	BASE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE
MINOT	ALT UNACC ENL PERS HSG
MINOT	APRON ADDITION
OFFUTT	ADAL TRANSMITTER RECEIVER FAC
VANDENBE	CHILD CARE CENTER
VANDENBE	LAUNCH COMPLEX SHOP FAC
VANDENBE	ECIP-HVAC
WURTSMIT	HEAT PLANT
WURTSMIT	KC-135-CPT SIMULATOR FACILITY
WURTSMIT	SOUND SUPPRESSOR SUPT FAC
CLEAR	UPH
PETERSON	UEPH
ASCENSIO	UOPH
EDWARDS	TEST & EVALUATION SUPT FAC
EDWARDS	NON-POWERED SUPT EQUIP FAC
EDWARDS	EQUIP RSCH TEST FAC
EDWARDS	CENTRAL A C SUPT SYS (CASS)
EDWARDS	UPGRADE REC CENTER
EGLIN	CORRECT OSHA DEFICIENCIES
HANSCOM	ALTER VAR BASE FAC
BASE 35	F-16 BEDDOWN VARIOUS SUPT FACS
BERGSTRO	ADAL CHILD CARE CENTER
BERGSTRO	ECIP: ALT LTG/HTG SYS
BERGSTRO	COMPOSITE TRAINING FAC

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

BASE	TITLE
CANNON	ECIP: ALT HTG SYS
DAVIS MO	ACFT MAINT DOCK
DAVIS MO	ECIP-HVAC
DAVIS MO	COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY
DAVIS MO	COMPOSITE WAREHOUSE
DAVIS MO	BOUNDARY FENCE
DAVIS MO	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
DAVIS MO	AIRCRAFT TOOLING SHED (MASDC)
ENGLAND	ECIP: WEATHERIZATION
GEORGE	ECIP: INSTL RAD HTRS
HOLLOMAN	ALTER AIRFIELD LIGHTING
HOMESTEA	ECIP-ALTER MECHANICAL/ELECTRIC
LANGLEY	DINING HALL & TROOP ISSUE
LUKE	BASE OPS MOBIL TRANS ALERT FAC
MACDILL	ADAL RECREATION LIBRARY
MACDILL	ECIP: FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEM
MT HOME	REPL ACFT PARKING APRON-PH I
MYRTLE B	ECIP-INSULATE/ALT MECH/STRUC
NELLIS	MUNI LOADING/REVETMENTS
NELLIS	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
NELLIS	WPNS SYS/MAINT MGMT FAC
OMAN	US CENTCOM SUPPORT FAC
PALMEROL	FORWARD MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA
SEYMOUR	ALTER LOOP STEAM MAINS
SOUTH CO	OTH-B REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION
TYNDALL	ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPRVMTS
TYNDALL	PRIMARY ELECTRIC DISTRIB SYS

FAMILY HOUSING DEFICITS

Senator SASSER. For each facility, provide for the record a statement of the family housing deficits.

ANSWER. A listing of Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force installations with a family housing deficit follows.

Department of the Army

Installation/Location	Total Current Deficit				Total Projected Deficit			
	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total
Inside the U.S.								
Ft. Bliss, TX	26	-330	806	502	281	745	452	1,478
Ft. Campbell, CO	57	1,002	593	1,652	126	1,662	755	2,543
Ft. Drum, NY*				159				4,442
Dugway Proving Ground, UT	163	- 28	0	135	165	81	2	248
Fitzsimmons, CO	12	5	0	17	-109	213	- 39	65
Ft. Hood, TX	0	1,625	497	2,122	-151	638	205	692
Ft. Huachuca, AZ	-390	371	1	- 18	253	185	123	561
Ft. Lewis, WA	-133	840	563	1,270	-188	314	474	600
Ft. Monmouth, NJ	5	-19	18	4	- 73	234	26	187
Ft. Ord, CA	14	531	405	950	475	1,325	117	1,917
Ft. Polk, LA	94	1,229	849	2,172	300	1,470	1,005	2,775
Ft. Rucker, AL	-370	474	28	132	143	532	- 1	674
Seneca Army Depot, NY	- 13	27	6	20	- 10	21	15	26
Sierra Army Depot, CA	0	40	30	70	0	50	30	80
St. Louis Support Agency, IL	21	97	5	123	126	158	- 5	279
Ft. Stewart, GA	3	530	317	850	62	31	211	304
Ft. Wainwright, AK*				492				1,499
Oahu Consolidated Family Housing Office, HI	-329	1,266	994	1,931	466	2,942	938	4,346
Outside the U.S.								
Aschaffenburg, Germany	- 9	271	69	331	15	45	49	109
Augsburg, Germany	- 6	179	88	261	70	552	50	672
Babenhausen, Germany	0	96	27	123	- 9	150	35	176
Bad Aibling, Germany	- 56	- 7	0	- 63	73	59	11	143
Bamberg, Germany	6	437	88	531	10	169	99	278
Bayreuth, Germany	3	53	14	70	- 4	21	12	29
Butzbach, Germany	6	309	69	384	7	275	48	330
Crailsheim, Germany	- 4	76	18	90	19	157	30	206
Darmstadt, Germany	- 11	116	67	172	- 52	229	86	263
Dexheim, Germany	- 2	25	24	47	34	152	39	225
Frankfurt, Germany	208	1,188	109	1,505	- 35	375	78	418
Garmish, Germany	- 6	88	15	97	- 18	68	12	62
Garlstadt, Germany	- 24	80	1	57	- 58	496	- 3	435
Giessen, Germany	6	245	58	309	65	524	73	662
Hanau, Germany	- 14	423	109	518	- 11	229	93	311
Kitzingen, Germany	8	437	54	499	43	396	25	464
Mainz, Germany	1	404	13	418	- 25	230	3	208
Rheinburg, Germany	5	25	4	34	50	153	16	219
Schwaebusch Gmuend, Germany	12	108	35	155	2	82	10	94
Schweinfurt, Germany	19	524	140	683	- 9	194	46	231
Vilseck, Germany	2	132	10	144	137	1,519	47	1,703
Wildflecken, Germany	30	155	51	236	32	111	38	181

Installation/Location	Total Current Deficit				Total Projected Deficit			
	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total
Worms, Germany	0	23	33	56	- 33	- 43	88	12
Livorno, Italy	20	303	9	332	12	198	6	216
Panama, Republic of Panama	828	575	295	1,698	967	281	222	1,470
Pusan, Korea	6	40	21	67	0	39	20	59
Seoul, Korea	616	305	12	933	734	1,657	72	2,463
Taegu, Korea	- 4	132	10	138	12	100	10	122

*Estimates for Forts Drum and Wainwright based on most recent survey data of local community support and updated with base loading projects for 10th Mountain Division, Light Infantry, and 6th Infantry Division. Personnel transferred will reduce deficits at other locations and will therefore not increase total Army deficit and are not included in totals.

Department of the Navy

Installation/Location	Total Current Deficit				Total Projected Deficit			
	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total
Inside the U. S.								
NC Newport, RI	-74	48	55	29	-13	574	45	606
NAS Brunswick, ME	0	253	72	325	-5	10	35	40
NSGA Winter Harbor, ME	0	12	3	15	-2	-3	2	-3
NCU Cutler, East Machias, ME	1	1	8	10	-1	29	1	29
NC South Weymouth, MA	27	102	9	138	69	415	59	543
NSY Portsmouth, NH	2	-5	6	3	-18	-89	5	-102
NSB New London, CT	8	657	116	781	127	402	79	608
NWS Earle, Colts Neck, NJ	10	93	70	173	61	578	118	757
NC New York, NY	3	105	19	127	160	1,392	217	1,769
DoD Niagara, NY	-10	51	0	41	-5	49	-1	43
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	-8	27	6	25	12	127	1	140
NSPCC Mechanicsburg, PA	-5	31	-2	24	-12	23	-2	9
NC S. Philadephia, PA	12	67	55	134	196	1,113	79	1,388
NC Warminster/Willow Grove, PA	36	442	9	487	-129	-45	2	-172
NC Norfolk, VA	128	2,094	1,123	3,345	424	6,315	350	7,089
NC Peninsula, Norfolk, VA	33	302	53	388	-94	-125	-197	-416
NRSR Sugar Grove, WV	0	11	8	19	0	2	-1	1
NSGA Northwest, VA	-4	38	-19	15	0	96	-2	94
NUSC Andros Range Det, AUTEC	3	11	0	14	5	12	1	18
NAS Cecil Field, FL	16	148	71	235	165	621	81	867
NC Jacksonville, FL	8	205	61	274	66	186	54	306
NC Key West, FL	2	3	27	32	-7	-35	8	-34
NAVSTA Mayport, FL	49	446	167	662	404	2,066	285	2,755
NC Orlando, FL	-26	58	62	94	53	-321	116	-152
NCSC Panama City, FL	-15	5	0	-10	15	198	1	214
NC Pensacola, FL	29	227	-22	234	5	420	-172	253
NAS Whiting Field, FL	5	15	1	21	-112	61	-20	-71
NSB Kings Bay, GA	-10	32	37	59	123	445	64	632
NSCS Athens, GA	3	1	0	4	-79	5	-2	-76
NAS Atlanta, GA	-14	62	18	66	253	140	18	411
NCBC Gulfport, MS	-2	161	26	185	20	279	-85	214
NAS Meridian, MS	0	23	54	77	53	445	-28	470
NH Beaufort, SC	5	1	4	10	28	66	5	99
NC Charleston, SC	-17	872	297	1,152	115	2,140	122	2,377
Pinecastle EWR, Astor, FL	2	33	7	42	1	49	-2	48
NC New Orleans, LA	23	168	-21	170	47	92	-48	91
NAS Chase Fld, Beeville, TX	7	100	54	161	12	-57	-25	-70
NAS Dallas, TX	-15	130	-25	90	25	184	-32	177
NAS Kingsville, TX	4	45	44	93	-52	-30	-48	-130
NC Great Lakes, IL	10	143	180	333	17	625	409	1,051
NAS Glenview, IL	8	79	14	101	27	169	-13	183
NWSC Crane, IN	-1	8	0	7	-5	4	0	-1
NWC China Lake, CA	-655	-4	86	-573	-44	70	64	90
NC Long Beach, CA	60	361	30	451	317	1,677	89	2,083
NC Point Mugu, CA	10	116	66	192	67	310	36	413
NCBC Port Hueneme, CA	6	177	147	330	23	370	53	446

Installation/Location	Total Current Deficit				Total Projected Deficit			
	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total
NC San Diego, CA	351	2,610	1,099	4,060	757	5,798	265	6,820
FTGP Warner Springs, CA	2	32	1	35	2	49	0	51
NF Centerville Beach, CA	2	19	0	21	6	146	0	152
NAS Lemoore, CA	-7	70	27	90	136	565	44	745
NC Monterey, CA	-58	6	-2	-54	239	7	-24	222
NC Central Bay, San Fran, CA	114	663	360	1,137	169	1,750	326	2,245
NC North Bay, San Fran, CA	11	185	26	222	-54	86	-228	-196
NAS Moffett Field, CA	90	559	-95	554	120	533	-81	572
NCS Stockton, CA	0	5	4	9	1	39	-4	36
NAS Fallon, NV	6	12	26	44	-1	107	23	129
NC Bangor, WA	0	163	62	225	269	2,370	114	2,753
NF Pacific Beach, WA	-3	5	3	5	-5	-44	-11	-60
NSA Seattle, WA	-4	109	3	108	12	284	14	310
NAS Whidbey Island, WA	-8	-31	24	-15	183	611	53	847
NC Washington, DC	628	411	85	1,124	1,125	1,153	-268	2,010
NC Annapolis, MD	-15	-13	-3	-31	46	41	-31	56
NATC Patuxent River, MD	-9	358	-1,008	-659	36	263	167	466
NC Dahlgren, VA	-9	-98	10	-97	4	-4	2	2
NPTU Ballston Spa, NY	5	140	0	145	5	178	-6	177
Outside the U. S.								
NF Argentia, Newfoundland	-16	-1	34	17	-16	19	19	22
ASU Bahrain	6	20	3	29	6	18	1	25
NC London, UK	101	117	4	222	100	100	1	201
NF Brawdy, Wales, UK	1	0	0	1	1	26	0	27
NCS Nea Makri, Greece	5	56	5	66	1	94	0	95
NSA Gaeta, Italy	12	127	12	151	0	-139	-2	-141
NSA Naples, Italy	135	148	-7	276	140	381	-23	498
NWSF Machrihanish, UK	1	0	0	1	0	-1	0	-1
NSGA Edzell, Scotland	2	22	8	32	6	85	5	96
Holy Loch, Scotland	6	218	48	272	6	-90	7	-77
NCS Thurso, Scotland	-1	-8	2	-7	-1	3	1	3
NAS Sigonella, Sicily	3	238	-1	240	24	250	0	274
NC Rota, Spain	8	196	97	301	48	475	105	628
NMRU 3, Cairo, Egypt	2	5	0	7	2	2	0	4
NSO La Maddalena, Italy	5	36	15	56	17	-33	0	-16
NC Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	-87	222	55	190	2	304	42	348
NC Roosevelt Roads, PR	-23	-141	134	-30	-21	118	55	152
NSGA Sabana Seca, PR	1	-8	7	0	3	14	9	26
NF Antigua, West Indies	-2	10	3	11	-8	-29	0	-37
NC Adak, AK	-35	20	19	4	38	163	21	222
NC Oahu, HI	-91	-380	470	-1	57	837	408	1,302
PMRF Kauai, HI	-5	9	3	7	-2	8	1	7
NC Guam, MI	-114	-55	116	-53	-28	636	82	690
NCS Harold E. Holt, AS	-8	1	11	4	6	38	9	53
NC Kanto Plains, Japan	65	582	152	799	47	782	68	897
NFA Sasebo, Japan	4	1	32	37	27	177	54	258
OICC SWP Manila, RP	-16	8	0	-8	1	7	0	8

Installation/Location	Total Current Deficit				Total Projected Deficit			
	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total
CNFK Det Chinhae, KS	15	42	1	58	19	48	0	67
NMR Det Jakarta, Indonesia	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	3
NAS Bermuda	5	37	23	65	0	56	13	69
NC Keflavik, Iceland	23	122	40	185	23	254	41	318
NAS Annex, Bermuda	0	-7	7	0	-3	50	13	60
NC Subic Bay, RP	-173	524	35	386	-8	558	33	583

Department of the Navy
MARINE CORPS

Inside the U.S.								
MCLB Barstow, CA	4	4	3	11	4	6	1	11
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA	58	443	418	919	657	386	-252	791
MCAS El Toro, CA	103	387	3	493	262	842	43	1,147
MCMWTC Bridgeport, CA	7	40	3	50	4	-44	7	-33
MCAGCC 29 Palms, CA	-11	109	164	262	152	906	220	1,278
MCFC Kansas City, MO	2	5	0	7	-17	-126	0	-143
Outside the U.S.								
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan	85	440	0	525	23	64	-120	-33

Department of the Air Force

Installation/Location	Total Current Deficit				Total Projected Deficit			
	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total
Inside the U.S.								
Eielson, AK	33	281	179	493	46	70	269	385
Tinker, OK	38	304	132	474	78	153	146	377
Edwards, CA	N/A	N/A	257	257	N/A	N/A	122	122
L.G. Hanscom, MA	N/A	84	24	108	N/A	N/A	22	22
Los Angeles, CA	268	171	2	441	180	N/A	2	182
Sunnyvale, CA	41	37	4	82	50	58	16	124
Goodfellow, TX	2	60	6	68	37	63	59	159
Altus, OK	N/A	194	118	312	44	288	134	466
Norton, CA	78	378	58	514	84	49	6	139
La Junta, CO	1	24	5	30	1	23	5	29
Holbrook, AZ	N/A	6	3	9	N/A	6	N/A	6
Richmond, KY	N/A	13	2	15	N/A	9	N/A	9
Barksdale, LA	N/A	182	30	212	N/A	379	33	412
Belle Fourche STR, SD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	44	10	56
Blytheville, AR	N/A	96	64	160	N/A	266	4	270
Ellsworth, SD	112	N/A	67	179	86	107	153	346
F.E. Warren, WY	N/A	N/A	224	224	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March, CA	13	134	83	230	N/A	259	112	371
Holloman, NM	N/A	253	80	333	N/A	127	51	178
Outside the U.S.								
Alice Springs, AS	1	5	0	6	1	6	0	7
Lajes Field, PO	45	398	56	499	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rheim Main, GE	N/A	84	59	143	N/A	178	43	221
Kadena, JA (*)	165	2,272	828	3,265	636	5,787	467	6,890
Misawa, JA	31	146	87	264	190	1,186	278	1,654
Osan, KO	258	2,297	216	2,771	355	2,103	189	2,647
Clark, RP	189	791	283	1,263	534	2,663	625	3,822
Keflavik, IC	7	67	17	91	6	102	14	122
Florennes, BE	32	98	50	180	110	507	70	687
Bitburg, GE	N/A	254	53	307	173	592	109	874
Hahn, GE	N/A	N/A	33	33	332	570	17	919
Hessich-Oldendorf, GE	1	21	1	23	5	67	N/A	72
Ramstein, GE (*)	71	1,392	137	1,600	214	3,505	203	3,922
Spangdahlem, GE	N/A	472	N/A	472	N/A	47	N/A	47
Zweibrucken, GE	N/A	92	19	111	23	139	13	175
Hellenikon, GR	53	253	55	361	48	402	10	460
Iraklion, GR	9	31	7	47	25	51	14	90
Aviano, IT	11	40	5	56	47	263	34	344
Comiso, IT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	112	142
San Vito, IT	24	186	37	247	28	47	26	101
Woensdrecht, NL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	89	376	50	515
Camp New Amsterdam, NL	3	214	20	237	12	435	32	479
Torrejon, SP	N/A	368	42	410	45	250	24	319
Ankara, TU	11	49	4	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Installation/Location	Total Current Deficit				Total Projected Deficit			
	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total	Officer	E4-E9	E1-E3	Total
Izmir, TU	15	114	2	131	37	103	5	145
RAF Alconbury, UK (*)	N/A	381	39	420	N/A	1,013	95	1,108
RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge, UK	N/A	269	86	355	69	112	45	226
RAF Lakenheath Mildenhall, UK	N/A	322	N/A	322	16	117	161	294
RAF Upper Heyford, UK	57	315	32	404	N/A	349	85	434
RAF Wethersfield, UK	N/A	N/A	24	24	14	74	26	114

NOTES: Total projected deficit considers units to be acquired under the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1985 and Public Law 98-115, Sections 801 and 802 (CONUS Build-Lease and CONUS Rental Guarantee).

*Kadena - The programming deficit of 5,648 family housing units is being funded by the Japanese Government under the Facilities Improvement Program. Approximately 600 units per Japanese FY are programmed from JFY 84 through JFY 94 for a total of 6,232 units.

*Ramstein - The increase of 2,300 families is due to the assignment of additional personnel to projected new missions. Ramstein provides housing support to six major Air Force activities and 11 Army activities.

*Alconbury - The increase of approximately 700 families is in support of TR-1 and BGM-109 missiles at RAF Molesworth.

GREECE

Senator Sasser. What facilities do we presently have in Greece?

Answer. [Deleted.]

Senator Sasser. What locations are being considered as alternate sites should we have to replace our bases?

Answer. It is true that the Administration is developing contingency plans for the withdrawal of US Forces from Greece. We believe this is only prudent planning in the face of repeated statements by Prime Minister Papandreou and other GoG officials that US Forces will not be permitted to remain in Greece beyond 1988. [Deleted.]

We are currently examining the detailed requirements for conducting elsewhere those US defense roles and missions currently being performed in Greece. However, possible alternative sites have not yet been identified nor has the USG approached other governments on this matter. [Deleted.] We believe the historical ties and common interests of the US and Greece are deeply rooted and should be preserved.

Senator Sasser. What is included in this budget for Greece?

Answer. The Army has $1.4 million for two military construction projects at Elefsis and Yiannitsa in this budget.

Senator Sasser. Why should these funds be approved until we know if our bases will be allowed to remain?

Answer. These funds should be approved because they are required now to correct the abysmal living and working conditions for the soldiers currently stationed at these two remote sites.

HOSPITALS

Senator Sasser. I share the concerns raised by my colleague, Senator Bingaman, regarding hospital construction. It is clear that the services are proposing construction of hospital facilities in locations where other services have hospitals with underutilized beds. What is being done at the OSD level to provide for better planning and coordination of hospital construction projects?

Answer. Our goal in the health facilities acquisition process is to insure that we build the right facility at the right place at the right time and at a reasonable cost, while at the same time meeting both our contingency and peacetime mission.

We are currently working in three areas to improve our medical facilities acquisition process:

—Working with the General Accounting Office to develop an analytical model.
—Working with the Services to develop an economic analysis methodology.
—Revising DOD criteria for processing proposed military construction projects.
—Developing updated space criteria.

The fruits of our efforts since June of last year can be seen in over $150 million in medical construction costs which were avoided through project scope review and another $100 million due to design changes.

Senator Sasser. The GAO has issued a report which indicates that some of the hospital projects on the drawing board are oversized. What is being done to correct the specific criticisms of the GAO?

Answer. Of the four hospitals identified by the GAO, as possibly being oversized, action had already been initiated by OASD(HA) to reevaluate and, when feasible, reduce their scopes. Sizeable reductions in square footage and number of beds have been or are being made for hospitals at Patrick AFB, Florida; Kirtland AFB, New Mexico; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The size/scope of the fourth hospital, Madigan Army Medical Center, Washington, is currently being evaluated by the "Blue Ribbon Panel."

R&D CONSTRUCTION

Senator Sasser. It has been reported that a new National Test Facility and Range for development of high energy lasers for the Defense Department is being built at White Sands, New Mexico. This project has a cost of $9 million and will be utilized by all DOD Components.

How is this facility being funded?

Answer. This facility is being funded through the Defense Agency Fiscal Year 1985 military construction program.

Senator Sasser. The military construction budget request before us contains a total of $290 million for construction of research and development facilities. The ASTF wind tunnel facility at Arnold Engineering Development Center is a R&D facility, yet it was constructed with military construction funds. What are the factors which determine what account will be utilized to fund research and development construction?

ANSWER. DOD financing of real property projects is programmed, budgeted, and funded as follows:

1. Government-Owned, Government-Operated (GOGO) Facility on Government Land:

When GOGO property is to be constructed on government-owned land, such construction is normally financed as a military construction project. Construction of facilities for $200,000 or less may be funded with RDT&E appropriations. Such expenditures are authorized under 10 U.S.C. 2805 (minor construction). All minor construction must result in a complete and usable facility. In no event are two or more construction projects or minor and major construction projects to be contrived to be a usable facility. Construction projects at R&D installations/activities which are greater than $200,000 are financed by the Military Construction appropriation subject to the provisions of DOD Directives 7040.2 and 7150.5.

2. Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) Facility:

a. When the GOCO facility is on a military installation (post, camp or station) the primary funding is the Military Construction appropriation. However, under unusual circumstances and if for the convenience of the Government, the facilities are contractor operated and the contractor is solely responsible for the complete and total operation and maintenance of the facility complex, construction may be financed under Procurement or RDT&E funds under the criteria of 10 U.S.C. 2353 and DOD Directive 4275.5. Construction or improvements having general utility are not permitted under 10 U.S.C. 2353.

b. When GOCO facilities are constructed on government property, other than a military installation, the Procurement or RDT&E appropriation may finance the construction under the criteria of DOD Directive 4275.5.

3. Contractor-Owned, Contractor-Operated (COCO) Facility:

Construction of COCO facilities are financed under Procurement or RDT&E funds under the criteria of DOD Directive 4275.5 and 10 U.S.C. 2353.

Senator SASSER. In the fiscal year 86 research and development budgets of each Service, list each R&D project which will receive RDT&E funds for construction of R&D facilities.

ANSWER. The information follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Project	Contractor	Location	Fiscal year 1986
Army:			
Miscellaneous minor construction projects for $200,000 or less (lump sum total).		Various locations	6,262
Navy:			
Facility capital improvements for Tri-Dent II (D-5) missile development.	Lockheed Missile & Space Co., Inc.	NIROP Sunnyvale, CA	1,416
Shop support equipment for mission support at the Eastern Test Range.	Lockheed Missile & Space Co., Inc.	Cape Canaveral, FL	125
Upgrade surface launch test complex to accommodate Trident II development.	Westinghouse Electric Corp	Hunter's Point surface test complex, San Francisco, CA.	1,501
Engineering test system test berth modifications for Trident II development.	General Electric Co., Ordnance Systems.	NIROP Pittsfield, Pittsfield, MA	259
Upgrade NIROP Magna to accommodate Trident II development.	Hercules Inc., aerospace division	Bacchus works Magna, UT	755
Upgrade Air Force plant 78 to accommodate Trident II development.	Morton Thiokol Wasatch division	Brigham City, UT	4,729
Miscellaneous minor construction projects for $200,000 or less (lump sum total).		Various locations	8,936

Project	Contractor	Location	Fiscal year 1986
Air Force:			
Locate/construct temporary site for airborne imagery transmission.		Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	250
Peacekeeper basing mode testing		Nevada test site, Vandenberg, Edwards and other CONUS.	149,600
Miscellaneous minor construction projects for $200,000 or less (lump sum total).		Various locations	7,053

Senator **Sasser**. For each project being constructed with R&D funds, provide a brief justification why R&D is being utilized as a funding source instead of military construction.

Answer. For Government-Owned, Government-Operated (In-House) installations, minor construction projects in support of R&D for $200,000 or less are funded from RDT&E appropriations. Such expenditures are authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2805 and the applicable provisions of the current DOD Appropriation Act. All minor construction must result in a complete and usable facility. In no event are two or more minor construction projects or minor and major construction projects to be contrived to form a usable facility.

Specialized R&D facilities determined to be necessary for the performance of a contract for a Military Department for R&D, may be constructed by or furnished to the contractor and funded from appropriations available for RDT&E. The Congress enacted this legislation, now 10 U.S.C. 2353, in 1956. This policy is executed through DOD Directive 4275.5 DOD policy is to notify the Congress in advance of starting any project involving construction, regardless of the dollar amount, when such construction is RDT&E funded under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2353 and DOD Directive 4275.5.

Construction projects financed from RDT&E funds are shown in a separate section of the Congressional budget justification books entitled, "Major Improvements to and Construction of Government-Owned Facilities Funded by RDT&E."

WASTE DISPOSAL

Senator **Sasser**. It has been reported that it will cost $5 to $10 billion to clean up military hazardous waste sites. What military construction funds have been programmed for hazardous waste clean-up in the 5-year plan?

Answer. The fiscal year 1986 military construction budget includes one project at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas for $19 million to construct a 55 acre hazardous waste landfill. Projects beyond the budget year are tentative, at best, and have not been approved by the President, nor have they been subjected to the thorough review and analysis to assure that they represent firm requirements supportable within the dollar levels that might be expected to be available to the Department of Defense in future years. Therefore, the release of specific project data would be inappropriate.

BASE CLOSURES

Senator **Sasser**. The Chairman of the Armed Services Committee has suggested closing 22 military bases. List each military construction project which has been programmed for these locations.

Answer.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas: Aircraft General Purpose Maintenance Shop.

McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas:
    Hydrant Fueling With Cass Provisions.
    Two-Bay Aircraft Maintenance Hangar.
    Area Security Improvements and Alert Pavements.
    Integrated Maintenance Facility.
    Weapons Storage Area and Igloos.
    Weapons Convoy Roads.
    Consolidated Operations Center.
    Add To and Alter Avionics Maintenance Facility.
    Support Equipment and Vehicle Storage Facility.

Field Training Facility.
Add to and Alter Communications and Support Facilities.
Alter Utility Systems.
Warhead Maintenance and Inspection Facility.
Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California:
Paint and Finish Hangar.
Energy Monitoring and Control System.
Naval Training Center Great Lakes, Illinois:
Barracks.
Physical Fitness Center.
Diesel Engineman Training Facility Addition.
Naval Air Development Center Warminister, Pennsylvania: Navigation Equipment Laboratory.
Naval Station Seattle, Washington: Brig.
Camp Smith, Hawaii: Intelligence Center Addition.
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado: Physical Fitness Training Center.
Fort Devens, Massachusetts:
NBC Defense Instruction Facility.
Family Housing New Construction.
Family Housing Improvements.
Fort Wingate, New Mexico: Ammunition Container Loading Yard.
Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center, Massachusetts:
Water Pollution Abatement.
Family Housing New Construction.

RAS BANAS

Senator SASSER. What is the status of Ras Banas, Egypt?

ANSWER. The plan to improve Ras Banas became unexecutable when we could not reconcile the Egyptian government's condition of no on-site American presence during construction with legal requirements of U.S. Government contracting procedures.

Senator SASSER. Have any of the funds provided by the Congress for Ras Banas been obligated?

ANSWER. None of the funds have been obligated. A request for reprograming to defray a portion of the costs resulting from a fire at Tinker Air Force Base has, however, been forwarded.

RDF ACCESS

Senator SASSER. Provide for the record the status of each RDF project funded by Congress since FY 1979.

ANSWER. Status of each USCENTCOM related construction is as follows:

Oman:	
Fiscal year 1981 program:	
Masirah	100 percent complete.
Khasab	Do.
Fiscal year 1982 program:	
Seeb	Do.
Masirah	Do.
Thumrait	Do.
Fiscal year 1983 program:	
Seeb	Do.
Masirah	Do.
Thumrait	90 percent complete.
Fiscal year 1984 program:	
Seeb	40 percent complete.
Masirah	Contract award February 1985.
Thumrait	52 percent complete.
Fiscal year 1985 program:	
Seeb	Request for proposal to be issued April 1985.
Thumrait	Request for proposal issued February 1985.
Somalia:	
Fiscal year 1981 program: Berbera	100 percent complete.
Fiscal year 1982 program: Berbera	80 percent complete.

Fiscal year 1983 program:	
Berbera	60 percent complete.
Mogadishu	20 percent complete.
Kenya:	
Fiscal year 1981 program: Mombasa	100 percent complete.
Fiscal year 1982 program: Mombasa	Do.
Fiscal year 1983 program: Mombasa	90 percent complete.
Morocco:	
Fiscal year 1984 program: Sidi Slimane	Estimated contract award September 1985.
Fiscal year 1985 program: Sidi Slimane	Do.
Lajes: Fiscal year 1981/82 program:	$23.8 million of the $66.6 million has been awarded. The remaining $42.8 million should be awarded by Fall 1985 assuming the SASC approves the $200,000 land acquisition requirement.
Diego Garcia:	
Fiscal year 1980 program	100 percent complete.
Fiscal year 1981 program	Do.
Fiscal year 1982 program	99 percent complete.
Fiscal year 1983 program	53 percent complete.
Fiscal year 1984 program	61 percent complete.
Fiscal year 1985 program	5 percent complete.

Senator SASSER. What RDF related facility construction is included in the fiscal year 1986 request?

ANSWER. USCENTCOM related facility construction included in the fiscal year 1986 request is as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

Diego Garcia	$5.3	Munitions storage facilities.
Morocco	3.1	Apron lighting, hangar alterations, water storage facilities.
Lajes	19.4	POL storage and distribution facilities

Senator SASSER. List each RDF project programmed in the next five years.

ANSWER. Substantial facility requirements primarily supporting prepositioning (to include intermediate staging facilities) have been identified. However, they all cannot be directly viewed as additional MILCON projects. U.S. Central Command considers host nation support, leasing and use of relocatable assets as the primary methods of facility support in the USCENTCON area of responsibility (AOR). If these avenues for facility provision are not adequate and country-to-country agreements and negotiations ensue which better define possible use of existing facilities infrastructure, further MILCON cannot be totally defined. It is likely, however, that the existing facilities infrastructure in the AOR will not be sufficient.

UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (UMC)

Senator SASSER. What projects are eligible under this program?

ANSWER. Projects which are vital to the operations of the Services and are so urgently required that they cannot await normal military construction funding are eligible for Unspecified Minor Construction funding.

Senator SASSER. In the past five fiscal years, have any unspecified minor construction funds been utilized to construct projects previously denied by Congress?

ANSWER. The Department knows of no projects previously denied by Congress that have been constructed using unspecified minor construction funds.

REPROGRAMMING

Senator SASSER. For the record, provide a list, by service, of those projects in the last three fiscal years which have received a reprogramming more than once (Provide the dates and amounts).

ANSWER.

[In thousands of dollars]

Location/project	Original appropriation	Reprogramming appropriation	Reprogramming date
Army:			
Tripler Army Hospital, HI hospital addition and alteration, phase I	84,500	17,000	September 24, 1981
		4,448	June 16, 1983
Fort Riley, KS, addition to Irwin Hospital	21,108	2,838	June 10, 1980
		2,768	August 18, 1982
Walter Reed, DC, new hospital	134,652	13,348	July 31, 1980
		1,273	September 27, 1983
Navy:			
HQMC Arlington, VA, BEQ and dining facility	9,000	3,864	June 1979
		900	July 1982
		750	August 1983
NAS Miramar, CA, land acquisition	12,100	3,500	May 1981
		5,400	December 1982
NAF El Centro, CA, land acquisition	3,500	4,383	August 1979
		331	March 1983
NWS Concord, CA, physical security improvement	9,110	2,007	May 1979
		2,425	September 1981
		420	April 1982
		1,720	June 1983
ND Washington, DC, egress improvements	790	280	March 1982
		155	August 1983
NPWC Pearl Harbor, HI, steam system improvements	2,300	1,181	May 1979
		1,019	July 1982
NS Norfolk, VA, mooring platform	5,200	1,435	September 1980
		2,100	July 1982
Air Force:			
Arnold Engineering Development Center, TN, aerospace propulsion Development Center.	559,000	18,350	February 1982
		9,150	Do.
		7,220	Do.
		45,380	April 1982
		38,300	December 1982
Vandenberg AFB, CA, STS launch complex	186,079	17,400	March 1982
		2,500	June 1984
Vandenberg AFB, CA, STS facility mods	12,650	9,423	May 1983
		9,000	June 1984

Senator **Sasser**. Provide a list of projects in the last three fiscal years which received a reprogramming and subsequently were used as a source for reprogramming action on a third project.

Answer. The Army has not had any projects that were increased by a reprogramming action that have subsequently been used as a source for reprogramming on a third project.

NAVY

[In thousands of dollars]

Location/project	Reprogramming amount	Fiscal year reprogrammed
NSB San Diego, CA, electrical power system	10,400	1983
	−850	1984
	−2,705	1984
	−792	1984

Air Force had no projects that were increased by reprogramming and subsequently were used as a source for reprogramming action on a third project.

Senator **Sasser**. For the past three fiscal years list for the record each reprogramming action which utilized funds from projects approved in a different fiscal year. (Cross Year Funding)

Answer.

[In thousands of dollars]

Location/project	Original fiscal year	Amount reprogrammed	Date approved	Fund year
Army:				
Redstone Arsenal, AL, sediment disposal facility	1977	991	Dec. 5, 1984	1984
Fort Gordon, GA, energy control system	1979	856	Nov. 17, 1983	1983
Fort Sill, OK, barracks complex	1976	3,706	Dec. 16, 1982	1980
Fort Leonard Wood, MO, barracks complex	1974	5,258	Dec. 16, 1982	1980
Navy:				
HQMC Arlington, VA, BEQ and dining facility	1979	900	July 1982	1982
NSY Kittery, ME, industrial facility	1979	570	July 1982	1981
NWS Concord, CA, physical security improvements	1978	420	April 1982	1979
NS Keflavik, Iceland, geothermal heating	1980	7,700	July 1982	1982
NS Keflavik, Iceland, geothermal heating	1981	9,200	July 1982	1982
NWS Charleston, SC, chapel and religious education	1981	500	July 1982	1982
NPWC Pearl Harbor, HI, steam system improvements	1978	1,019	July 1982	1982
NS Norfolk, VA, mooring platform	1979	2,100	July 1982	1982
Various Locations/NATO, host nation infrastructure	1983	2,500	March 1983	1982
HQMC Arlington, VA, BEQ and dining facility	1979	750	August 1983	1983
NM Lualualei, HI, land acquisition	1980	4,675	November 1983	1983
NESSES Port Hueneme, CA, administrative/engineering building	1983	1,900	June 1983	1982
NSGA Adak, AK, public works storage	1983	1,490	November 1983	1982
NSGA Adak, AK, electronics storage facility	1983	2,000	November 1983	1982
NSB Coronado, CA, special equipment annex	1983	4,150	December 1982	1982
NAS Miramar, CA, land acquisition	1976	5,400	December 1982	1982
NAF El Centro, CA, land acquisition	1977	331	March 1983	1982
NSY Norfolk, VA, oil spill prevention	1980	2,100	November 1983	1979
	1980	2,235	November 1983	1982
NWS Concord, CA, physical security improvements	1978	1,720	June 1983	1983
NSY Portsmouth, Kittery, ME, central tool shop modification	1983	2,600	November 1983	1982
ND Washington, DC, egress improvements	1981	155	August 1983	1982
NPWC Great Lakes, IL, fuel storage	1979	500	August 1983	1982
NS Keflavik, Iceland, dual purpose terminal	1981	1,000	August 1983	1982
NSY Puget Sound, WA, telephone lines	1979	580	June 1983	1983
NARF Norfolk, VA, industrial waste collection and treatment	1979	1,200	June 1983	1983
Various locations, planning and design	1984	30,000	August 1984	1982
NS Mayport, FL, operational training facility	1983	2,320	December 1984	1984
NPWC Great Lakes, IL, boiler plant mods	1979	772	February 1984	1984
NS Keflavik, Iceland, dual purpose terminal	1981	19,000	April 1984	1982
NARF North Island, CA, jet engine test cell mod	1980	29,600	February 1984	1984
NARF Alameda, CA, jet engine test cell mod	1980	4,000	February 1984	1984
NAS Oceana, VA, land acquisition	1981	11,425	February 1984	1983
Air Force:				
Newark AFS, OH, ECIP	1977	146	February 1982	1981

[In thousands of dollars]

Location/project	Original fiscal year	Amount reprogrammed	Date approved	Fund year
Arnold Engineering Development Center, TN	1977	1,630	August 1981	1981
		18,350	February 1982	1982
		9,150		1982
		7,220	February 1982	1982
		45,380		1982
		38,300	February 1982	1981/1982
			April 1982	
			December 1982	
Eglin AFB, FL, CMF 1973	2,800		February 1982	1979
Vandenberg AFB, CA, STS launch complex	1979	17,400	February 1981	1980/1981
Vandenberg AFB, CA, STS orbit processing	1980	4,353	June 1982	1981
Chanute AFB, IL, UEPH	1975	2,000	June 1982	1979
Eglin AFB, FL, recreation center	1983	1,100	March 1983	1982
Hanscom AFB, MA, antenna test facility	1979	91	August 1983	1980
Blytheville AFB, AR, maintenance shop	1983	767	March 1984	1982
K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI, upgrade sewage treatment	1983	2,305	June 1984	1984
Vandenberg AFB, CA, STA facility mods	1983	18,423	March/June 1984	1980/1981/1982
Sunnyvale AFB, CA, mission control	1982	3,433	April 1984	1983
Vance AFB, OK, UOPH	1983	8,000	July 1983	1982
Altus AFB, OK, UEPH	1983	2,100	July 1983	1982
Blytheville AFB, AR, UEPH	1983	3,600	July 1983	1982
Griffiss AFB, NY, vehicle maintenance shop	1983	7,400	July 1983	1982
Grissom AFB, IL, UEPH	1983	3,400	July 1983	1982
Malmstrom AFB, MT, UEPH	1983	5,100	July 1983	1982
Whiteman AFB, MO, UEPH	1983	7,800	July 1983	1982
Moody AFB, GA, UEPH	1983	4,000	July 1983	1982

PANAMA

Senator **Sasser**. Detail for the record each military construction and family housing request for Panama in the FY86 request.

Answer. The following projects are included in the FY86 request:

Corozal:	
Barracks modernization	4,550
Heating, ventilation, air conditioning systems modifications	930
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,200
Various locations: family housing improvements	3,893
Howard Air Force Base:	
Add to aircraft apron	21,000
Facility energy improvements	2,172

Senator **Sasser**. What has been provided for Panama in the last five fiscal years, by project?

Answer.

Fiscal year and project name	*Cost*
1981:	
Defense SATCOM system	1,250
Dental clinic	2,650
1982:	
Provide radio control to air conditioning family housing	1,100
Provide hot water insulation, family housing	600
Insulation floors and ceiling, family housing	300

Fiscal year and project name	*Cost*
1983:	
Hospital alteration	2,650
Barracks with dining facility	1,350
Tactical equipment shop	570
Tactical equipment shop	720
Barracks modification	2,800
Family housing, install high efficiency air conditioners	400
1984:	
Electrical distribution system	760
Dining facility modernization	700
Radio control system—alter mechanical	613
1985:	
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	1,580
Alter mechanical system	360
Install central air conditioning, family housing	1,000

Senator SASSER. What is programmed for military construction and family housing for Panama in the FYDP?

ANSWER. At the present time the lease points requested in the fiscal year 1986 program should satisfy outyear family housing requirements unless there is a change in personnel assigned to the area. Other military construction requirements require approval/validation by the respective services.

Senator SASSER. When will the U.S. relinquish these facilities under the terms of the Panama Canal Treaty?

ANSWER. Under the Panama Canal Treaties, all U.S. military bases in Panama will revert to Panamanian control by 31 December 1999, unless treaty provisions are amended.

Senator SASSER. Why is permanent construction necessary when the Canal Treaty requires the U.S. to give up facilities?

ANSWER. These facilities are a vital asset in our efforts to counter growing Soviet/Cuban presence and influence in the region. They provide a secure base for canal defense, a mission that will remain a U.S. obligation even after full implementation of the Panama Canal Treaties.

PHILIPPINES

Senator SASSER. How much is requested for construction and family housing in the Philippines?

ANSWER. Our fiscal year 1986 request is for $121.19 million.

Senator SASSER. List each project.

ANSWER. Fiscal year 1986 Philippines MILCON:

Service and base		Project	Cost
N	Cubi Pt	Maint Hangar	19.200
N	Subic Mag	Fire Protection	0.250
N	Subic NSRF	Wharf Power Imp	9.200
N	Subic NSRF	Shipfitting Shops	4.070
F	Clark	ADAL Air Pass Term	4.150
F	Clark	Consol Supp Fac	4.400
F	Clark	ADAL Maint Mgt & Ops	1.750
F	Clark	UEPH Alter	3.650
F	Clark	ADAL Water System	0.800
F	Clark	Emergency Power Plant	2.800
F	Clark	Scty & Safety Imps	1.650
D	Clark	High School (Wagner)	7.190
N	Subic	Family Housing	24.180
F	Clark	Family Housing	37.900

Senator SASSER. What is programmed in the FYDP, by service?

ANSWER. Projects anticipated in the fiscal year 1987 program are:

Navy:			
	Fire Protection	LS	1,170
	Engine Shop	8,000 SF	1,760
	Ventilation Improvements	7,000 SF	1,760
	Wharf Power Improvements	20,000 KV	7,360
	Ordance Handling Wharf	LS	13,160
	Perimeter Security Fence	69,000 LF	1,560
	VOQ	75,650 SF	9,550
Air Force:			
	Petroleum Ops Facility	LS	1,600
	Cope Thunder Ops Facility	46,500 SF	4,800
	Fuel Systems Maint Deck	15,000 SF	2,000
	ADAL Medical/Dental Clinic	385,500 SF	42,000
	Alter UEPH	280 PN	2,700
	Upgrade Power Plant Ph.IV	20 MW	27,800
	Aircraft Maint Facs	119,200 SF	6,600

Major projects planned for the following three years are:

Navy:			
	Wharf Improvements	LS	14,200
	Ammunition Rework Shop	35,500 SF	4,430
	Ammunition Segregation Facility	14,500 SF	1,490
	General Warehouse	LS	3,060
	Maintenance Hangar	74,600 SF	17,200
	UEPH	161,570 SF	9,700
	Educational Services Office	33,130 SF	3,440
	Family Housing	100 UN	8,500
Air Force:			
	Improve Base Security	LS	2,000
	Child Care Center	17,920 SF	2,000
	Fire Station	8,400 SF	900
	Energy Cons. Imp.	LS	1,850
	Alter UEPH	98,500 SF	5,200
	Alarm/Sprinkler System	LS	2,500
	BCE Facs	93,600 SF	5,000
	Upgrade Elect Sys PhI	LS	6,000
	Library	18,000 SF	2,000
	Liquid Fuel Pipeline	LS	7,800
	Consolidated Support Fac Ph III	33,950 SF	3,350
	Parallel Runway	10,500 LF	32,500

Senator SASSER. In view of the uncertain political, economic, social and military circumstances in the Philippines, why does the DOD recommend these construction projects?

ANSWER. While the Philippines is going through a difficult period, we do not feel that we will have to leave this part of the world in the foreseeable futue. We expect to be here for a long time. Accordingly, we feel it is prudent to maintain and upgrade the bases that are so vital to our Pacific strategy. Our investment will modernize the physical plant and upgrade our peoples living conditions.

Senator SASSER. Is the DOD studying alternatives to our bases in the Philippines? Where?

ANSWER. The Department continues to review options and assess the costs of a redeployment. Each of our military services also look carefully at their options under various circumstances. Without giving undue emphasis to 'what if' questions we are looking at this very carefully. One specific option is the use of the 18,000 acre land lease that we hold on Saipan and Tinian. Although this real estate, even with heavy capital investment, would hardly match the facilities at Clark and Subic, it does provide an important fallback basing area especially in conjunction with Guam.

JAPAN

Senator **Sasser**. List each project, by service, requested for Japan.

Answer. Fiscal year 1986 MILCON Japan.

Service and base		Project	Cost
A	Sagami	Med Supply Whse	1.050
N	Butler	Heavy Gun Shop	2.250
N	Futenma	Ref Veh Maint Shop	1.320
N	Futenma	GSE Shop	1.670
N	Iwakuni	Av Armament Shop	1.130
N	Iwakuni	Oper Training Fac	0.645
N	Yokosuka	Fleet Opcon Center	21.490
N	Yokosuka	Elect Dist Sys Imp	4.400
F	Zama	DSCS/Satcom ADAL	1.500
F	Kadena	Log Sup Ctr/Eng I&R	5.400
F	Kadena	Tac Ctl Ops Fac	2.950
F	Kadena	Acft Maint Facs	12.600
F	Kadena	Jet Fuel Storage	6.100
F	Kadena	Sound Suppressor Sup	0.600
F	Misawa	Commando Port Ph III	9.500
F	Yokota	Hydrant Refuel Sys	8.500
F	Yokota	Base Supply Admin	3.350
F	Yokota	ECIP HVAC	1.900
D	Misawa	Elem School Addn	4.780
D	Kadena	HS Addn (Kadena)	0.300
D	Okinawa	Elem Sch (Jennings)	0.445
D	Chimu Wan	Fuel Storage PDSO	8.160
D	Tsurumi	Fuel Pier	2.800

A Army.
N Navy.
F Air Force.
D Defense Agencies.

Senator **Sasser**. How much will the Government of Japan contribute to these projects?

Answer. The Government of Japan contributes facility support for U.S. Forces through the Facilities Improvement Program (FIP). For 1984 the Japanese contribution was $285 million and in the 1979-1984 period they have funded facilities for us in the amount of $1.07 billion. We anticipate about $287 million for facilities in 1985. While the Japanese don't contribute to our MILCON projects, they have provided facilities beyond our MILCON at over a 6 to 1 ratio. The Japanese also provide labor cost sharing, payment for rent for privately owned land used by U.S. Forces, tax and toll offsets and real estate.

GERMANY

Senator **Sasser**. List each project, by Service, requested for Germany.

Answer. The information follows:

GERMANY		
ARMY		
AMBERG		
AMMUNITION STORAGE	850	
AMBERG		850
ANSBACH		
DINING FACILITIES MODERNIZATION	2,400	
*DINING FACILITY	1,250	
DISPENSARY/DENTAL CLINIC	1,900	
*TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	680	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	9,400	
TACTICAL SITE FACILITIES	680	
*UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	8,100	
*UTILITIES	1,150	
ANSBACH		25,560
AUTHORIZED IN PRIOR YEAR		(11,180)
ASCHAFFENBURG		
HARDSTAND	750	
ASCHAFFENBURG		750
BAD KREUZNACH		
CHILD CARE CENTER	1,100	
BAD KREUZNACH		1,100
BAD TOELZ		
DISPENSARY/DENTAL CLINIC	1,850	
BAD TOELZ		1,850
BAMBERG		
BOILER PLANT AUTOMATION	6,000	
HARDSTAND AND EQUIPMENT STORAGE	490	
BAMBERG		6,490
BAUMHOLDER		
CHILD CARE CENTER	900	
BAUMHOLDER		900
DARMSTADT		
AMMUNITION STORAGE PHASE 1	600	
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	1,700	
DINING FACILITY	1,300	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	4,400	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	3,650	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	8,300	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	4,750	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	4,500	
DARMSTADT		29,200
FRANKFURT		
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	990	
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	990	
PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINING CENTER	1,850	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	3,500	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	2,300	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	3,850	
UTILITIES MODERNIZATION	5,200	
FRANKFURT		18,680
FRIEDBERG		
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	950	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	8,200	
FRIEDBERG		9,150
FULDA		
COMMUNITY CENTER	2,250	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	4,950	
FULDA		7,200
GIESSEN		
*BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	1,450	
PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINING CENTER	1,700	
*TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	8,900	
GIESSEN		12,050
AUTHORIZED IN PRIOR YEAR		(10,350)
GOEPPINGEN		
CHILD CARE CENTER	1,100	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	3,800	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	2,850	
UNACCOMPANIED OFFICER HOUSING	2,500	
GOEPPINGEN		10,250
GRAFENWOEHR		
AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE RANGE	2,450	
GRAFENWOEHR		2,450
HAINGRUEN		
TROOP READY BUILDING	680	
HAINGRUEN		680

* AUTHORIZED IN PRIOR YEAR

HANAU		
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	810	
CHILD CARE CENTER	780	
DISPENSARY/DENTAL CLINIC	1,850	
HARDSTAND	1,650	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	4,050	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	6,200	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	3,350	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	21,000	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	3,800	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	2,650	
HANAU		46,140
HEIDELBERG		
CHILD CARE CENTER	3,550	
OPERATIONS BUILDING	1,800	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	3,450	
HEIDELBERG		8,800
HEILBRONN		
HARDSTAND	2,200	
HEILBRONN		2,200
HOHENFELS		
APPLIED INSTRUCTION BUILDING	1,600	
AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE RANGE	1,450	
MILITARY OPERATIONS ON URBANIZED TERRAIN	3,250	
HOHENFELS		6,300
KAISERSLAUTERN		
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	3,450	
KAISERSLAUTERN		3,450
KARLSRUHE		
BATTERY SHOP	2,000	
CHILD CARE CENTER	470	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	1,550	
KARLSRUHE		4,020
MAINZ		
AMMUNITION STORAGE	820	
MAINZ		820
NEU ULM		
CHILD CARE CENTER	1,000	
NEU ULM		1,000
NUERNBERG		
AMMUNITION STORAGE	860	
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	2,300	
CHILD CARE CENTER	1,850	
MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	2,850	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	1,500	
NUERNBERG		9,360
PIRMASENS		
ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE FACILITY	14,000	
PIRMASENS		14,000
RHEINBERG		
*PURCHASE OF SUPPORT FACILITY	11,600	
RHEINBERG		11,600
AUTHORIZED IN PRIOR YEAR		(11,600)
SCHWEINFURT		
AMMUNITION STORAGE	3,080	
BARRACKS WITH DINING FACILITY	13,000	
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	1,100	
ROTARY WING AIRCRAFT PARKING	660	
SCHWEINFURT		17,840
STUTTGART		
COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY SUPPORT FACILITY	1,050	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	3,450	
STUTTGART		4,500
VILSECK		
CHILD CARE CENTER	2,350	
COMMUNITY CENTER	3,200	
HEADQUARTERS	880	
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	3,850	
VILSECK		10,280
WIESBADEN		
FLIGHT SIMULATOR BUILDING	2,900	
WIESBADEN		2,900

WILDFLECKEN		
MULTI-PURPOSE TRAINING RANGES	20,000	
WILDFLECKEN		20,000
WOBECK		
POWER DISTRIBUTION UPGRADE	700	
WOBECK		700
WUERZBURG		
AMMUNITION STORAGE	650	
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	1,500	
CHILD CARE CENTER	2,050	
CONSOLIDATE HEATING PLANTS	5,600	
DINING FACILITY	2,650	
HARDSTAND	1,250	
HOSPITAL UPGRADE AND ADDITION	31,000	
SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADE	3,050	
TACTICAL SITE FACILITIES	320	
WUERZBURG		48,070

**ARMY		341,170
AUTHORIZED IN PRIOR YEAR		(33,140)
AIR FORCE		
AHLHORN AB		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT FACILITY	350	
AHLHORN AB		350
BITBURG AB		
ALTER UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERSONNEL HSG	3,250	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	3,600	
WEAPONS SYSTEM MAINTENANCE CONTROL	2,200	
BITBURG AB		9,050
EINSIEDLERHOF		
VISITING OFFICER QUARTERS	2,900	
EINSIEDLERHOF		2,900
HAHN AB		
ALTER CONTROL TOWER	560	
ALTER UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	2,800	
CHAPEL CENTER	2,100	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	2,700	
HAHN AB		8,160
HESSISCH		
BASE ENGINEER MAINTENANCE SHOP	490	
WAREHOUSE	740	
HESSISCH		1,230
KAPAUN		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	900	
KAPAUN		900
LAHR AB		
— CHEMICAL WARFARE PROTECTION-SQUADRON OPNS	1,600	
LAHR AB		1,600
LEIPHEIM AB		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT FACILITY	350	
LEIPHEIM AB		350
MARIENFELDE		
ADD-ALTER ESC OPERATIONS AREA	2,550	
MARIENFELDE		2,550
NORVENICH AB		
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT FACILITY	350	
NORVENICH AB		350
PRUEM AS		
OPERATIONS FACILITY	540	
WAREHOUSE	710	
PRUEM AS		1,250
RAMSTEIN AB		
ALTER CONTROL TOWER	360	
ALTER UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	2,750	
COMPOSITE ALERT FACILITY	2,050	
DINING HALL	1,800	
ECIP-FACILITY ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS	960	
INDOOR SWIMMING POOL	2,800	
MUNITIONS STORAGE	650	
RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE	1,000	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	3,200	
WAREHOUSE	1,900	
RAMSTEIN AB		17,470
RHEIN-MAIN AB		
ADD-ALTER AIR PASSENGER TERMINAL	10,100	
COLD STORAGE FACILITY	570	
FLIGHT SIMULATOR TRAINING FACILITY	2,000	
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FACILITY	930	
RHEIN-MAIN AB		13,600
SEMBACH AB		
ALTER CONTROL TOWER	360	
ALTER UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	6,100	
SEMBACH AB		6,460

SPANGDAHLEM AB		
ALTER UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	2,900	
BASE ROADS AND UTILITIES	2,750	
FIELD TRAINING FACILITY	2,100	
PASSIVE DEFENSE EQUIPMENT STORAGE FAC	530	
RRR EQUIPMENT STORAGE	910	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	620	
UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	3,450	
WAREHOUSE	1,400	
SPANGDAHLEM AB		14,660
VARIOUS LOCATIONS-GERMANY		
GLCM-VEHICLE CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY	580	
PLSS NAVIGATION BEACON SITES	360	
VARIOUS LOCATIONS-GERMANY		940
VOGELWEH		
CHILD CARE CENTER	1,250	
VOGELWEH		1,250
WENIGERATH		
ROAD-RAILROAD SIDING	1,700	
WENIGERATH		1,700
ZWEIBRUCKEN AB		
ADD-ALTER FIRE STATION	1,350	
EDS-FORWARD STORAGE WAREHOUSE	1,150	
EDS-UNACCOMP ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	2,450	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY	750	
ZWEIBRUCKEN AB		5,700

**AIR FORCE		90,670
DEFENSE LEVEL ACTIVITIES		
BABENHAUSEN		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION	760	
BABENHAUSEN		760
BAMBERG		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION	3,390	
MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION	2,410	
BAMBERG		5,800
BUTZBACH		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION	3,420	
BUTZBACH		3,420
HANAU		
MIDDLE SCHOOL	7,480	
HANAU		7,480
HEIDELBERG		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NO. 2 ADDITION	1,910	
HEIDELBERG		1,910
HEILBRONN		
ELEMENTARY/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION	2,520	
HEILBRONN		2,520
PIRMASENS		
ELEMENTARY/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ADDITIONS	1,630	
PIRMASENS		1,630
SCHWEINFURT		
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3,930	
SCHWEINFURT		3,930
SEMBACH AIR BASE		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION	2,170	
SEMBACH AIR BASE		2,170
VILSECK		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	6,680	
VILSECK		6,680

**DEFENSE LEVEL ACTIVITIES		36,300
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY		
DEF PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFF KAISERSLAUTERN		
ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITY	360	
DEF PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFF KAISERSLAUTERN		360

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***FAMILY HOUSING***

  ARMY
    BAMBERG
     NEW CONSTRUCTION (106)                          [7,209]
       BAMBERG
         FAMILY HOUSING                                             [7,209]

    GRAFENWOEHR
     NEW CONSTRUCTION (138)                          [6,120]
       GRAFENWOEHR
         FAMILY HOUSING                                             [6,120]

    VILSECK
     NEW CONSTRUCTION (370)                         [26,830]
       VILSECK
         FAMILY HOUSING                                            [26,830]
                                                                 ----------
  **ARMY
         FAMILY HOUSING                                            [40,159]


  AIR FORCE
    HAHN AB
     NEW CONSTRUCTION (440)                         [33,000]
       HAHN AB
         FAMILY HOUSING                                            [33,000]

    RAMSTEIN AB
     NEW CONSTRUCTION (400)                         [30,000]
       RAMSTEIN AB
         FAMILY HOUSING                                            [30,000]
                                                                 ----------
  **AIR FORCE
         FAMILY HOUSING                                            [63,000]
                                                                 ----------
**GERMANY                                                           468,500
         AUTHORIZED IN PRIOR YEAR                                  (33,140)
         FAMILY HOUSING                                           [103,159]
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KOREA

Senator SASSER. List each project, by Service, requested for Korea.

ANSWER. Fiscal year 1986 Korea MILCON:

Service and base		Project	Cost
A	Carroll	SAT COM Terminal	2.600
A	Carroll	Bat HQ/Supply	1.950
A	Humphreys	Flight Sim	1.850
A	K-16	Flight Sim	1.700
A	Humphreys	Firing Range 25 M	0.700
A	Howze	Tactical Equip Shop	0.750
A	Red Cloud	Tactical Equip Shop	1.400
A	Page	Tactical Equip Shop	1.050
A	Edwards	Tactical Equip Shop	0.730
A	Kyle	Tactical Equip Shop	0.930
A	Carroll	Calibration Lab	1.600
A	Casey	Canvas/Tent Repair	0.440
A	Yongsan	Warehouse Addn	2.050
A	Kyle	Warehouse	2.650
A	Carroll	Contr Humid Whse	19.500
A	Casey	Warehouse	0.700
A	Red Cloud	Company Ops & Supply	0.330
A	Casey	Company Ops & Supply	0.370
A	Carroll	Med Supply Ops Bldg	0.980
A	Casey	Company Ops & Supply	0.360
A	Casey	Company Ops & Supply	0.350
A	Edwards	Company Ops & Supply	0.360
A	Yoongin	Barracks Cplx 48/20	2.550
A	Casey	UEPH/UOPH 288/16	3.600
A	Page	UEPH/UOPH 432/38	6.400
A	Lib Bell	Dining Facility	0.800
A	Yongsan	Chapel & Relig Fac	2.150
A	Casey	Dining Facility	1.350
A	Carroll	Fld Maint/Paint Shop	1.800
A	Casey	Tactical Equip Shop	2.450
A	Stanley	Troop Medical Clinic	1.150
A	Casey	Dental Clinic	2.350
A	K-16	Tactical Equip Shop	0.840
A	Market	Tactical Equip Shop	0.710
A	Kitty Hawk	UEPH 144	1.600
A	Howze	Tac Equip Shop Add	0.800
A	Carroll	Sig Bat Hardstand	1.000
A	K-16	Paintshop	0.900
A	Page	Med/Dent Clinic	1.550
A	Casey	Tactical Equip Shop	0.950
A	Page	Fuel Storage and Disp	4.250
A	K-16	UEPH	0.610
A	Page	Flight Ops Facs	2.100
A	Page	Cntl Heat/Cool Plant	4.550
A	Page	Upgrade Water/Sewer	3.200
A	Page	Elec Dist Sys Upgrd	2.350
A	Page	Acft Maint Hangar	7.200
A	Yongsan	PM Com/Ctrl Fac	1.450
A	Colburn	UOPH	0.550
A	Humphreys	UEPH/Comp Ops 240	2.900
A	Humphreys	UOPH	3.700
A	Humphreys	UEPH 243	2.450
A	Hovey	UEPH/UOPH 720/32	8.300
A	Pelham	UEPH 240	2.400
A	Castle	UEPH 96	1.100
A	Stanley	UEPH/UOPH 336/32	4.350
A	Owen	UOPH 16	0.580

—Continued

Service and base		Project	Cost
A	Giant	UEPH/UOPH 60/12	1.050
A	Carroll	UEPH/UOPH 840/48	9.800
A	Yongsan	UEPH/Move Ctl 96	2.150
A	Yongsan	UEPH/Comp Ops 144	2.000
A	Howze	TGMTS Facility	0.430
A	Greaves	TGMTS Facility	0.420
A	Carroll	Med Supply Whse	4.500
A	Carroll	Med Maint/Optic	1.150
A	Loc-177	Multi Purp Act Ctr	0.740
A	Loc-177	Power Upgrade	1.550
F	Kimhae	Portomod Support	10.400
F	Kunsan	Consol Supp Fac	2.850
F	Kunsan	ADAL Elec Dist	3.900
F	Kunsan	Portomod Support	0.300
F	Kunsan	Hrd Acft Maint Unit	1.950
F	Kwang Ju	UEPH	4.950
F	Kwang Ju	ADAL Water Stor/Dist	1.450
F	Kwang Ju	UOPH	0.650
F	Kwang Ju	Quick Turn/POL Pipe	9.000
F	Kwang Ju	Portomad Support	0.260
F	Osan	Hard Sq Ops (3)	6.200
F	Osan	Whse Fam Hsg Mgmt Off	1.200
F	Osan	Portomod Support	0.860
F	Osan	Munit Maint & Stor	7.000
F	Osan	Alter UOPH	3.150
F	Osan	KCOIC Support	0.500
F	Osan	HAS (4)	6.800
F	Sachon	Portomod Support	0.310
D	Osan	Elem School Addn	2.780
D	Pusan	Elem & HS Addn	1.540
D	Taegu	Elem & HS Addn	0.730
D	Pyongtaek	Fuel Storage	5.820
D	Uijongbu	Fuel Storage	6.200

A Army. N Navy. F Air Force. D Defense Agencies.

Senator SASSER. How much will the Government of Korea contribute to these projects?

ANSWER. The Government of Korea contributes facility support for U.S. Forces through the Combined Defense Improvements Projects (CDIP) program. This program funds projects that enhance combat readiness for U.S. Forces. The Republic of Korea (ROK) has contributed about $494 million in projects that improve our warfighting capability during the period 1980-1984. The ROK does not contribute to our MILCON projects but builds other facilities for us. The ROK also provides manpower offsets, manpower augmentation, tax and utility charge savings, and the use of lease free real estate for the U.S. Forces.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator SASSER. What is the average unit cost by service and agency for family housing requested in fiscal year 1986? What was the average in fiscal year 1980? List each project requested in fiscal year 1986 by service and Agency which exceeds the average by 150 percent.

ANSWER. The average unit cost by service and Agency for family housing requested in fiscal year 1986 follow:

[In thousands of dollars]

Military Department/ Defense Agency	*Average Cost Per Unit*
Army	$80,509
Navy	92,135
Air Force	77,181
National Security Agency	90,000

The Army, Navy and Defense Agencies did not have new construction projects in fiscal year 1980. The Air Force average in fiscal year 1980 was $52,398. The fiscal year 1980 Military Construction Authorization Act authorized the Air Force to construct one project and acquire and renovate existing housing at another location. However neither project was funded. In fiscal year 1981 the new construction project was authorized funding with fiscal year 1979 and prior year funds. Also, in fiscal year 1981 the authorization to acquire and renovate existing housing was revised to authorize new construction and funds were provided as part of the fiscal year 1981 military construction supplemental.

The following Army and Navy fiscal year 1986 projects exceed the fiscal year 1986 average unit cost by 150 percent:

Location/project	Number of units	Average unit cost
Army Material and Mechanics Research Center, MA	1	154,000
Naval Air Station, Adak, AL	100	155,000
Administrative Supply Office, Philadelphia, PA	1	170,000

The Air Force has no projects in fiscal year 1986 which exceed the fiscal year 1986 average unit cost by 150 percent. However, the following Air Force fiscal year 1986 projects exceed the fiscal year 1980 average unit cost by 150 percent:

Location/project	Number of units	Average unit cost
Clark Air Base, Philippines	450	84,222
Belle Fourche, SD	50	80,000

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

Senator SASSER. $29.2 Million is requrested for a new academic instruction building for the National Defense University at Fort McNair. Why are existing facilities unacceptable?

ANSWER. At the time the University was established in 1976, it was considered that the academic support functions of the University would be sufficiently housed in the two existing facilities even with the number of students increasing by approximately 10% by the saving in space and manpower realized with the consolidation of the National War College (NWC) and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF). For several years, this, indeed, was true. However, the addition to the University of three new study centers, three new institutes, the enhanced research mission, and the associated increases in academic support requirements make construction of the new facility an absolute necessity.

Students are frequently crowded into study and seminar rooms designed for half as many people. The ICAF has even gone so far as to have all the student desks removed and replaced with tiny library carrels in order to fit more people into study rooms. Only a provision in the janitorial contract has kept the janitor's closet from being converted into an office. Consequently, there is very little quiet study space available.

In a directive of 19 Aug 82, the Secretary of Defense directed incorporation of the DoD Computer Institute into the NDU. One of the objectives of this move was to make the DoDCI an integral part of the University, resulting in mutual benefit between the Computer Institute and each of the Colleges. This integration can best be accomplished by moving DoDCI from its present inadequate facility at the Washington Navy Yard into the new building where it will be accessible.

The increased emphasis on the research program has accentuated the need for a consolidated library. The two existing dispersed and overcrowded libraries are no longer adequate to support the missions of the University. The additional remote location referred to as "library storage" is essentially operated as an overflow, since there is nowhere else for the library to grow. The remote site, for which there is virtually no parking available, makes it necessary for the library staff to expend substantial personnel resources in obtaining references for NDU students. This results in delays for students in obtaining needed material. The existing libraries in general and the remote site in particular have inadequate humidity control, resulting in reduced reference life. The modern centralized library envisioned in the new building will alleviate all of the aforementioned problems, and will provide an option for future expansion to prevent their recurrence.

The operation of the print plant at a remote location has generated operational problems also. Nearly all course material for NDU is printed at this plant. Due to the fact that much of this material is required on short notice, coordination and delivery of final versions of publications is very important. At present it is difficult to provide this large volume of material in a timely manner due to the physical separation, difficult traffic conditions between the source and receiver, and the urgent nature of much of the material. Additionally, there are some printing functions which are and must continue to be located within the University itself. At present, this has resulted in a duplication of equipment and supplies which can be eliminated in a common facility. The incorporation of the print plant into the new building will allow for more efficient use of personnel and equipment while providing much better service to the students and faculty served. It will also save the substantial rental fees currently being paid for the Navy Yard space.

In summary, the difficulties in operating with increasing personnel strengths, a significantly expanded mission and constricted building configurations at dispersed locations make it virtually impossible for the University to continue to perform its designated functions without the new facility.

HANAU SCHOOL, GERMANY

Senator SASSER. $7.5 million is requested for a new school at Hanau, Germany. Where do dependents presently attend school?

ANSWER. The dependents for whom the new Hanau school is proposed currently attend one of three other schools in the Hanau area: Argonner Elementary School, Sportsfield Elementary School, or Hanau High School.

Hanau High School (grades 7-12) currently has an enrollment of 1100 students. This generates a requirement for 43 teaching stations. There are currently 31 teaching stations, resulting in a deficit of 12 teaching stations.

Sportsfield Elementary School (grades 1-6) serves 900 students. While 38 teaching stations are required, only 33 exist. Five additional ones are needed.

Argonner Elementary School, with an enrollment of 1070, is short 10 teaching stations. It currently has only 29 of the required 39 teaching stations.

The total deficit is 27 teaching stations. Classes are presently being accommodated in storage rooms, hallways, cafeterias, leased trailers, and other such spaces not intended or appropriate for teaching. An additional six teaching spaces in Argonner Elementary School are in the basement of an old building; they have no windows or emergency exits and are environmentally unsuitable for use as classrooms.

The overall total need for 33 teaching stations forms the basis for the Hanau project.

VILSECK SCHOOL, GERMANY

Senator SASSER. $6.7 million is requested for a new school at Vilseck, Germany. Where do dependents presently attend school?

ANSWER. The Vilseck school project is necessary to accommodate the dependents of personnel from five battalions which are being assigned to Vilseck. Three battalions are coming from Illesheim, one from Katterbach, and one from Nuernberg, Germany. All five battalions are part of Division 86, and they are part of the Force Modernization Program.

DLA, OKINAWA

Senator SASSER. What new mission requires the construction of 600,000 barrels of fuel storage on Okinawa?

ANSWER. A new mission is not involved in the requirement. This construction is needed to cover Air Force prepositioned war reserve material requirements.

DLA, TSURUMI

Senator SASSER. $2.8 million is requested for a new fuel pier at Tsurumi, Japan. What new mission requires this construction?

ANSWER. The existing facility is currently used to offload fuel. There is insufficient draft to moor a tanker and discharge directly into the Tsurumi facilities. Currently, the fuel has to be offloaded via barge which means double handling and associated costs. We expect the savings from barging operations and repair costs will result in an economic payback of less than two years.

DLA, KOREA

Senator **Sasser**. $5.8 million is requested for fuel tankage at Pyongtaek, Korea. What new mission requires this capacity?

$6.2 million is requested for fuel tankage at Uijongbu, Korea. What new mission requires this capacity?

Answer. The requirement at Pyongtaek does not involve a new mission. This project is to replace five aboveground tanks that have deteriorated beyond economic repair. The capacity of this defense fuel supply point will increase from 96,000 barrels to 170,000 barrels to meet prepositioned war reserve requirements in Korea. The requirement at Uijongbu does not involve a new mission. This project will add 52,000 barrels of fuel storage and replace 48,000 barrels of deteriorated aboveground storage.

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Senator **Sasser**. Excluding leases, there were 544 family housing units in the inventory of defense Agencies. This will increase to 633 by the end of fiscal year 1986. Provide for the record a list, by Agency, of the location and cost of each new unit.

Answer. Excluding leases, the correct inventory of Defense Agency Family Housing as of September 30, 1984 was 412 units. This figure includes 220 units provided by the Department of State through permits or agreements other than leases. These may vary, but are not anticipated to do so. There are no housing units anticipated to be acquired or have construction completed during fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986.

DMA, JAKARTA

Senator **Sasser**. $33,000 is requested to lease one unit for the Defense Mapping Agency in Jakarta, Indonesia. Describe the house which is being leased.

Answer. DMA housing in Jakarta is procured through the State Department's Jakarta Administration Office. The house is a two story, five bedroom unit leased to DMA through 1988. The $33,000 requested in fiscal year 1986 covers $12,000 for utilities and $21,000 for rental costs and is in accordance with Department of State criteria.

DIA LEASES

Senator **Sasser**. The DIA will lease 392 units for the Defense Attache System, an increase of 10 over fiscal year 1985. Where will these units be located?

Answer. The increase of ten leases between fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986 is the net result of several actions. First, in fiscal year 1986 three new Defense Attache Offices are scheduled for opening. These are in Niger with four new leases, and in Iraq and the United Arab Emirates with three leases each. Eight existing Defense Attache Offices are programmed to be augmented with one person each which will result in one additional lease at each location. The countries in which the Defense Attache Offices are to be augmented are: El Salvador, Lebanon, Greece, Oman, Poland, Somalia, Syria, and Tunisia. One additional government lease will be required in Guatemala where a private lease will be converted into a government lease. The requirement for new leases in fiscal year 1986 is then nineteen. However, in fiscal year 1986 we project that two families, one each in El Salvador and Lebanon, will be replaced by unaccompanied personnel. This will reduce our lease requirements by two. As part of the Defense Attache quarters acquisition program managed by Department of State, three sets of quarters will be obtained in Colombia and four sets in Nigeria. This will reduce DIA's government leasing requirements by seven. In summary, between fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986 DIA has a requirement for nineteen new leases while at the same time surrendering nine current leases for the net increase of 10 leases as reflected in the budget request.

Senator **Sasser**. DIA will lease 392 units in fiscal year 1986. Are these the same units leased in fiscal year 1985?

Answer. In fiscal year 1986 there will be ten more leased units than in fiscal year 1985 as we have already detailed. With regard to the other 382 units, we submit that government leasing of quarters in the Defense Attache System is a dynamic situation. This is caused by personnel turnover through normal rotation, changes in local economic conditions and housing availability, and the terms of leasing agreements which have been negotiated. Although the majority of leased units will remain the same ones from year to year, a significant number of units will be replaced by others during the period.

Senator SASSER. The number of units leased in fiscal year 1985 is 382, the number in fiscal year 1984 was 363. Where are the nineteen new units being leased?

ANSWER. Similar to the situation between fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986, previously described, the increase between fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 reflects a change attributable to several actions. The opening of three Defense Attache Offices in fiscal year 1985 accounts for eight of the new leases. These are Guyana and Trinidad-Tobago with three new leases each, and Gabon with two new leased units. Augmentation of nine existing Defense Attache Offices accounts for ten new leases. These augmentations are two in Beijing, China, and one each in Bolivia, Congo, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, and Yugoslavia. Four new leases are programmed for conversion of private leases to government leases. Three of the conversions will be in Brazil and one in the United Kingdom. Thus by the end of fiscal year 1985 there will be twenty-two new leased units. Concurrently, we project that three of our families located in Belgium, Dominican Republic and India will be replaced by unaccompanied personnel and their government leases will no longer be required. The net gain in leased units for the period fiscal year 1984 to fiscal year 1985 will then be nineteen units.

Senator SASSER. Provide for the record the value of each lease and a description of the unit leased in fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER. As previously stated, the government lease situation with the Defense Attache System is dynamic. Many of the leased units that we have today will change before fiscal year 1986 and we will not have a description of the new units until such time as replacement housing is found and leases negotiated. Similarly, increases, augmentations, and conversions are programmed where descriptions of housing will not be available until units are found and leased. For the record, a classified listing by location, number, and cost of all leases in the DIA program was submitted directly to the Committee. This listing is further broken out by year for the period fiscal year 1984 through fiscal year 1986.

HONDURAS

Senator SASSER. Provide for the record a list of each DOD contract which has supported US military activities in Honduras in the last three years.

ANSWER. The following information is provided for the record:

Contract number	Date awarded	Brief description	Amount	Company
		1983 Corps of Engineers, Mobile District		
DACA01-83-C-0073	31 Mar 83	Improvements to Palmerola Airfield	$11,150,000	Harbert International Incorp.
DACA01-83-C-0096	26 May 83	Construction of contingency support project #4 (Trujillo).	1,050,000	Mellonics Systems & Linton Systems.
		Army		
DAKF71-83-C-0142	05 Aug 83	Construct huts	$54,460	Harbert-Sierra Joint.
DAKF71-83-C-0143	06 Sep 83	Lumber	29,695	Aserradero Larrizabal.
DAKF71-83-C-0149	14 Sep 83	Lumber	28,585	Compania Promitora de Aserraderos.
DAKF71-83-C-0150	29 Sep 83	Design and construction of gravel road	87,075	Harbert-Sierra.
DAKF71-83-C-0151	22 Sep 83	Lumber	88,136	Exportadora Hondurena de Pinotea.
DAKF71-83-C-0152	22 Sep 83	Lumber	146,375	Compania Promitora de Aserraderos.
DAKF71-83-C-0153	26 Sep 83	Construction material	112,287	Schmidt & Tentori.
DAKF71-83-C-0154	29 Nov 83	Provide electrical power	35,438	Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica.
DAKF71-83-C-0156	29 Sep 83	Asphalt	100,000	Constructora Cortez.
DAKF71-84-C-0005	09 Dec 83	Concrete pipe	33,808	Concretos de Honduras.
DAKF71-84-C-0006	13 Dec 83	Concrete pipe	28,801	Concretos de Honduras.
DAK71-84-C-0007	03 Feb 83	Transportation services	30,428	Oficinas de Servicios Multiples.
		Air Force		
F66501-83-D0010[1]	01 Feb 83	Fuels	$650,000	Esso Standard Oil.
F66501-83-C0015	15 Apr 83	Contract quarters	108,750	C. Montes.
F66501-83-C0016	13 Apr 83	Contract quarters	108,000	R. Figueroa.
F66501-83-C0017	18 Apr 83	Contract quarters	48,000	S. de Alden.
F66501-83-C0018[1]		Contract quarters	40,150	Mr. Zablah.
F66501-83-C0019[1]	13 Apr 83	Contract quarters	47,500	A. Yuway.

Contract number	Date awarded	Brief description	Amount	Company
F66501-83-C0020[1]		Contract quarters	17,175	Mr. Bustillo.
F66501-83-C0021[1]	01 Apr 83	Contract quarters	33,250	E. Del. Cid.
F66501-83-C0023	18 Apr 83	Special purpose vehicle rentals	141,224.50	Fuerzas Armadas de Honduras.
		1984 Corps of Engineers, Mobile District		
DACA01-84-C-0014	24 Oct 84	Operations and Maintenace RMTC	$2,134,354 (est)	Pacific Architect & Engineer Inc.
DACA01-84-C-0159	21 Sep 84	Improvements to Goloson Airport	7,889,550	Sadelmi Inc.
		Army		
DAKF71-84-C-0008	13 Feb 84	Lumber	$30,544	Madero Los Pinos.
DAKF71-84-C-0009	25 Feb 84	Culverts	41,410	Productos Metaicos Centro Americanos.
DAKF71-84-C-0010	28 Mar 84	Transportation Services (Milvans and Equipment).	25,779	Oficina de Higienizacion.
DAKF71-84-C-0011	24 May 84	Transportation Services (equipment)	30,296	Oficina de Servicios Multiples.
DAKF71-84-C-0129	05 Aug 84	Transportation Services	80,000	Renan E. Mendoza.
DAKF71-84-C-0130	09 Jun 84	Transportation Services	27,230	Maritima Y Transportes.
DAKF71-84-C-0131	09 Jun 84	Stevedoring Services	28,000	Agencia Guzman Y CIA.
DAKF71-84-C-0132	10 Jun 84	Miscellaneous	30,000	Construcciones Y Excavaciones.
DAKF71-84-C-0133	07 Jun 84	Stevedoring	42,161	Empresa Nacional Portuaria.
DAKF71-84-C-0154	06 Jul 84	Base operation services	327,442	Habert International Inc.
DAKF71-84-C-0155	06 Jul 84	Delivery of Government owned fuel	33,000	Texaco Caribbean.
DAKF71-84-C-0165	22 Jul 84	Vehicle rental/maintenance	404,140	Habert International Aserraderos.
		Air Force		
F66501-84-C0004	19 Jan 84	Maintenance	$168,00	Horemain.
F66501-84-C0006	19 Jan 84	Contract quarters	72,000	S. Renderos.
F66501-84-C0007[1]	19 Jan 84	Contract quarters	80,000	F.E. Alvarado.
F66501-84-C0010	01 Apr 84	Contract quarters	60,000	L. Montez.
F66501-84-C0011	10 Apr 84	Contract quarters	67,500	L. Pabon.
F66501-84-C0014	20 Jun 84	Contract quarters	48,000	Mr. Ferrara.
F66501-85-D0001	10 Oct 84	Security Guard Service	59,840	Sistemas de Seguridad.
F66501-85-D0002	25 Oct 84	Contract quarters	24,000	R. Figueroa.
F66501-85-D0003	21 Dec 85	Fuels	75,076,61	Esso Standard Oil.
		1985 Corps of Engineers, Mobile District		
DACA01-85-C-0064	01 Apr 85	Modifications to POL Systems at Palmerola Airfield.	$74,320	Pittsburg Desmaines Corp.
		Air Force		
F66501-85-D0004	27 Feb 85	Contract quarters	$24,000	Remanca.

[1] Identifies inactive contracts.

Senator **Sasser**. For each of the following FY 1985 and 1986 planned exercises, provide for the record a statement which details the date of each exercise and the location of each exercise. Also outline any engineering or construction activities which will be undertaken during each exercise. [Deleted.]

Answer. The following information is provided for each of the exercises listed above: [Deleted.]

PUERTO CASTILLA

Senator **Sasser**. Under what conditions would design on this project be initiated?

Answer. We have no plans at this time to construct any facilities at Puerto Castilla. However, if the threat to Honduras and to U.S. interests in the region changed significantly, we would reconsider our requirements for facilities.

HARBERT INTERNATIONAL INC.

Senator **Sasser**. I have reviewed the contract between DOD and Harbert International to provide base operating support functions at Palmerola. What are the amount and provisions of this contract?

Answer. The initial contract covered the period of 1 August 1984 to 31 December 1984 and totaled approximately $690,000,000. The option to extend the contract from 1 January 1985 to 30 September 1985 totaled $2,081,958.75. Specifically, the base operations contract provides for the following: food service, refuse collection, human waste disposal, grass cutting services, operation of shower points, pump, purify and distribute water, facilities engineering, laundry operations, warehousing of supplies, material handling, and shuttle bus service.

Senator SASSER. How many personnel does Harbert have at Palmerola?

ANSWER. As of 5 April 1985, Harbert International Inc., had 9 U.S. and 150-190 Hondurans employed at Palmerola.

Senator SASSER. What construction activities have been undertaken under the contract?

ANSWER. The Harbert contract provides for maintenance and repair engineering services at Palmerola. Minor construction work is performed as change order to the contract. The following examples are typical of these change orders: Install ice machine, construct stop signs, install security lights, construct temporary helicopter parking area. During period 1 January 1985 -5 April 1985, minor construction change orders to Harbert International have totaled approximately $11,000.

CONTRACT NEGOTIATORS

Senator SASSER. How many U.S. Government contract negotiators are now in Honduras?

ANSWER. As of 18 March 1985, there were three U.S. Government contracting officers in Honduras.

Senator SASSER. How many are planned for the end of fiscal year 1985?

ANSWER. Three contract negotiators are planned for the end of fiscal year 1985.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Senator SASSER. Have any military assistance payments or foreign military sales funds been utilized for facility construction in any Central American country in the last three years? List each project, its purpose, and cost.

ANSWER. Military assistance has been used to finance the following construction projects in Central America during the past three years:

[In millions of dollars]

Country and project	Purpose	Cost
Honduras:—Regional Military Training Center	To meet regional training requirements	$1.6
El Salvador:		
San Miguel Heliport	To diversify helicopter basing for security and quicker reaction time.	1
La Union Pier Facilities	To locate naval operations near suspected infiltration routes.	3.1
National Basic Center Ranges	To provide in-country training of El Salvador soldiers	1.6

DEFENSE FACILITIES REPLACEMENT

Senator SASSER. $33 million is requested to initiate a new Defense Facilities Replacement Program. Specifically, how would this program operate?

ANSWER. Section 807 of the FY 1984 Military Construction Authorization Act amended title 10, United States Code, to add a new section 2667a, entitled "Sale and Replacement of Nonexcess Real Property." Subject to specific preconditions, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to carry out real property transactions consisting of:

(a) The sale of any real property under the control of the Department of Defense other than:

- —public domain lands,
- —property which can be considered excess under the provisions of the Federal Property and Administration Services Act of 1949, or
- —property that the Secretary of the Interior has determined to be suitable for use as a public park or recreation area.

(b) Such acquisition of land, construction, and acquisition of facilities included in the property to be sold, and relocation of Defense activities to such replacement facilities as may be required to ensure efficient and effective continuity of functions being carried out at the property to be sold.

A transaction under section 2667a (as described above) may not be carried out unless:

—the transaction has been specifically authorized by law,

—the amount of the estimated proceeds from the sale of property under the transaction exceeds the amount of the costs of the transaction (i.e., costs of replacement land and/or facilities, selling expenses, moving expenses, etc.),

—the Secretary of the Interior has been notified at least 60 days in advance of the sale, and has not formally responded that the land is suitable for public park/recreation area uses,

—the activities intended to be performed at the replacement facilities are substantially similar in character or nature to those performed at the property to be sold, and

—the property to be conveyed under the transaction will be sold for at least the equivalent of its fair market value.

The legislation also authorized to be established on the books of the Treasury an account to be known as the Department of Defense Facilities Replacement Management Account, and authorized to be appropriated $50.0 million for purposes of initial capitalization. It further provided that the account should be administered by the Secretary of Defense as a single account which would be used to pay the up-front costs of a sell-and-replace transaction, and which would subsequently be credited with the DoD share of the proceeds of a completed transaction to be used to finance subsequent transactions. However, since the account, if established, would not function as a management account, per se, it has been determined that it should alternatively be entitled "Defense Facilities Replacement Fund."

Upon completion of a sell-and-replace transaction, the Defense Facilities Replacement Fund would be credited with an amount comprised of all-up-front costs incurred in effecting the transaction plus 5-percent of the net proceeds, or "profit." The balance, 95-percent of the profit, would revert to the Treasury.

Senator SASSER. How many acres of military property have been turned over to the General Services Administration for disposal in the last three years?

ANSWER. In the last three years the Department has turned over 11,946 acres to GSA for disposal.

Senator SASSER. How many acres have been sold to date?

ANSWER. To date, GSA has sold 1,091 acres.

Senator SASSER. How will the property offered for sale under the proposed facilities replacement program be selected for disposal?

ANSWER. GSA will make that determination.

Senator SASSER. How will they be offered for sale?

ANSWER. GSA will make that determination.

Senator SASSER. Will each project selected for construction be justified to the Congress and approved as if funded by appropriations?

ANSWER. Each project will be justified to the Congress and approved as if funded by appropriations.

Senator SASSER. Has this program ever been proposed previously?

ANSWER. Yes, this program has been previously proposed.

Senator SASSER. List each project selected for funding under this program in fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER. The projects selected for funding are as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

Schofield Barracks: 4 general purpose warehouses	200,000 SF	$12.6
March AFB:		
Band Center	9,100 SF	1.3
NCO Education Center	48,800 SF	5.6
Add to and Alter Combat Operations Center	53,000 SF	4.7

Senator SASSER. List each project in the FYDP which has been selected for funding under this program.

ANSWER. Because this legislation is so new there are no projects currently contained in the FYDP.

Senator SASSER. At either Kapalama or March has there already been an expression of interest by other than government investors in the land to be offered for sale?

ANSWER. There has been no public announcement regarding the proposed sale of property at Kapalama. However, there has been interest expressed by the City of

Honolulu in purchasing property at Kapalama for use as a heavy maintenance facility for the city bus system. At March AFB the Air Force has not sought or received expressions of interest from potential buyers.

Senator Sasser. Specifically, when were the expressions of interest made and to which DoD official.

Answer. During the last two months two persons from the City of Honolulu Department of Public Works have contacted Catherine Manning (Realty Specialist; Office of the Engineer; Headquarters, U.S. Army Western Command) regarding the purchase of property at Kapalama.

There has been no expression of interest made to officials at March AFB.

Senator Sasser. If the replacement program is turned down by the Congress, will the DoD program the Schofield project and the March projects in fiscal year 1987?

Answer. The Schofield project will be considered along with other projects for resources in the fiscal year 1987 program.

It is unlikely the March AFB projects would be included in fiscal year 1987. The fiscal year 1987 Air Force Military Construction Program is well formulated at this stage of the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting cycle.

Senator Sasser. If the replacement program were not proposed in fiscal year 1986, would these projects have been programmed in fiscal year 1986?

Answer. At Kapalama, while there is a mission requirement for the warehousing facilities, the priority was not sufficient to construct these facilities in the fiscal year 1986 program. However, the opportunity to reduce the DOD real property inventory while amortizing the facilities makes it attractive to proceed at this time.

The Consolidated Operations Center at March AFB was at one time in the fiscal year 1986 program. It was removed during the Program Budget Decision phase because it was expected to be funded through the Defense Facilities Replacement Fund. The other two March AFB projects would have competed for priority ranking and funding in fiscal year 1986.

Senator Sasser. Design on the warehouses at Schofield was initiated in September 1984. When design was initiated, what specific location was the project being designed for?

Answer. The design of the warehouses was initiated with the anticipation that the project would be constructed as a sale and replacement project at Schofield Barracks.

Senator Sasser. The three March projects have been under design since late 1983. When placed under design, what specific sites were identified?

Answer. The Consolidated Operations Center will be an addition to the north side and alteration of the existing command post, building 2605. The Band Center will be near the east boundary of the base on the east side of building 960, the Commissary. The Leadership School will be north of the proposed Band Center and east of buildings 976 and 977, which are dormitories.

Senator Sasser. In the four projects proposed in fiscal year 1986 under this new program, will any of them be constructed at a location different from the one which was identified when the projects were placed under design?

Answer. No, the same sites are still planned for use.

UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (UMC)

Senator Sasser. What projects are eligible under this program?

Answer. Projects which are vital to the operations of the Services and are so urgently required that they cannot await normal military construction funding are eligible for Unspecified Minor Construction funding.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator Sasser. Provide for the record each Unspecified Minor Project programmed for the remainder of FY 1985 and for FY 1986.

Answer. The following projects are planned for the remainder of FY 1985:

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Project	Cost
Army:		
Darby Kaserne, FRG	Child care center	893
Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, NJ.	Child care center	472

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Project	Cost
Hill AFB, Utah	Barracks	980
Mutlangen, FRG	Support maintenance warehouse	801
Fort Detrick, MD	Procure and erect building	458
Bindlach, FRG	Child care center	480
New Cumberland AD, PA	Child care center	337
Mark Twain Village, FRG	Child care center	819
Vicenza, Italy	OB/GYN clinic	521
Navy:		
NAS Fallon, NV	Electronic warfare improvements	273
NSWC Dahlgren, VA	Tomahawk development laboratory	930
NAS Fallon, NV	Radar relocation	388
NAS Key West, FL	Caribbean Joint Intelligence Center	970
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	Blowdown pit	497
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	Ramp widening, TC-13 MOD 0 catapult	308
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	Public Works Administrative Office modernization	290
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	General purpose warehouse	542
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	Elevated water tank	274
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	Addition to building No. 551	445
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	Physical fitness center	257
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	Child care center	246
NAEC Lakehurst, NJ	Religious education building	230
Air Force:		
Mildenhall, UK	Aircraft engine sound suppressor	325
Brooks AFB, TX	Communications operations facility	890
Vandenberg AFB, CA	Alter satellite spin test facility	313
Tyndall AFB, FL	Radar tower facility	844
Tinker AFB, OK	Add/alter mission simulator	761
Holloman AFB, NM	Physiological training facility	943
K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI	Refueling vehicle heated parking (congressionally directed)	590
Wurtsmith AFB, MI	Refueling vehicle heated parking (congressionally directed)	480
Wurtsmith AFB, MI	Recreational library (Congressionally directed)	984
K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI	Recreational library (Congressionally directed)	564
Offutt AFB, NE	Alter Building No. 500	930
Zweibrucken, GE	EDS aircraft parking apron	980
Pease AFB, NH	Hush House support facility	772

Specific projects programmed for FY 1986 are unknown at this time inasmuch as the unspecified minor construction program is intended to meet unforeseen unprogrammable requirements.

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Project	Cost
Army:		
Fort Bragg, NC	Survival, evasion, resistance and escape training facility	851
Giessen, Germany	Company headquarters building	741
Camp Gary Owen, Korea	Simulator training facility	427
Fort Story, VA	Rough terrain/cargo handling facility	886
Fort Amador, Panama	Secure compartmented information facility	673
Yongsan, Korea	Childrens dental clinic	982
Camp Carroll, Korea	Upgrade communications/electronics calibration test facility	903
Camp Casey, Korea	Simulator training facility	928
Stuttgart, Germany	Physical security upgrade	958
Camp Humphreys, Korea	Expand trailer transfer point	974
Germersheim, Germany	Security fence/lighting	302
Fort A.P. Hill, VA	Metal storage building	260
Navy:		
NOMTF White Sands, NM	Vandal launch complex	216
NAS Fallon, NV	Nike radar site preparation	366

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Project	Cost
NAS Fallon, NV	Light attack weapons school	630
NAS North Island, CA	ASW range operations building	1,124
MCAS El Toro, CA	Small arms shop	266
NS Charleston, SC	Submarine performance monitor facility	395
Andros Island	Ocean hauldown facility	1,123
NSY Puget Sound, WA	Alternate electrical power	470
Twenty-nine Palms, CA	Radar facility	317
Quantico, VA	Emergency power building for data systems	470
NADC Warminster, PA	Helicopter systems integration facility	233
NARF Jacksonville, FL	Avionics shop	995
Dam Neck, VA	Seal Team 6 magazines	977
SPCC Mechanicsburg, PA	Warehouse—Administrative space	1,121
NAS Brunswick, ME	Solid waste disposal	370
NWC China Lake, CA	Telemetry receiver center	1,000
NARF Pensacola, FL	Helicopter gear box test facility	495
NUSC New London, CT	Periscope test facility	950
NWS Yorktown, VA	MK-48 off-line facility	460
NAS Key West, FL	Cold iron to outer mole	350
Patuxent River, MD	Secure test facility	970
NSCA Skaggs Island	Fire station	560
Air Force:		
Homestead AFB, FL	Add/alter FTD	950
Homestead AFB, FL	Add/alter avionics facility	970
Homestead AFB, FL	Add/alter engine I&R shop	995
Homestead AFB, FL	Sound suppressor support	580
Dyess AFB, TX	FTD	599
Seymour-Johnson AFB, NC	Various aircraft beddown facilities	543
Andrews AFB, MD	Ground station for SAM replacement	441
Ascension Island	Airfield apron/hydrant fueling system	996
Andrews AFB, MD	Convert to COSMEC	592
McConnell AFB, KA	T-9 noise suppressor support	400
Spangdahlem, Germany	Sound suppressor support	380
Clark AFB, RP	Upgrade base water system	988
Kelly AFB, TX	Nondestructive inspection	456
Ramstein, Germany	Convert to field print plant	996
Greenham Common, UK	Recreation library (Congressionally directed)	478
Little Rock AFB, AK	Expand ground combat area	423

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Sasser**. Provide for the record, from FY 1984 and FY 1985 to date, a list of each Unspecified Minor Project, by service, which has been approved.

Answer. The lists follows:

UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION APPROVED PROJECTS

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Project	Cost
	Fiscal Year 1984	
Army:		
Fort McNair, DC	Alter Building 61 Annex	532
Schweinfurt, Germany	Test equipment power supply	219
Yuma PG, AZ	Aviation lab facility addition	460
Fort Bliss, TX	Electrical maintenance shop addition	229
Bad Kissingen, Germany	Training buildings	622
Bad Kissingen, Germany	Ready buildings	577
Camp Tango, Korea	Secure compartmented information facility, environmental controls	930
Mutlangen, Germany	Underground electrical distribution system	477
Arlington Hall Station, VA	ADP and communication center upgrade	578

UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION APPROVED PROJECTS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Project	Cost
Stuttgart, Germany	Signal intelligence building	319
Vilseck, Germany	Exterior/interior lighting	229
Albertshof, Germany	Coal heating plant	996
Korea	Test measurement diagnostic equipment facility	417
Yongsan, Korea	Upgrade alternate power—hospital	846
Camp Casey, Korea	Test diagnostic equipment facility	336
Camp Casey, Korea	Diagnostic equipment facility	449
MIT RF, MA	Aircraft optical calibration	587
Roedelheim, Germany	Maintenance shop	915
Fort Riley, KS	Tank trail improvement	975
Fort Leonard Wood, MO	Tracked vehicle washrack	637
Schwetzingen, Germany	Medical container unit hardstand	422
Camp Hovey, Korea	Troop aid station	863
Camp Graves, Korea	Troop aid station	905
Tobyhanna AD, PA	Expand mobile support facility	547
Frankfurt, Germany	Maintenance hangar addition	702
Mainz, Germany	Security fence	446
Mutlangen, Germany	Fencing/lighting	738
Camp Casey, Korea	Radio relay transmitter facility	452
Fort Benning, GA	Calibration and repair facility	258
Pueblo Depot Activity, CO	Toxic chemical maintenance facility	568
Fort McNair, DC	Inter-American Defense College modernization	769
Rock Island Arsenal, IL	Alter General Purpose Administrative Building	860
Fort Wainwright, AK	Relocate record fire range	912
Fort Sheridan, IL	Alter Building 81	437
Fort Sheridan, IL	Administration Building modification	421
Navy:		
MCAS Futema, Camp Butler, Okinawa.	Activation of forward anti-air defense battery	673
NSA Naples, IT	Power system upgrade	386
NSA Norfolk, VA	Airborne mine countermeasures equipment facility	617
NRMC Newport, RI	Hospital fire protection	644
NSB Pearl Harbor, HI	Mark 48 torpedo shop	538
NAS Roosevelt Roads, PR	Radar operational facility	333
Nea Makri, Greece	Water treatment facility	617
NAS Miramar, CA	400 HZ power	802
AFHSA Norfolk, VA	Frequency control analysis building addition	920
NAS North Island, CA	Applied instruction building addition	646
NS San Diego, CA	Dredging for tender	952
NS Subic Bay, PI	Pay and personnel support office	580
NS Subic Bay, PI	Family services center	472
NAVSECSTA Washington, DC.	Computer analysis facility	1,188
San Nicholas Island, CA	Ordnance assembly building	1,055
Diego Garcia	Aircraft maintenance facility	900
Mombasa, Kenya	Fleet landing	316
NWS Charleston, SC	MK-48 torpedo shop addition	1,049
NCSC Panama City, FL	Amphibious operations building	951
NATC Patuxent River, MD	TACAMO support facility	1,108
San Clemente Island, CA	Electronic warfare range	965
NAS Key West, FL	Dredging (Truman annex)	721
NAS Key West, FL	Fuel line	790
NAS Fallon, NV	Applied instruction building (Strike University)	1,089
NAS Barbers Point, HI	Radar operations facility	626
NAS Kingsville, TX	Potable water system	394
MCB Pendleton, CA	Moving target simulator	629
NAS Fallon, NV	Sewer upgrade	268
FCTCLANT Dam Neck, VA	Seal Team 6, operations facility	883
PWC Pensacola, FL	NARF power improvement	558
Pearl Harbor NSY, HI	Improvements for nuclear engineering department	300

UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION APPROVED PROJECTS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Project	Cost
Air Force:		
Ascension, IS	Liquid fuel pipeline	900
Shaw AFB, SC	Addition to 9th Air Force facility	908
Nellis AFB, NV	Aircraft apron	498
Alconbury, UK	Construct supply	436
Zweibrucken, Germany	Hush House support	239
Edwards AFB, CA	Mods to Hangar 1207	975
Hahn, Germany	Mission support facilities	723
Classified	Construct terminal	475
Holloman AFB, NM	Aircraft maintenance area lighting	472
Murted, Turkey	BOQ/UEPH	424
Johnson Space Center, TX	STS security mod (Congressionally directed)	548
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	Site mod/microwave TV	225
Davis-Monthan AFB, AL	Mission support facility	494
Bolling AFB, DC	Alter Building P-20	427
Edwards AFB, CA	ADAL RAPCON (Congressionally directed)	265
Ramstein, Germany	Accounting and finance facility (Congressionally directed)	569
McGuire AFB, NJ	Construct EOD facility	227
Dyess AFB, TX	Electrical substation	342
Balikeshir, TX	BOQ/UEPH	461
Scott AFB, IL	ADAL Bulding 505	484
Peterson AFB, CO	Addition to Building 1042	305
Osan, Korea	Nondestructive inspection laboratory	567
Dyess AFB, TX	Interim contractor support	808
Classified	Site power plant	873
Classified	Site improvements	811
Classified	Airfield improvements	795
Kelly AFB, TX	Alter jet engine test cell	809
Langley AFB, VA	Sound suppressor support	523
Grissom AFB, IN	Alter medical facility	497
Woodbridge, UK	Upgrade shelter security	416
Woodbridge, UK	Upgrade AGE storage	488
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH	Alter Building 30206	470
Seymour-Johnson AFB, NC	KC-10 3rd Mob COMBA	362
Clark AFB, RP	Add/alter terminal	944
	Fiscal Year 1985	
Army:		
Erzurum, Turkey	Facilities modernization	315
Fort Richardson, AK	SPSS measurement-Anchorage Terminal	906
Fort Bragg, NC	Renovate Emergency Room Womack Army Hospital	507
Fort Sheridan, IL	Automatic data processing facility	380
Gulf Outport, LA	Resurface staging area	210
Fort Irwin, CA	Rotation unit field maintenance facility	671
Kaiserlautern, Germany	Addition to quality assurance facility	555
US Military Academy, NY	Modify administration building	677
Fort Eustis, VA	Child care center addition	673
Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR	Toxic change house conversion	869
Fort Rucker, AL	Automatic data processing building	329
Rock Island Arsenal, IL	Rehabilitate four buildings	836
Vilseck, Germany	Applied instruction building	515
Fort Campbell, KY	Electrical distribution lines modernization	400
Picatinney Arsenal, NJ	Building alteration-health/dental clinic	806
Letterkenney AD, PA	Secure compartmented information facility	325
Aberdeen PG, MD	Alter/modify weapon processing shop	805
Fort Sill, OK	Addition to Knox Hall	691
Fort Sill, OK	Addition to Burleson Hall	698
Fort Dix, NJ	Emergency generator	450
Letterkenney AD, PA	Convert building to administrative	800
Camp Carroll, Korea	Addition to administrative facility	523
Schofield Barracks, HI	Simulation training facility	913

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator SASSER. Can Unspecified Minor Construction funds be utilized to fund projects which have previously been denied by Congress?

ANSWER. Theoretically, yes. As a matter of policy and common sense, the Services would not attempt to fund Unspecified Minor Construction projects which had previously been denied by Congress without first giving the Authorization and Appropriations Committees of both Houses formal notification of their intent to do so and providing the Committees adequate time to comment on the intended action. If any one of the Committees indicated disapproval of the use of such funds for the project, the Services would not fund the project.

RECOUPMENTS

Senator SASSER. As of November 1984, $271.6 million in U.S. prefinanced expenditures remains unrecouped from NATO. How much will be recouped in FY 1985 and FY 1986?

ANSWER. There are many factors which affect recoupment but at this time, we expect to actually collect $35-50 million during these two years.

Senator SASSER. When will all these funds be recouped?

ANSWER. The Department's plan is to obtain NATO programming for all of the projects during the current six year funding cycle. Once a project is programmed, it takes six to 24 months to actually collect the funds.

DOD

Senator SASSER. In NATO, how will such a change impact upon our dependent evacuation plans?

ANSWER. Since most of the junior enlisted personnel overseas already have their dependents with them, there will be little impact upon dependent evacuation plans.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

Senator SASSER. Your authorization request totals $10.4 billion. It is up 14 percent over last year. What is the Department's strategy for military construction and family housing?

ANSWER. The Department of Defense strategy is to have an annual military construction program, including family housing construction and improvements, equal to at least two percent of the replacement value of our physical plant. At this rate, our facilities will be replaced every 50 years, on the average. Our $7.3 billion request for construction in the FY 1986 program is just below two percent of our $370 billion plant replacement value. Time and operations consume some of our facilities each year. These costs must be paid--now or later. However, we stand to lose too much to pay later. Therefore, an inherent part of our strategy is that in the area of facilities we must pay as we go.

Senator SASSER. How long will it take to implement this strategy?

ANSWER. Our strategy can be implemented in FY 1986 if the Congress will authorize/appropriate the level of funding we are requesting in our proposed military construction program.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator SASSER. Section 108 of the FY 1985 military construction act provides that Congress must be notified before any activity at one base is relocated to another. Why does the Department seek to eliminate this language from the FY 1986 Bill?

ANSWER. The Department of Defense does not seek to eliminate this language. Section 108 duplicates language contained in Section 2687 of title 10, United States Code.

SECTION 123

Senator SASSER. Why does the Department seek to eliminate Section 123 of the Military Construction Act of 1985?

ANSWER. The Department seeks to eliminate Section 123 because it imposes an unnecessary reporting requirement on the Department and has the effect of delaying otherwise proper actions by the Department that are incidental to military exercises.

BURDENSHARING

Senator SASSER. Several years ago, I drafted language which has been enacted into law as part of the Military Construction Act which directs the administration to seek improved burdensharing by our allies. The Pentagon has recommended deleting this section from the FY 1986 Bill. Now, there is general agreement in Congress that our allies are not bearing a fair share of the common defense burden. Why then do you seek to delete this statutory language from our Bill?

ANSWER. The Department of Defense continues to press the NATO allies to increase not only defense budgets, but host nation support, and participation in common funded programs as well. For 1984, the NATO allies, in the aggregate, increased their defense spending by just over three percent. Over the long term, the allies have been increasing their defense contributions. From 1971–1983 the United States increased real defense spending by 6 percent while the NATO allies increased by 27 percent. During the same period, the NATO allies decreased military manpower by less than 0.4 percent while the U.S. decreased by 18.9 percent. Recently, the NATO nations agreed to a $7.2 billion six year Infrastructure program. Agreement to this ceiling, which represents a 56 percent real increase in programming over the previous period, is considered a significant achievement in light of the current economic and political problems of several of the member nations. Our allies are well aware of the need to continue this effort and other burdensharing initiatives. Therefore, continuation of this provision is no longer required in light of recent results.

EXERCISE CONSTRUCTION

Senator SASSER. Section 123 of the Military Construction Act of 1985 provides that the Secretary must inform the Committee whenever $100,000 or more is spent for construction activities during exercises.

The Congress inserted that language after the Administration authorized the construction or improvement of six airfields in Honduras without Congressional approval.

Why does the Department seek to eliminate this statutory language?

ANSWER. The Department seeks to eliminate Section 123 because it imposes an unnecessary reporting requirement on the Department and has the effect of delaying otherwise proper actions by the Department that are incidental to military exercises.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE

QUALITY-OF-LIFE

Senator INOUYE. What percentage of the 1986 Military Construction budget provides for improvements in the quality of life both in the Continental U.S. and overseas in comparison with construction relative to hardware?

What types of facilities does this represent, i.e. medical, housing, recreational facilities?

ANSWER. The following is in reply to both questions above.

It is not possible to totally separate quality of life and hardware support projects. Projects for both working and living spaces affect our people's quality of life and may simultaneously support hardware. For example, renovating a tactical equipment shop to provide for a safer, healthier and more efficient working environment affects quality of life. And a family housing project may be necessary to support a new weapon system, such as the ground launched cruise missile at overseas deployment sites.

Within the facility categories for hospital/medical, troop housing, community facilities and family housing the projects requested total $2.2 billion which is 21 percent of the budget. About $1.4 billion of that money is programmed for work inside the United States with about $800 million for outside the United States, However, as previously indicated, this is only a part of the picture for supporting quality of life. Projects to support new weapon systems total around $1.2 billion and include community and other personnel support facilities, such as the bachelor quarters and civilian personnel support facility at the Kings Bay site for the TRIDENT submarine. Since there is an overlap, a "comparison" of the two types of projects is not very meaningful.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND

STANDARD CRITERIA FOR 801 AND 802 HOUSING

Senator **THURMOND**. Has the Department of Defense established standard criteria for the services to evaluate private sector proposals for Section 801 and 802 housing?

ANSWER. The Services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense use criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and contained in OMB Circular A-104 to evaluate private sector proposals for Section 801 and 802 housing.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator **THURMOND**. The General Accounting Office noted in a report on maintenance and repair of family housing that hard wood floors are sometimes replaced with tile floors and sometimes replaced with wood floors. Apparently, there is no policy concerning the materials that should be used to replace flooring in family quarters. Is it cost effective to use wood floors as opposed to tile when refurbishing these quarters?

ANSWER. DOD policy requires that an economic analysis be performed to determine the most cost effective materials to use when repairing or replacing material, including wood floors. Each of the Services have revised their instructions to require an economic analysis be performed prior to replacing floors in family quarters. The flooring material used is based on the results of the economic analysis.

Senator **THURMOND**. It is my understanding that the Department of Defense has changed the eligibility criteria for family quarters on military installations. In the past, personnel in the grades of E-4 and below with under two years of service did not qualify for post housing. What is the new criteria for eligibility?

ANSWER. The Department of Defense changed assignment and programming policy for E1s to E4s in December, 1984. The new policy eliminates the offensive and inaccurate term "ineligible" and replaces it with E3s and below; gives all E4s the same priority for assignment to family housing; gives all enlisted personnel equal priority to assignment to substandard housing; and permits the Services to include E3s and below in future requirements for military family housing construction and acquisition.

Senator **THURMOND**. What impact will this have on the housing deficit?

ANSWER. The projected worldwide deficit will increase by approximately 17,000 when E3s and below are included.

Senator **THURMOND**. What impact will this have on family housing requirements overseas?

ANSWER. The projected deficit outside the United States will increase by approximately 5,000 when E3s and below are included.

NAVY STRATEGIC HOMEPORTING

Senator **THURMOND**. Has the DOD reviewed the MILCON requirement of the Navy's strategic homeporting initiatives? What are they?

ANSWER. Yes. In the process of formulating the President's fiscal year 1986 military construction budget, DOD reviewed and approved the following strategic homeporting MILCON projects:

	Authorized
New York:	
Dredging	$11,700,000
Land acquisition	2,940,000
Site improvements	3,920,000
Everett, WA, land acquisition	17,640,000

MILCON projects required in follow-on programs at the above locations, while known to DOD as to general scope and cost, have not yet been reviewed at that level.

MILCON requirements for the two other strategic homeporting initiatives planned for the Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast have not been reviewed by DOD.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JEFF BINGAMAN

REMOVING TOXIC WASTES

Senator **BINGAMAN**. Does this estimate ($5-10 billion) include any cleanup for Rocky Mountain Arsenal?

Answer. Yes.

Senator **Bingaman.** Do you have an estimate of the cost of cleanup for Rocky Mountain?

Answer. The total cost is estimated at $359 million, and does not include expenditures to date of about $50 million.

Senator **Bingaman.** Over what period of time does the Department estimate it will take to clean up the hazardous waste facilities at these installations?

Answer. Our goal is to have all the necessary remedial actions in progress by 1993, but certain types of actions such as cleaning up aquifers could take many years (i.e., 20). Insofar as the estimate of $5–10 billion expresses uncertainty at this time as to the magnitude of the job, so also must we express uncertainty as to how long it will take.

Senator **Bingaman.** Does the Department now know the status of the hazardous waste at each of the military installations?

Answer. Yes. The "Defense Installation Restoration Status Report" was updated as of September 30, 1984, and we are currently working to improve the level of detail and utility of the report. A summary update is planned for May 1985.

Senator **Bingaman.** How much of the estimated cleanup costs are funded out of the O&M accounts for this current year?

Answer. In fiscal year 85 the Defense Environmental Restoration Account under the Defense Appropriations Act provided $198.8 million for Installation Restoration, plus $12.6 million for related studies, and $60.1 million for related work on formerly used property.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator **Bingaman.** What is the "programmable" deficit in family housing in the Department, at this point? Over what period of time does the Department project for the elimination of the current backlog of family housing units?

Answer. The worldwide deficit is currently 78,000 for all paygrades. The Army and Marine Corps indicate that they will eliminate their known housing deficits by 1990. Navy indicates the deficit will be eliminated in 10 to 12 years. Air Force will reduce their deficit to no more than 100 units at all but four installations by the mid 1990's.

Senator **Bingaman.** Recently, the Department changed its policy to expand eligibility for family housing to the E-1 and E-2 levels. What additional demands will this increase in eligibility have on the programmable deficit in family housing? Taking this increased eligibility into account, over what period of time does the Department project for the elimination of the backlog?

Answer. The Department of Defense changed the programming policy in December 1984 to permit the Services to include E3s and below in future requirements for military family housing construction and acquisition. The projected worldwide programmable deficit for E3s and below is approximately 17,000. The Army and Marine Corps indicate that they will eliminate the deficit by 1990, while it will take the Air Force until the mid 1990's. The Navy has not had sufficient time to develop plans to eliminate the E3 and below deficit.

EXTENSION OF CONGRESSIONALLY ESTABLISHED HOUSING TEST PROGRAMS

Senator **Bingaman.** Last year, Congress included in the Military Construction Act a one year test for family housing, the so-called "801" and "802" programs. Service implementation has been slow, and the results mixed. What has caused the response from the private sector to both the 801 and 802 projects to be so mixed? Is the Department recommending an extension of this authority? Are there provisions in the current statutory scheme that, in the Department's view, have constrained the private sector's participation in these two programs?

Answer. The Fiscal Year 1984 Military Construction Authorization Bill authorized a test of long-term leasing and rental guarantee housing. The response to date is best characterized as favorable rather than mixed. Many of the test locations have received bids and contracts are expected to be awarded within the next few months. Difficulties with zoning restrictions and scarce, high cost land are indications that both programs may not work everywhere but certainly at enough locations to make them viable methods for producing housing for military families. The Department has requested permanent authority for both programs. Some non-bidders have expressed concern with the provision that funding is "subject to annual appropriations." In the few cases where the Services failed to get adequate bids, they are asking prospective bidders to identify what the problem is.

REAL GROWTH IN MILCON ACCOUNTS

Senator Bingaman. In this year, the Department is requesting a 27.9% real growth in the military construction account, and a 13.5% real growth in the family housing account. The MILCON request is the largest single percentage increase in this year's Defense budget.

What is the status of the congressional authorized and appropriated construction from last year?

Answer. Ninety percent of the fiscal year 1984 projects have been executed. Approximately twenty-five percent of the fiscal year 1985 projects have already been executed.

Senator Bingaman. Of this year's increase, how much MILCON is associated with a first-time request for MILCON funds for major weapons systems? How much is associated with support for weapons systems in total?

Answer. Army—Of the MILCON funds for major weapons systems included in the fiscal year 1986 request, the only first-time request is for $1.7 million for the Blackhawk utility Helicopter.

The fiscal year 1986 total dollar amount associated with the support of major weapons systems is $55.0 million.

Navy—Six projects totalling $53.25 million (authorization), $41.55 million (appropriations) are a first-time request for MILCON funds. They are: Naval Station Everett, Washington, land acquisition; Naval Station New York, New York, various projects; and two fleet hospitals, one in Guam and the other in England.

There are 45 projects totalling $458.9 million in support of weapon systems.

Air Force—First-time requests of $33,170,000 are included in the total amount of $529,484,000 for weapon systems support.

Senator Bingaman. Of the projects Congress authorized last year, which failed to receive an appropriation? Are those projects back in the bill this year for reauthorization? For reappropriation?

Answer. Army—The following projects were authroized in FY 1985 but not approved for appropriation. Reauthorization is not necessary since authorization is good for two years. The projects included in the FY 1986 request for appropriation are so indicated.

[In thousands of dollars]

Location and description	Fiscal year 1986 appropriation request	Remarks
Honduras, contingency facility	None	Under review for possible reprogramming by OSD
Fort Belvoir, VA, computer systems design	None	Reviewed for possible scope revisions—results provided to the Appropriations to the Committees. We are awaiting the Committees response.
Germany:		
Barracks	8,100	These projects were authorized, however; subsequently the budget was amended by the President and these projects were withdrawn from the Appropriation Request.
Dining facility	1,250	
Tactical equipment shop	690	
Utilities	1,150	
Tactical equipment shop	8,900	Projects were thought to be solely DIVAD related.
Battalion headquarters	1,450	
Aircraft parking apron	None	Congress instructed the Army to seek NATO funding; if not eligible a future appropriation request would be considered.
Purchase of support facilities	11,600	Deferred without prejudice.

Navy—The following projects were authorized but not appropriated in Fiscal year 1985:

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation/location	Project title	Cost
NAS Fallon, NV	Aircraft direct fueling system	[1] 3,700
	Maintenance hangar	[1] 5,000
NS Charleston, SC	Fleet support center	6,300
NSB Kings Bay, GA	Utilities and site improvements	[1] 23,800
	Trident training facility (phase II)	[1] [2] 59,700
NSY Portsmouth, Kittery, ME	Engineering management building	11,800
NS Rota, Spain	Pier	7,600
NAVCAMSWESTPAC Guam, MI	Theater	1,880
Various Locations	Host nation infrastructure support	[1] 2,790

[1] Approved as a savings project by the appropriations committees.

[2] Authorized in FY 1984.

The pier at NS Rota has been resubmitted this year for appropriations only.

Air Force—The information follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Location and project title	Authorized fiscal year 1985	Appropriation fiscal year 1985	Appropriation request fiscal year 1986
USAF Academy, CO, ADAL Cadet Gymnasium	10,000	0	0
Florennes, Belgium, GLCM:			
Library	570	0	0
American Forces Radio and Television Service	720	0	0
RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom GLCM: Recreation Library	600	0	0
Various Europe, CW FACS:			
Ahlhorn-Squadron Ops	1,220	0	0
Erding-Squadron Ops	1,220	0	0
Erding-Photo Interpretation Facility	1,220	0	0
Lechfeld-Squadron Ops	1,220	0	0
Comiso, Italy, GLCM:			
Child Care Center	700	0	0
Clothing Sale Store	510	0	0
Travis AFB, CA, composite medical facility	201,200	30,000	78,400
Clark AB, RP, ADAL air passenger terminal	4,200	0	4,150
Misawa, Japan, Commands port-upgrade apron	2,830	0	0
F.E. Warren AFB, WY, Peacekeeper Access Roads	21,000	10,000	11,000
Vandenberg AFB, CA, STS-South Base Power Plant	15,950	0	0
Various locations, real estate for GWEN facilities	1,200	0	0
Langley AFB, VA, anti-satellite facilities	16,500	0	14,900
Oman: U.S. CENTCOM Facilities:			
Seeb-Facility Accommodation Support	9,800	0	0
Thrumrait-Transient Billets	1,800	0	0
Thrumrait-Facility Accommodation Support	13,000	0	0

Note: No Reauthorization is being requested for any projects.

Senator **Bingaman**. Are the projects which Congress approved and appropriated for last year underway?

Answer. Ninety percent of the fiscal year 1984 projects are under contract. Approximately twenty-five percent of the fiscal year 1985 program is already under contract.

BASE CLOSING LEGISLATION

Senator **Bingaman**. On March 5 Senator Goldwater introduced legislation (S. 568) that would provide the Secretary of Defense "emergency" authority to close installations. At the same time Senator Goldwater and the Secretary jointly announced a list of 22 installations that could be closed without affecting the national security. Would you provide a list of the missions of those 22 installations which have been identified within your Service's area and whether the missions undertaken by those installations would have to be transferred to other installations or could be done without.

ANSWER. Army.—The missions at all Army installations on Senator Goldwater's list would have to be transferred to other installations. Because the missions are not eliminated, replacement facilities will be required in most cases. They will cause a significant one-time construction cost before any activities could relocate. The specific missions of each of the 10 Army installations or activities identified are:

New Cumberland Army Depot, PA. Mission: Management of designated supply classes (i.e., construction, furnishings, bulk petroleum and solid fuel products).

Philadelphia Support Activity, PA. Mission: Perform Army logistics management for clothing and textiles.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM. Mission: Supply depot activity for receipt, storage, issue, maintenance and disposal of ammunition.

Army Material Mechanic Research Center, Watertown, MA. Mission: Manage Army Materiel Command research and development program for structural materials and mechanics.

Logistic Systems Support Activity, Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. Mission: Develop and maintain automated data processing systems in support of the depot systems. Develop and maintain Army Materiel Command management information system and data bank.

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, CO. Mission: U.S. Army Hospital.

Fort Ruger, HI. Mission: Admin facility used by Hawaii National Guard.

Fort Devens, MA. Mission: Responsible for command, training and logistical support for that portion of the Intelligence school at Devens, the Army Readiness and Mobilization Region and Army Reserve Components.

Cameron Station, VA. Mission: Support of Defense Logistics Agency and community services.

Jefferson Proving Grounds, IN. Mission: Plan, conduct and report production and post-production tests of ammunition and components. Also perform propellant assessments and master calibration testing for ammunition and components.

Navy.—Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, PA. Principal Navy Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Center for aircraft systems, including inertial navigation, flight dynamics, airborne anti-submarine warfare, aerospace medicine and aviation physiology. Also develops and integrates airborne surveillance, communications, navigation, and photographic equipments.

Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, PA. Overhaul, repair and conversion of Naval vessels, including conventional aircraft carriers, guided missile ships, anti-submarine warfare destroyers and frigates, and amphibious ships. Assets including five graving docks, including two of the world's largest, numerical controlled propeller manufacturing shops, and production capability for constructing ships should such mission be once again assigned to this shipyard.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, CA. Depot level aeronautical rework facility for aircraft, engineers, air-launched missiles, components and other support functions. Workload includes P-3, S-3, A-6 and A-3 aircraft rework, plus J-52, T-56, TF-41 and TF-34 engines. Approximately 3,000 Navy and Air Force missiles are reworked each year.

Naval Regional Medical Center (Naval Hospital), Oakland, CA. Provides a comprehensive range of emergency, outpatient, and inpatient health care services to active duty Navy and Marine Corps personnel. Ensures that all assigned military personnel are properly trained for their contingency and wartime duties. Conducts appropriate education programs for assigned military personnel. Cooperates with military and civilian authorities on matters pertaining to public health, local disasters, and other emergencies.

Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, MA. Serves as homeport to Naval Reserve squadrons, including one anti-submarine patrol (P-3) squadron, and one helicopter anti-submarine squadron (SH-3D). Also supports a Marine Air Group Detachment with up to 28 fixed and rotary wing aircraft on board. Approximately 650 permanent active duty military and 2,200 reservists are assigned to the base.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, IL. The Naval Training Center provides basic indoctrination (recruit training) for enlisted personnel in the operation and maintenance of ship propulsion and fire control systems.

Naval Station, Seattle, WA. The Naval Station provides logistic and personnel support for Navy activities in the Seattle area including Supervisor Shipbuilding, Destroyer Squadron, Naval Reserves, Naval Investigative Service, Finance Office and Dispensary.

Camp H.M. Smith, HI. This activity provides personnel, materials and services for the maintenance and support of Camp H.M. Smith, Commander in Chief, Pacific and Headquarters and Service Battalion, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

None of the missions now undertaken by these Naval installations could be eliminated. Should the missions be transferred elsewhere, it is not likely excess capacity would be available with which to perform these missions. There would be facilities costs associated with expansion, environmental protection, pollution abatement, safety and other factors such as utilities support at any new location. Further review and study would be needed to quantify such costs.

Air Force.—In all cases, each Air Force base's mission would be transferred to another installation. Specifically, for Chicago-O'Hare, IL, eight KC-135's and eight C-130's would have to be reassigned; for W.K. Kellogg Regional Airport, MI, 18 OA-37's would have to be reassigned; for Blytheville AFB, AK, 14 B-52G's and 16 KC-135's would be moved, and finally, for McConnell AFB, KS, its currently assigned 25 KC-135's would have to be reassigned and the B-1B's currently planned for McConnell AFB would have to be located elsewhere.

BASE CLOSING LEGISLATION

Senator **Bingaman**. Have you calculated the savings over some period of time that would result from the closing of any of these installations? Some have argued that the "Front-end" cost of closing some of these installations could be substantial. Have you calculated what the first year expenditures maybe for any of these 22 facilities?

Answer. There have been no formal, fully staffed analyses done by the Services to determine the types of specific costs addressed in the question. The costs, however, would be substantial because of the mission(s) at each installation transferring to other bases. These missions cannot be accomplished without the required support facilities at each"gaining" base. The savings accrued from each base would occur in the "operations and maintenance" (O&M) area, personnel strength and cost avoidance of major military construction.

BASE CLOSING

Senator **Bingaman**. Under the current law, what constraints are imposed on your Service to close installations that you believe are not needed for the national security?

Answer. Army.—Current statutes require the services to comply with all aspects of the National Environment Policy Act of 1969 prior to making a decision on the relocation of major units and/or the closure of unnecessary installations. This process can be extremely lengthy and can result in decisions being delayed for significant periods of time. On occasion the services have been directed to conduct Environmental Impact Statements when initial estimates indicated they were not required. The provisions of section 2687 of title 10, US Code require detailed justification to be provided the Congress in advance of spending any funds to execute a base closure. It is important to realize that seldom can an installation be closed without new construction being required at the gaining location. This requires specific congressional approval and because of the time required effectively means few closures can be executed in less than four years from the time a decision is announced to the Congress. The detailed study and environmental requirements sometimes take 2 years to complete before a decision can be made.

Navy.—Section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, require Congressional notification before a Secretary of Defense may consummate a base closure. Furthermore, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of a comprehensive environmental impact statement if the realignment is a major action that could significantly affect the quality of the human environment. In addition, section 2687 prohibits the construction, conversion, or rehabilitation of a military installation which may be associated with a closure until a report and justification have been provided to the Congress. This applies only to installations at which not less than 300 civilians personnel are authorized to be employed and realignments that will result in the reduction of over 1,000 or over 50 percent of the civilian personnel authorized.

Air Force.—Before the Air Force can announce the realignment/closure of a military installation, it must comply with section 2687, 10 USC and with provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. The constraints on the Air Force in closing installations revolve mainly around the time it takes to recommend, study, and implement any closure. The length of time required to effect closure thus has a direct negative impact on potential monetary savings.

Senator **Bingaman**. In your opinion, does the Service have installations that are not needed for the Service's role and could be closed without an impact on the national security? Has the Service identified those installations to the Secretary of Defense, or to the Congress?

Answer. Army.—The Army's base structure has been significantly reduced in the past 30 years. The remaining installations have been the subject of considerable discussion in regard to potential base closures. Currently the Army has identified Arlington Hall Station, Virginia as excess to its needs. This facility can be closed and excessed if the funds necessary to construct a new facility at Fort Belvoir are received. Beyond Arlington Hall, the Army has not identified any other posts which are not required. The Army developed a list of national installations which it would consider studying for potential closure if the statutory constraints were relaxed as proposed by Senator Goldwater's new bill. The merits of any base closure or realignment would not be fully developed until this formal study is completed. A realignment study identifies the operational, economic and environmental factors associated with the proposed action. Any data developed prior to the formal study are general in nature and are normally used to determine if a formal realignment or base closure study should be conducted. This preliminary data should not be used to determine the future of an installation.

Navy.—No. The Department is continuously looking for ways to streamline its operations and increase its efficiency. However, the myriad of requirements preparatory to base closures do not make such actions economically attractive.

Air Force.—The Air Force has no bases scheduled for, or recommended for, closure in FY 1986. In response to an OSD request, the Air Force provided examples of the types of installations which could be examined for realignment.

Senator **Bingaman**. Under current law, must the request to Congress for military construction and O&M funds wait for the completion of the Environmental Impact Statement? If yes, is this constraint a legal constraint (i.e. in statute) or is it departmental policy? If legal, what is that statutory constraint?

Answer. Army.—10 USC 2687 et seq. "Base Closures and Realignments" specifies that no irrevocable action may be taken to effect or implement the closure of any military installation unless and until certain provisions are complied with. Specifically, regarding environmental documentation, no base closure action may be taken unless and until: (1) the military department complies with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, and (2) the military department submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives its final decision to carry out the proposed closure and detailed justification for such decision, including statements of the estimated fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic and operational consequences of the proposed closure. The statute also establishes that no base closure action may be taken until a period of sixty (60) days expires following the date on which the justification referred to has been submitted to such committees, during which period no irrevocable action may be taken to effect or implement the decision.[1]

In 1970, the National Environmental Policy Act (P.L. 91-190; 42 USC 4321 et seq.) established the requirement that federal agencies assess the environmental impacts of their proposed programs or projects prior to implementing those actions. If the action is expected to have a significant effect on the human environment, the agency is required to prepare a formal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not specifically address if the request to Congress for military construction and O&M funds must wait for completion of an EIS or for that matter the completion of an Environmental Assessment (EA).

Section 102(2) of NEPA contains certain procedural requirements directed toward the attainment of the law's primary goal of protecting environment. In particular, all federal agencies are required to: (1) give predecisional consideration to the environmental effects of their proposed actions in their planning and decisionmaking; and (2) prepare detailed statements regarding recommendations or reports on proposals for legislation[2] and other major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. With respect to base closures, appropriate environmental documentation (EA and/or EIS) normally is prepared during the feasibility studies/planning process and completed prior to the Army's making a final decision on the proposal. Accordingly, the environmental documentation is completed prior to the base closure recommendation to Congress and request for military construction and O&M funds.

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[1] 10 USC 2687 applies only to installations at which not less than 300 civilian personnel are authorized to be employed.

[2] Legislation does not include requests for appropriations (40 CFR 1508.17).

The regulations implementing NEPA promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations parts 1500-15-89) require agencies to integrate the NEPA process with other planning at the earliest possible time to insure that planning and decisions reflect environmental values . . . (1501.2). 40 CFR 1501.2(b) also states that environmental documents and appropriate analyses shall be circulated and reviewed at the same time as other planning documents. Under the CEQ regulations dealing with preparation of EIS, such documents are to be prepared as close as possible to the time the agency is developing a proposal so that the completed document can be included in any recommendation or report on the proposal (1502.g).

CEQ regulations require agencies to adopt procedures to ensure that decisions are made in accordance with the policies and purposes of NEPA. AR 200-2 "Environmental Effects of Army Action: (32 CFR parts 650-651)" establishes procedures for integration of environmental considerations into Army planning and decision making pursuant to the requirements of NEPA in accordance with the CEQ regulations. The codified AR 200-2 requires environmental considerations be integrated into the decisionmaking process ensuring that—relevant environmental documents accompany the proposal through existing Army review processes so that officials use them in making decisions (para. 104 a.(2)). Per AR 200-2, para. 1-5 c.(2), environmental documentation shall be circulated and reviewed at the same time as other planning documents such as the DD Form 1391 (Military Construction Project Data) and Case Study and Justifications Folder.

Navy.—No. Budget requests for funds have been made before completion of the environmental process. But, such actions reflect a calculated risk that a favorable decision will evolve from the environmental process. Certainly, if Congress approved funds before completion of the process, the Department could not take any irrevocable action until it had fully complied with the requirements of the environmental process.

Air Force.—The NEPA process is not necessarily completed prior to submission of budget requests for O&M and construction funds. Congressional authorization and appropriation of funds, however, does not relieve the Air Force from compliance. Unless very specifically exempted by statutory language from NEPA, the Air Force must comply with the law before it can proceed to disturb the site or otherwise take irrevocable action.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION, FISCAL YEAR 1986

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1985

U.S. SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

Washington, DC.

ARMY/NAVY PROGRAMS

The subcommittees met jointly pursuant to notice, at 2:30 p.m. in room 232A, Russell Senate Office Building, Senator Strom Thurmond (chairman of the Armed Services Subcommittee) presiding.

Armed Services Committee members present: Senators Thurmond and Bingaman.

Appropriations Committee members present: Senators Mattingly (chairman of the subcommittee) and Sasser.

Armed Services Committee staff members present: Alan L. Chvotkin, Robert E. Bayer, and Russel E. Milnes, professional staff members; and Marie F. Dickinson, staff assistant.

Appropriations Committee staff present: Rick Pierce and Mike Walker.

Also present: Romie L. Brownlee, assistant to Senator Warner; Francis J. Sullivan and Mary A. Shields, assistants to Senator Stennis; and Edward McGaffigan, Jr., assistant to Senator Bingaman.

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND

Senator THURMOND. The subcommittee will come to order.

Yesterday Dr. Lawrence Korb, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Installations and Logistics, testified before this subcommittee. He described the military construction request in broad terms, explaining how the program was developed.

This afternoon we are continuing our series of hearings on the fiscal year 1986 military construction bill. These are joint hearings with the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, chaired by Senator Mack Mattingly.

As is our practice, we are in open session and I want to proceed as far as we can in open session. If necessary, we will go into executive session after all open testimony has been completed, to consider any classified matter that may come up.

It is a pleasure to welcome Maj. Gen. Henry Hatch, who has recently become the Army Assistant Chief of Engineers, Rear Adm.

John Paul Jones, the commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and Brig. Gen. M.K. Sheridan of the Marine Corps, who will follow General Hatch.

As I said yesterday, the subcommittee has consistently supported military construction and family housing. I believe we have made progress toward rebuilding our Armed Forces to a level necessary to ensure peace and freedom for this great Nation of ours.

But the job is not yet finished. As we deploy new weapons systems, there will be military facilities required in their support. In addition, we have aged facilities that must be replaced. We must provide our service men and women a decent place to work and a decent place for them and their families to live.

Having said all that, however, there is still a grave concern that we may not be receiving our money's worth. It has been mismanagement or low productivity more often than fraud or abuse. My point here is that you must be good stewards of the tax money entrusted to you. I look to your proposals on improving productivity.

In the upcoming year, we must face the issue of this Nation's deficit head on. The facts cannot be ignored. We intend to take this into account as we review your request this year and look for your cooperation in this matter.

Senator Mattingly I do not believe has arrived, so we will go ahead and when he comes he can make his statement or put it in the record.

Maj. Gen. Henry James Hatch, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY JAMES HATCH, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY, ACCOMPANIED BY BRIG. GEN. DANIEL R. SCHROEDER, DEPUTY ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR FACILITIES AND HOUSING; DR. HARRY M. WEST, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY; ALLEN M. CARTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS; AND COL. JAMES L. PEACOCK, COMMANDER, HEALTH FACILITIES PLANNING AGENCY, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

General Hatch. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am honored to make my first appearance before this subcommittee today to present the Army's fiscal year 1986 military construction program. Included among several members of the Army staff that are accompanying me today are: to my left, Dr. Harry West, the Deputy Comptroller for the Army; and to my right, Mr. Al Carton, my deputy.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 MILCON REQUESTS

[In millions of dollars]

	MCA	AFH
Authorization	$2,024	$1,627
Ammunition plants	−47	NA
Previous authorization	+44	0
Fund with savings	NA	−1
Appropriation	2,021	1,626

This slide shows our request for fiscal year 1986. At the top are authorization requests for military construction and Army family housing. Those figures are modified by the succeeding three lines to show the appropriation request, and I will take a moment to explain the difference.

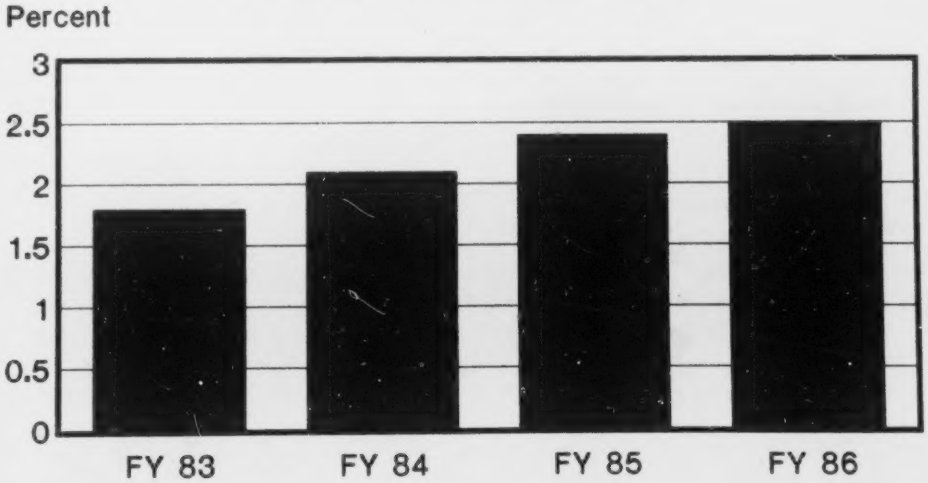
The authorization request includes almost $47 million for construction at Army ammunition plants, which is appropriated in the Defense Appropriations Act. It does not include almost $44 million for projects previously authorized in fiscal years 1983 and 1985.

The Army family housing authorization request totals $1,627 million, which includes $1 million for trailerpad construction at Fort Ord, CA, which was approved in the fiscal year 1985 Continuing Resolution Act to be funded with savings. Thus, the bottom line shows the appropriation request for fiscal year 1986.

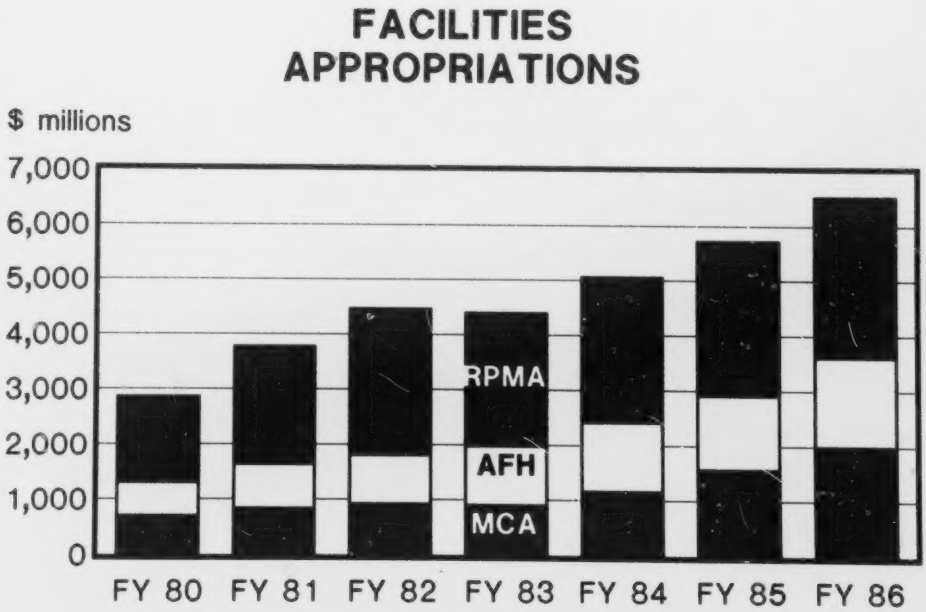
For simplicity, throughout my presentation I will use the appropriation requests so that I only show one figure on each of my slides.

MCA REQUEST

as a percent of
Total Army Appropriation Request



The military construction request for the Army has indeed grown over the last few years. In fact, since 1983 this request represents a growth from 1.83 to 2.5 percent of the Army's total program. This growth is a clear indication of the Army leadership's commitment, with Office of the Secretary of Defense support, to improve living and working conditions for our soldiers and their families in order to yield improved readiness, deterrence, and sustainability.



FACILITIES APPROPRIATIONS

If we look at the other facilities-related accounts beyond just military construction, we see a growth in the other accounts as well. The bottom portion on this bar chart shows the MCA, next Army family housing, and the top portion repair and maintenance of what we have. As you can see, each of those accounts has grown between fiscal year 1980 through 1985.

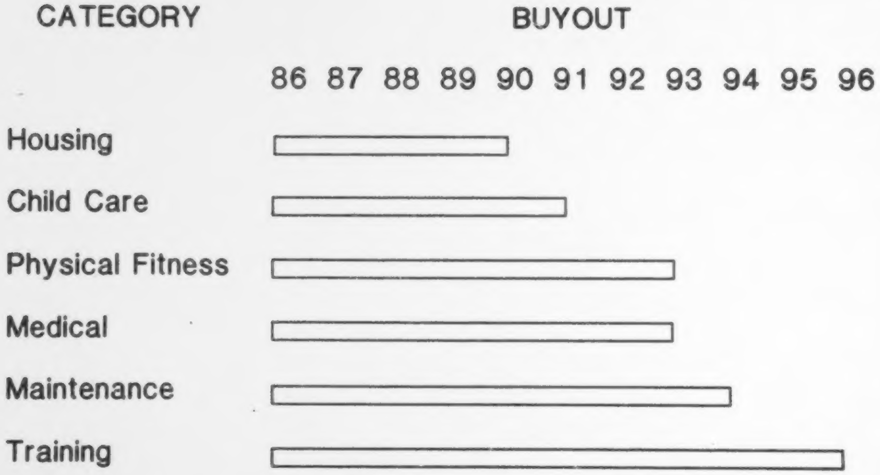
Average Age of Army Facilities

37 years . . . and getting older.

As you are well aware, sir, one of the principal reasons for this growth has been the Army's recognition of the age of its facilities and their condition. Now, if we were to renew our facilities once every 50 years and hence invest about 2 percent of the value of our facilities each year, it would require $1.7 billion just to renew what we have.

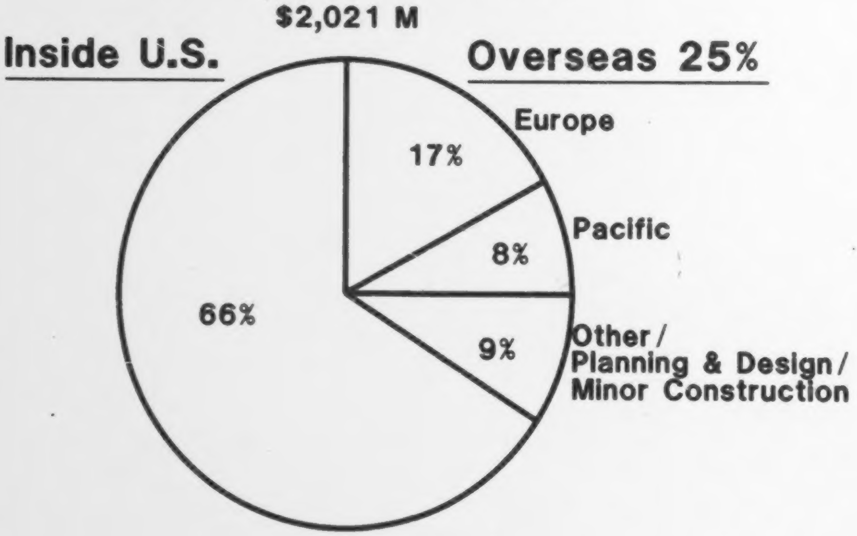
We have developed a long-range strategy to eliminate the shortfall in certain critical categories of facilities. These are shown here, somewhat in a priority, although none of these items would be filled out or completed prior to continuing with the next succeeding priority.

FY 86 MCA PROGRAM
Elimination of Facility Deficits



The slide shows our housing, the top priority item, being bought out by the end of fiscal year 1990, and so forth for child care, physical fitness centers, medical, maintenance, and training. These are the categories that I will use in describing our fiscal year 1986 request.

FY 86 MCA Appropriation
Inside U.S. vs. Overseas



Taking a look at where these dollars will be spent, this slide shows the portion that will be in the United States and overseas, primarily Europe and the Pacific. Again, the preponderance of our funds, some three quarters, would be used inside the United States.

Europe $352 M

West Germany
Italy
Turkey
Greece

Looking overseas, the majority of our overseas construction would be in Europe, primarily in West Germany.

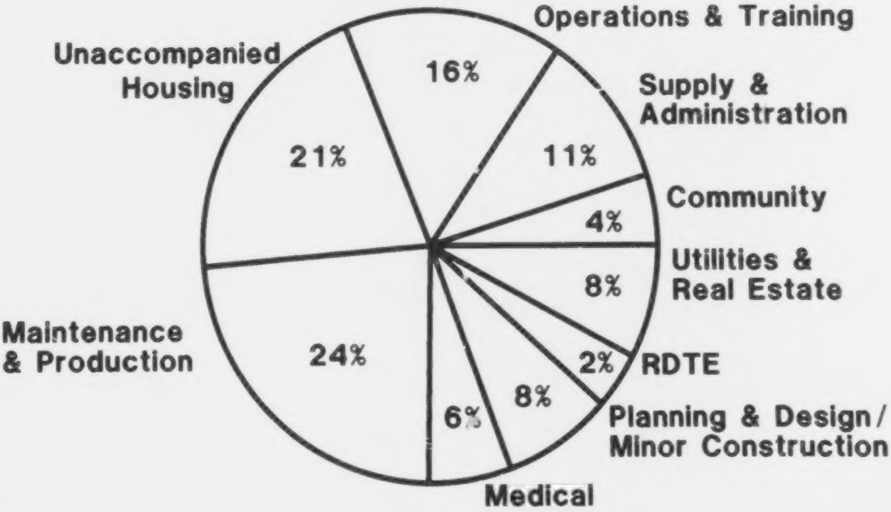
PACIFIC $168 M

South Korea
Japan
Kwajalein

In the Pacific would include South Korea, Japan and Kwajalein, with the majority of that being for our soldiers in South Korea.

FY 86 MCA Appropriation Categories of Facilities

$2,021 M



The next slide shows those same categories as percentages of our appropriation request. You can see that if one were to add the operations and training facilities and housing and maintenance facilities, medical facilities, community facilities, the majority of this program is intended to improve the quality of life of our soldiers and their families.

Fiscal Year 1986 MCA Program by Category of Facilities

	Millions
Unaccompanied housing	$430
Maintenance and production	474
Operations and training	327
Medical	113
Supply and administration	223
Community	91
Utilities and real estate	165
RDTE	31
Design and minor	167
Total	2,021

Looking at each of those categories in terms of total dollars, we see this array. Housing in this case is only unaccompanied housing, that is barracks and BOQ's. It does not include family housing.

Housing: Mission—House the soldier properly

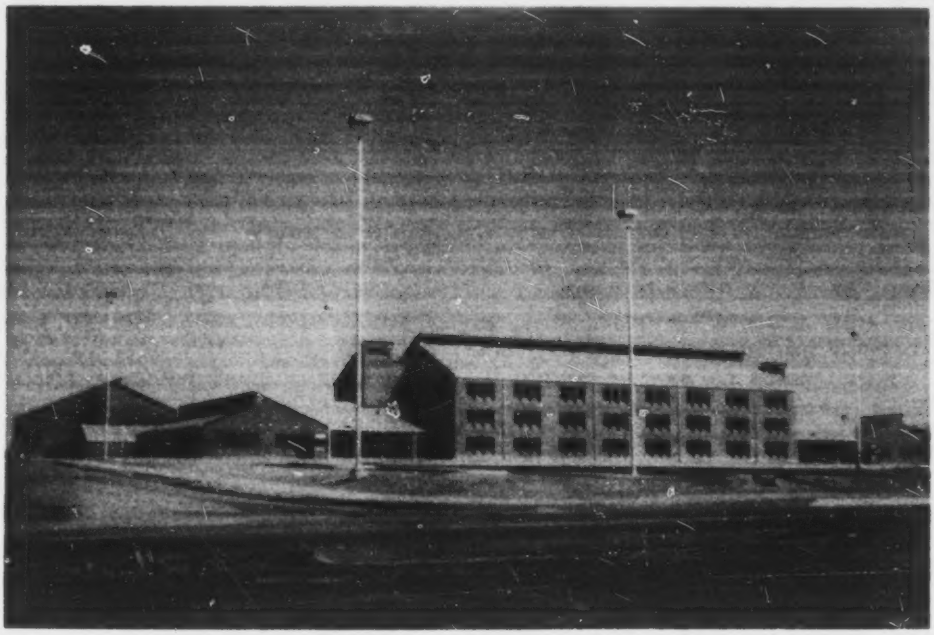
	Spaces
Approved:	
Fiscal year 1983	9,226
Fiscal year 1984	9,816
Fiscal year 1985	14,954
Requested: Fiscal year 1986	18,287

Now I will go over each of those categories and, as shown on this slide for housing, displaying what has been provided by Congress in the recent past and what we have included in this request. As you can see, since fiscal year 1983 Congress has already provided new barracks spaces totaling 34,000. Our fiscal year 1986 request would accommodate something over 18,000.

Fiscal year 1986 MCA Program—housing: 21 percent of program

	Million
United States	$293
Europe	71
Pacific	59
Other	7
Total	430

This work has recently been primarily in Europe. However, now we are focusing on balancing that program with work in the United States. 21 percent of the total request is for unaccompanied personnel housing.



We would like to get as many of our soldiers as possible into barracks such as this one at Fort Bragg and out of World War II wood, such as this at Sierra Army Depot, Fort Ben Harrison, open bays and World War II barracks for trainees at Fort Benning, and the ranger camp at Delonica, GA, where wooden shacks, heated by potbellied oil-fired stoves, have been used for over 30 years. In fact, when I went to ranger school in the winter of 1957 we used these, and they were a little rundown then.

Maintenance: Mission—Provide adequate working conditions

Approved:	
Fiscal year 1983	32
Fiscal year 1984	36
Fiscal year 1985	35
Requested: Fiscal year 1986	54

Turning to maintenance, what you have done for us in the past and what we have requested in this program. The numbers reflect facilities, not dollars. Over 40 percent of our request is in this functional area; correction, 21 percent of our program is in this functional area.

Fiscal Year 1986 MCA Program—maintenance: 21 percent of program

	Million
United States	$288
Europe	111
Pacific	31
Total	430

This shows where the program is, primarily in the United States. And this shows the kinds of tactical equipment shops we seek to construct for our TO&E units worldwide, this one is at Fort Polk and this one in Korea, so that we can get our soldiers out of the dust at Fort Bliss, the mud at Fort Stewart, TO&E tentage at Fort Bragg, deplorable World War II facilities at Fort Riley, and rusting Korean war vintage facilities at Camp Casey, Second Infantry Division, Korea.

Sir, as we train with our equipment we get it dirty. What we would like to have is facilities for the efficient and safe cleaning particularly of our tracked equipment, such as this one at Fort Polk, LA, so that we can avoid soldiers using crowbars to get the mud out of tread in tanks, and attacking that 60-ton beast with a garden hose.

TRAINING—MISSION: TRAIN THE SOLDIER

	Ranges	Simulators	Instruct
Approved:			
Fiscal year 1983	10	2	16
Fiscal year 1984	14	3	21
Fiscal year 1985	21	3	10
Requested: Fiscal year 1986	28	7	17

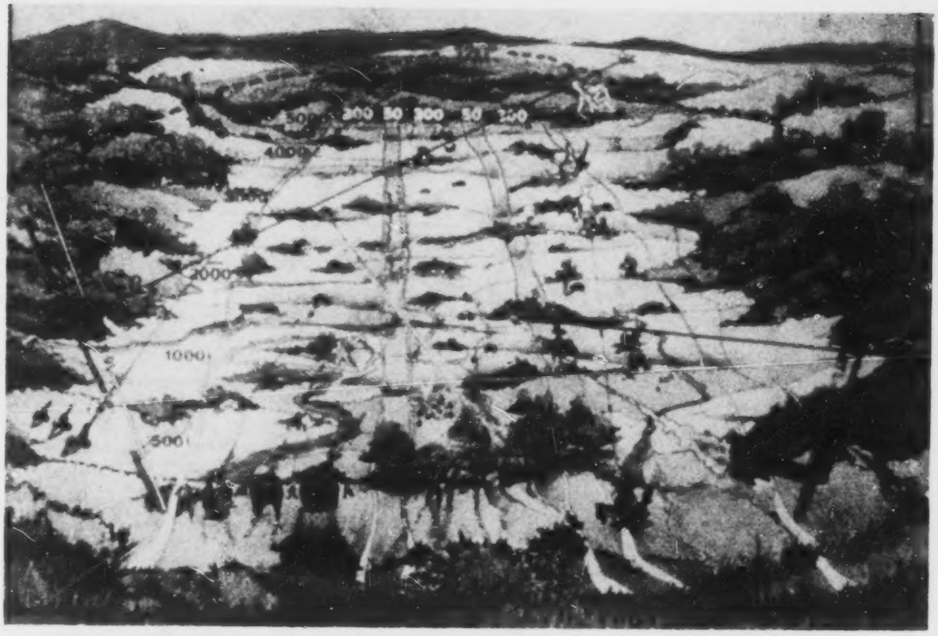
Turning to training, I show three columns: Ranges, simulators, and instructional facilities, if you will, classrooms.

Fiscal year 1986 MCA Program—training: 11 percent of program

	Million
United States	$180
Europe	35
Pacific	6
Total	221

Readiness is keyed, among other things, to the training status of our soldiers. Eleven percent of our program is devoted to training. Simulators would include flight simulators, an economic and safe way to provide training for our pilots and crews.

We would like to get as many of our classrooms out of World War II wood, such as this one at Fort Lee; out of a converted warehouse, such as one at Fort Gordon; and provide some new multipurpose ranges that would allow us to test and train on our new equipment, the M-1 Abrams Tank and the Bradley Fighting Vehicle.



This rather poor artist's drawing shows a multipurpose range 5,000 meters deep, with multiple lanes that will permit not only the gunnery training of the individual crews, but also small units of two platoon size, to train in a live-fire environment, something which they are not capable of doing on our older fixed point ranges.

Recognizing the increased urbanization of many potential battlefields of the world and the fact that most of our training areas are open fields, we have the need to develop training facilities that will allow our soldiers to learn to fight in built-up areas, to attack, to defend, to make maximum use of existing facilities for combat service support purposes, headquarters and other uses, to rubble towns in order to provide good barriers.

If we cannot fight in cities, we are going to have a heck of a time defending the terrain in Europe. MOUT [military operations in urbanized terrain] is our acronym for these types of facilities.

MEDICAL—MISSION: PROVIDE HEALTH CARE

	Medcen	Hospital	Clinic
Approved:			
Fiscal year 1983	—	3	3
Fiscal year 1984	—	1	1
Fiscal year 1985	2	—	11
Requested: Fiscal year 1986	1	3	10

Turning to medical, we have shown the medical centers, hospitals, and clinics which you have funded in the past 3 years, and have indicated our fiscal year 1986 request on this slide. The medical program, as with the balance of it, is primarily in the United States.

Fiscal year 1986 MCA Program—medical: 6 percent of program

	Million
United States	$71
Europe	37
Pacific	5
Total	113

WINDER HEALTH CLINIC

Of this, $26 million is for Madigan Hospital and is almost one-quarter of our program. We seek new clinics, such as this one at Fort Benning, GA so that we can get away from wards, such as the one at Wuerzburg, Germany, with a nurse's station in the hallway, and the remnants of a World War II building at Fort Sill, OK.

2911
COMMUNITY
MENTAL
HEALTH
ACTIVITY
CLINICAL
PSYCHOLOGY
SERVICE
REYNOLDS
ARMY HOSPITAL

SUPPLY—MISSION: PROVIDE ADEQUATE WORKING CONDITIONS SAFEGUARD MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

	Ammunition	Warehouse
Approved:		
Fiscal year 1983	4	1
Fiscal year 1984	4	3
Fiscal year 1985	13	6
Requested: Fiscal year 1986	22	12

Turning to the supply functional area, I list ammunition storage and warehouses. Our supply program is concentrated in the United States, with the largest single project, the second of our three area-oriented depots. In fiscal year 1985 you authorized and appropriated funds to develop the first of these, at Sharpe Army Depot in California.

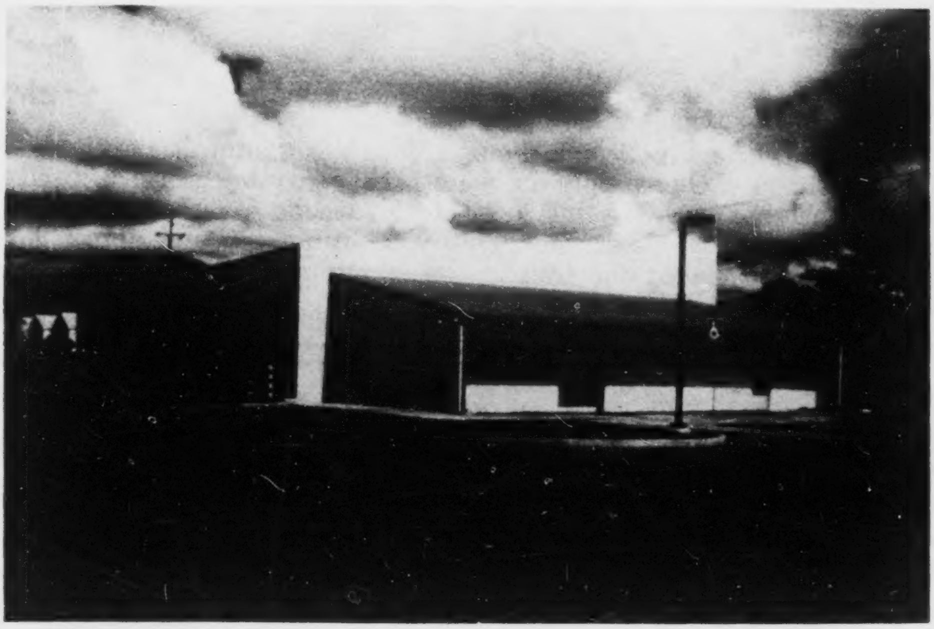
Fiscal year 1986 MCA Program—supply: 8 percent of program

	Million
United States	$115
Europe	8
Pacific	30
Total	153

We are requesting funds for a similar depot in New Cumberland, PA. The current facility at New Cumberland is extremely inefficient and unsafe.

CUMBERLAND ARMY DEPOT
TRIBUTION CENTER / OPERATIONS CENTER

This shows an artist's conception of the new one. Sir, we rely on New Cumberland Depot for essentially all of the supplies that go to Europe, both in peace and in war.



On a much smaller scale, we have facilities to develop unit supply, such as this small one at Schofield Barracks, so that we can get out of such facilities as the use of a TO&E tent in Giebelstadt, and the storage of rapid deployment force ammunition in the open at Fort Bragg, NC.

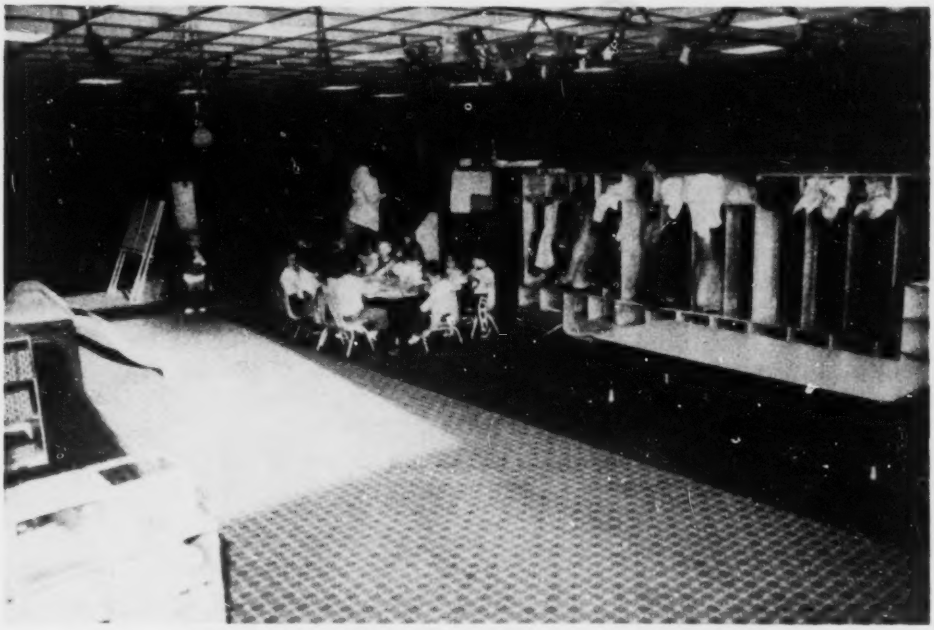
FITNESS AND FAMILY CARE—MISSION: PROVIDE FOR TOTAL CARE OF SOLDIER

	Physical fitness	Child care
Approved:		
Fiscal year 1983	5	1
Fiscal year 1984	21	4
Fiscal year 1985	15	6
Requested: Fiscal year 1986	9	19

Fiscal year 1986 MCA Program—fitness and family care: 4 percent of program

	Million
United States	$63
Europe	26
Pacific	2
Total	91

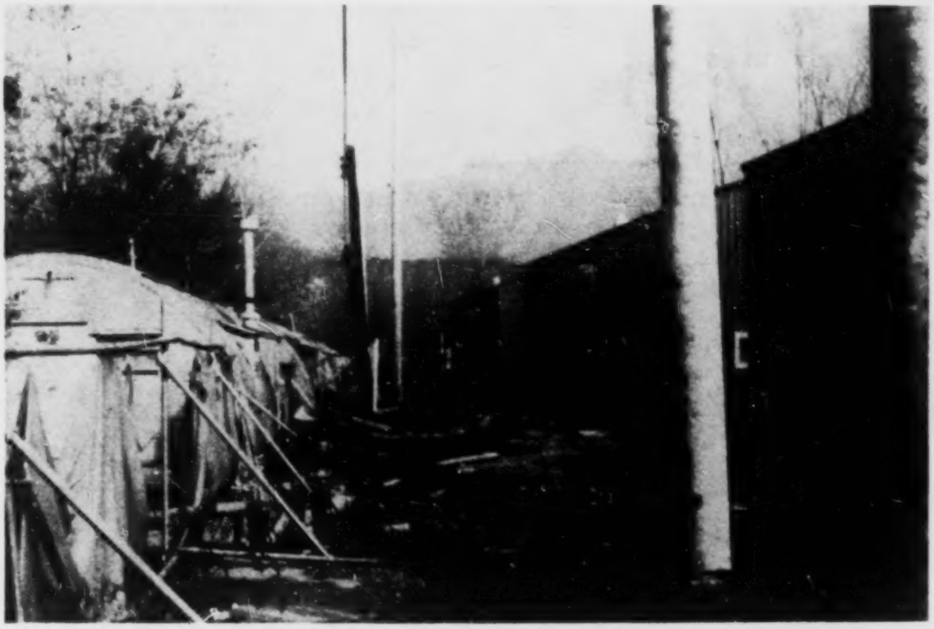
The last of the categories is fitness and family care. I show the numbers of physical fitness centers approved and requested and the numbers of child care centers on this slide; the majority of this program again in the United States.



We seek child care centers such as this one, built for the Air Force in Ramstein, Germany, to get away from facilities converted to child care center purposes such as the one at Fort Bliss, and unsafe conditions such as the World War II building at Fort Knox, KY.

I might add, as you might recall, sir, that last year Congress directed that the Army and the other services to conduct a test to determine the feasibility of contracting out the provision of facilities and child care for this purpose. The Army now has underway a test at Fort Lewis, WA, the results of which we expect to have available sometime in the July time period.

We have included in our fiscal year 1986 request 19 child care centers, recognizing that the outcome of this test might well determine whether or not the continental U.S. child care centers would be approved. We have done that as an indication of our intense need for these child care centers, and we would ask the committees not to delete them from the program until the results of our feasibility test are available.



In summary of our military construction program, I believe this slide summarizes it very well. We have throughout the world projects in order to get our soldiers out of facilities such as the Quonset huts shown here in Korea on the left, and into decent living facilities such as the new barracks shown on the right.

Fiscal year 1986 Army family housing

Authorization	$1,626,845
Appropriation	1,625,764

Sir, I will now turn to a summary of our Army family housing request. This slide shows the authorization and appropriation requests. The higher authorization request provides for the 70 mobile home spaces at Fort Ord, CA, that I previously mentioned as being approved in the fiscal year 1985 process.

What we seek in fiscal year 1986 for the provision of new family housing would be homes such as this one, constructed by the fiscal year 1983 program at Fort Lewis, WA.

Fiscal year 1986 Army family housing statistics

[Dollars in billions]

Total inventory (units)	168,600
Leased (units)	12,000
U.S. controlled (units)	156,600
Replacement value	$13
Average age (years)	29

This slide summarizes our family housing statistics, showing the total inventory, what we have leased, and on the bottom line the average age of 29 years and getting older.

Army family housing needs

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Deferred maintenance and repair backlog	$561
Energy conservation improvements backlog	$34
Quarters renewal backlog (units, per year)	3,200
Line item improvements backlog	$965
Substandard units elimination backlog (units, total)	5,698
Housing deficit (end fiscal year 1985, units)	25,708

Our overall housing needs that have been included in the fiscal year 1986 request are summarized on this slide: An attack on our deferred maintenance and repair; the continuation of an energy conservation program that pays for itself through utility savings; quarters renewal or whole-house renewal, as we refer to it; smaller items in line item improvements; the upgrading of substandard units; and the elimination of our housing deficit.

Our strategy for family housing is somewhat similar to that for other facilities: first, to stop further deterioration, that is, pay for the cost of ownership, correct our serious deficiencies and shortfalls, that is, attack our deferred maintenance and repair, replace and modernize our existing plant with the improvement programs on energy conservation, and pursue other initiatives to reduce the quantitative shortfall, that is, the numbers of units, through sections 801 and 802, and new construction, primarily.

Now, some of our specific initiatives. We want to fund the cost of ownership, that is, pay all of our bills for the operation, management, services, furnishings, and the annual maintenance and repair, and contain our deferred maintenance so that it does not grow.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 AFH BUDGET—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—	
	1985	1986
Operation	511.3	515.3
Maintenance	570.4	605.9
Total	1,081.7	1,121.2

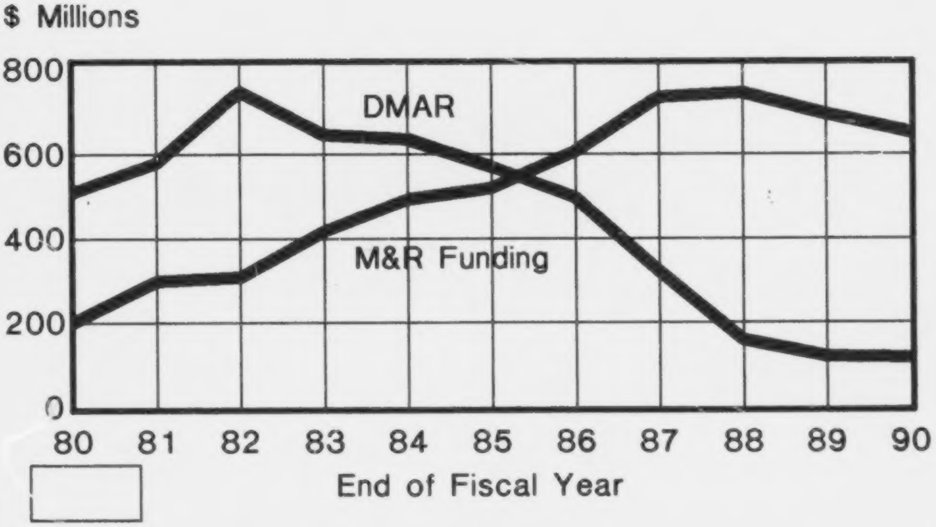
In operations and maintenance, we have intentionally shown a fairly modest increase. We still have a fairly modest debt to pay for old Capehart and Wherry mortgages. The balance, after fiscal year 1986, would be $11.7 million due on that principal. We hope to have it paid up in about 1989.

Fiscal year 1986 AFH budget—debt payment summary

	Millions
Total budget interest	$1.0
Debt principal reduction	15.0
Total	16.0

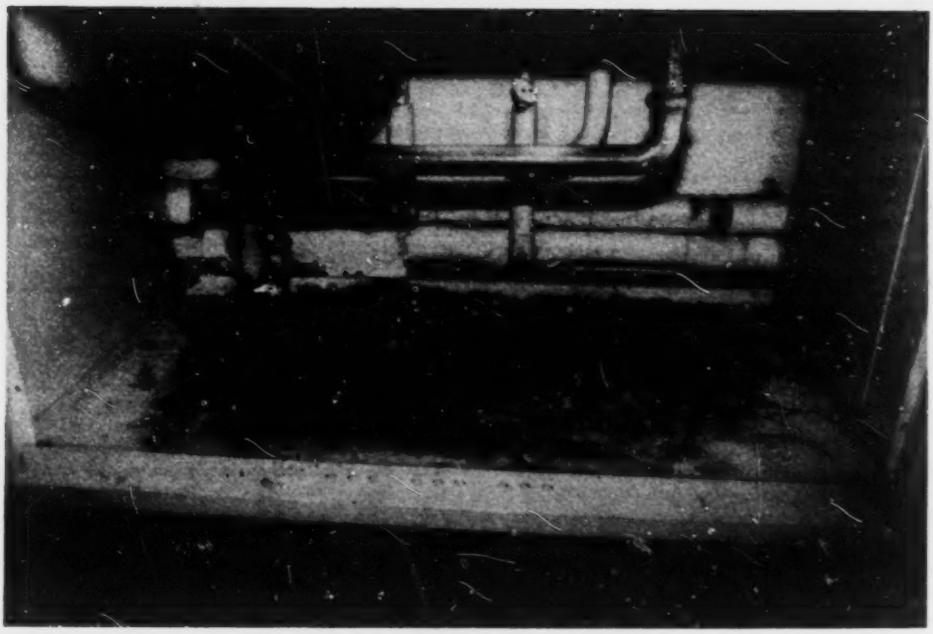
We hope to attack this deferred backlog of maintenance and repair by $63 million this year and reach a manageable level of about $160 million by the end of fiscal year 1988.

DMAR Reduction



A summary since fiscal year 1980 of our maintenance and repair funding shows a dramatic increase in the Army's budget, and with your continued support, the related decrease in the deferred maintenance and repairs as shown on this slide. The slight increase in fiscal year 1984 was because of the assumption of Army responsibility for Navy, Marine and Air Force housing in Hawaii.

Although we are making some progress, with your assistance, we still have a long way to go: pipes in kitchens and bathrooms; in Aschaffenberg, Germany; or a kitchen base cabinet like this as Fort Devens, Massachusetts.



FISCAL YEAR 1986 AFH BUDGET—HISTORIC QUARTERS

Location	Number of units	Millions of dollars		
		Repair	Renovate	Replace
Repair quarters:				
Fort Ben Harrison, IN	36	$0.665		
Fort McNair, DC	13	.383		
Fort Myer, VA	14	.290		
Total	63	1.338		
Post acquisition construction:				
Fort Kamehameha, HI	34		$0.775	
Fort Sam Houston, TX	39		1.092	
Total	73		1.867	
New construction:				
AMMRC, MA	1			$0.154
Fort Myer, VA	6			.596
Total	7			.750

We have a number of historic quarters that we intend in this program to repair or replace. The costs are displayed here. We have recently completed a worldwide inventory of these historic quarters, and we now intend to study each in detail to develop a 5-year plan to take care of them in a prudent manner or to dispose of them.

An example of what we hope to do this year is to build a replacement for the extremely large set of quarters in Watertown, MA, for the installation commander. We plan to build a set of quarters for him and turn the historic, high cost commander's quarters into an instructional facility for use at the installation.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 ARMY FAMILY HOUSING BUDGET INITIATIVES

Problem: Adequately house soldiers and their families; improve existing inventory.
Provides whole house renewal for 3,112 units.
Converts 1,657 substandard units into 1,368 adequate units.
Improve energy efficiency in over 4,054 units.

We seek to improve the existing inventory. I mentioned whole-house renewal, where we essentially extend the economic life of a house for 30 to 50 years. I mentioned converting current substandard units to adequate units and improving their energy efficiency.

This slide shows an outmoded bathroom that would be improved in our whole-house renewal. An inefficient kitchen such as one at Fort Meade, Maryland would also be improved.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 ARMY FAMILY HOUSING BUDGET INITIATIVES

Problem: Adequately house soldiers and their families; acquires more housing.
Builds 476 new manufactured units—Europe.
Builds 1,511 new CONUS units.
Provides 334 mobile home spaces.
Provides 98 new units and upgrades 40 existing units through attic conversions.
Continues section 801/802.
Provides 1,088 additional leases—Europe and Panama.

Next, to adequately house our soldiers, we simply need more units. This slide summarizes the various elements of our program to acquire new units. I will provide some details on each of these in the following slides.

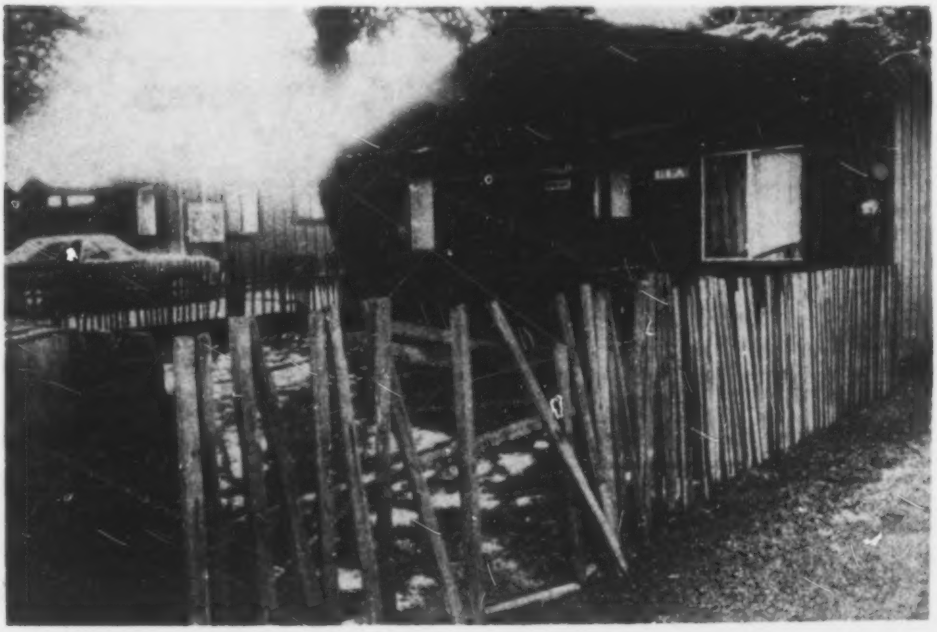
FISCAL YEAR 1986 AFH BUDGET—NEW CONSTRUCTION[1]

Location	Units	Millions
Watertown, MA	1	$0.1
Dugway Proving Ground, UT	104	8.3
Fort Drum, NY	800	67.5
Fort Myer, VA	6	.6
Fort Ord, CA	600	49.6
Bamberg, Germany	106	7.2
Vilseck, Germany	370	26.8
Total	1,987	160.1

[1] Excludes mobile homes and conversions.

Proposed new construction is shown here. I will highlight three areas: Fort Drum, NY, to support the stationing of the 10th Mountain Division, Fort Ord, CA, an area of dire shortage that has received some notoriety recently; and Vilseck, Germany, to support the relocation of some units required by force modernization initiatives.

At Fort Ord we still have 33 families living at the post campground because they cannot find adequate off-post housing, nor is Government housing available to them. When it is available off-post, we have soldiers living in rentals such as this.



Private Foster and his wife live here. It costs him $550 a month. His basic allowance for quarters [BAQ] and variable housing allowance total $352 a month, a deficit of $200 a month to live in this rather modest duplex. By the way, his wife manages the eight units of this development and for that effort gets $40 off of his rental each month. He will not receive on-post housing until May of this year, having waited for about 1 year.

At Fort Drum, NY, we hope to continue construction of housing such as this, which we completed from the fiscal year 1982 program of 232 new units, primarily for junior enlisted men.

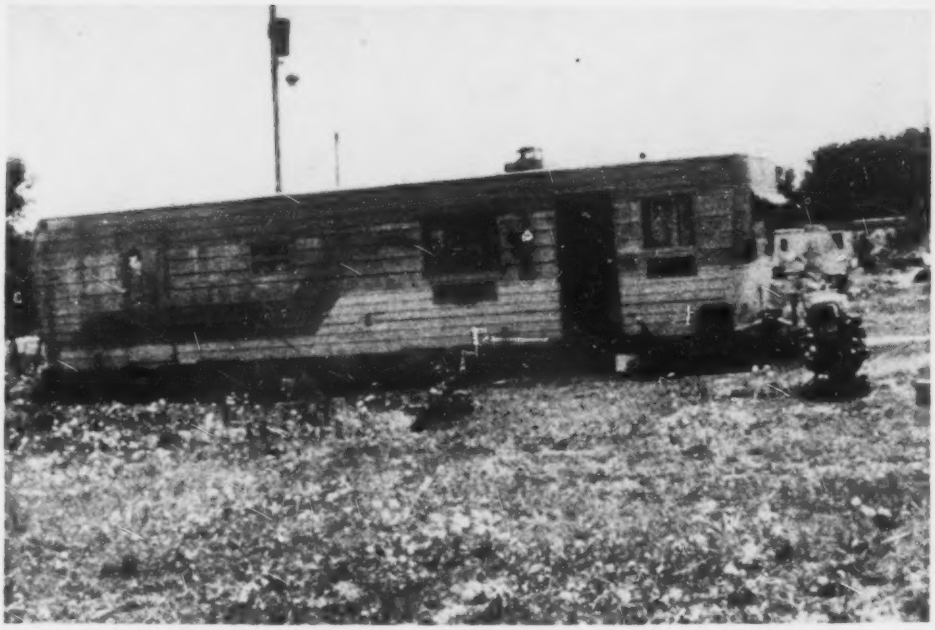
Here is a shot taken of a typical off-post apartment in Germany, where the economy housing, if anything, is worse than some of those examples we have in the United States.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 AFH BUDGET—NEW CONSTRUCTION

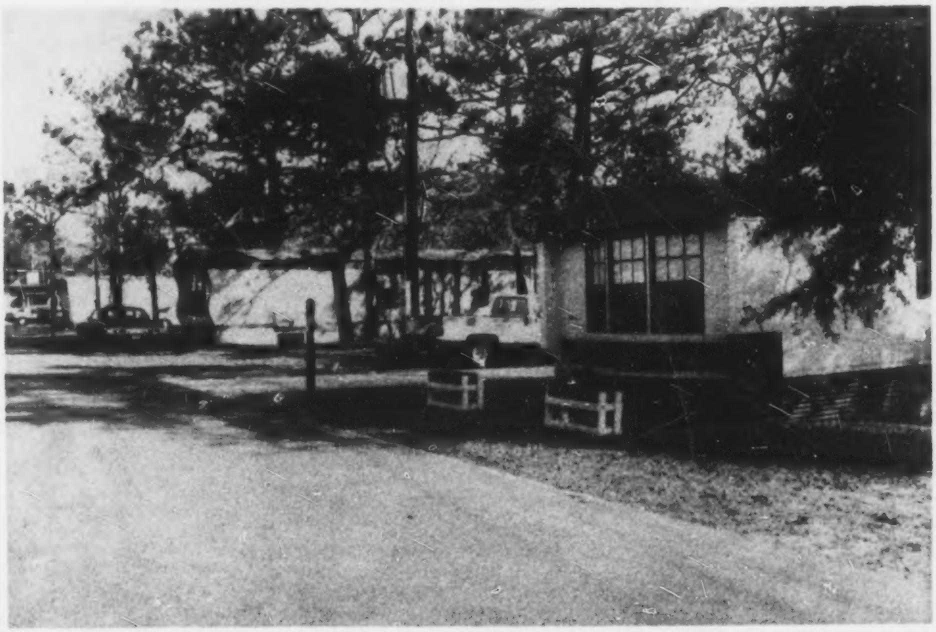
Mobile home site construction	UNITS	MILLIONS
Dugway Proving Ground, UT	24	$0.4
Fort Bragg, NC	50	.6
Fort Campbell, KY	50	.7
Fort Carson, CO	50	.7
Fort Devens, MA	20	.3
Fort Ord, CA	[1]70	[1]1.1
Fort Riley, KS	50	.7
Fort Stewart, GA	20	.3
Total	334	4.8

[1] For authorization only.

I mentioned mobile home pads. As a new initiative, we are requesting authorization and funds to build 334 pads at these locations. This is somewhat of an experimental program to simply provide another alternative to our soldiers to provide shelter for their families.



We have a lot of our folks living in trailer parks such as this one off-post. This example is near Fort Stewart, GA, and in trailers like this that Staff Sergeant Manley and his two dependents live. He pays $388 a month for that trailer.



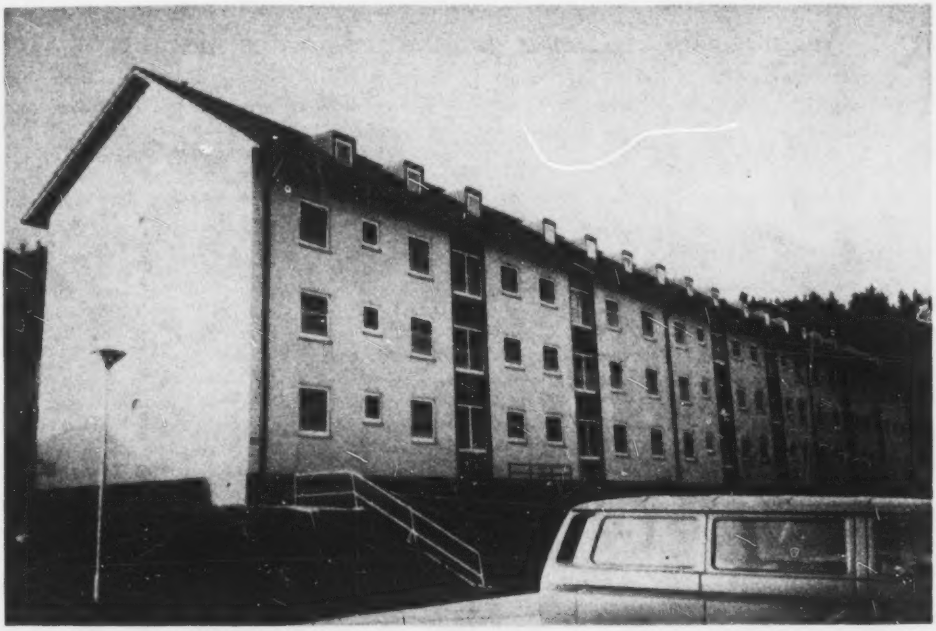
What we would like to have are some smaller trailer parks on-post that might look something like this one at Fort Rucker, AL.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 AFH BUDGET—NEW CONSTRUCTION CONVERSIONS TO FAMILY HOUSING

	Units	Millions
Fort Bragg, NC	2	[1] ($0.05)
Various Locations, Germany	[2] 138	6.1
Total	140	6.1

[1] $50K carried in post acquisition budget category.
[2] Conversion provides 98 new unit and upgrades 40 existing units to adequate.

We have in our program a request to convert some family housing at Fort Bragg; change a fourplex into a sixplex. In Germany, we want to convert some attic spaces that were originally designed as maids' rooms in stairwell buildings such as this, into two-bedroom apartments for junior enlisted.



When the Germans built all of these apartments for us after World War II, either they or we had the notion that the American soldiers and their families living in these apartments would have maids, and hence they provided maids' rooms, one for each apartment on the top floor or the fourth floor. Needless to say, those days are long gone and those rooms essentially, although some of them are used for transient housing, are available for this purpose.

This year we are requesting funds for a pilot program. We have designed apartments, two-bedrooms on the top floor, with a lot of input from our junior enlisted and their spouses, and we think, frankly, we have a winner. If this works well, there is a possibility of gaining some 1,800 units of family housing by providing this attic conversion.

Fiscal year 1986 AFH budget—foreign leasing

Authorization	*Leases*
Fiscal year 1985 congressional authorization	18,982
Panama	+900
Europe	+188
Total fiscal year 1986 requirement	20,070
Appropriation	$000
Fiscal year 1985 congressional appropriation	105,000
Panama	+14,000
Europe/Korea/section 801	+14,567
Total fiscal year 1986 resource request	133,567

Our foreign leasing request is summarized on this slide.

At many locations in Germany, we hope to be able to develop build-to-lease projects, such as this one in Schweinfurt.

The Section 801 and 802 Programs, which will provide us with build-to-lease, or rental guarantee authority, within the United States, have included in the fiscal year 1984 test program and in fiscal year 1985, those projects shown here.

SECTION 801/802 PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1984 TEST PROGRAM

Build-to-lease/801.—Fort Polk (300 Units), Fort Hood (300 Units).
Rental Guarantee/802.—Fort Campbell (300 Units), Fort Rucker (300 Units).

FISCAL YEAR 1985 AUTHORIZATION/APPROPRIATION BILLS

Build-to-Lease/801.—Fort Drum (1,400 Units), Fort Wainwright (400 Units).

For fiscal year 1986, we are fully supportive of the Department of Defense request for permanent legislation for Sections 801 and 802. In the long run, we see this as an opportunity, linked with the private sector and linked with funded construction on-post, to solve our long-term family housing deficit.

For planning and design, preparing ourselves for projects in the future, we request $19 million.

Sir, we would like to have all of our families in homes like this, shown at Fort Ord, CA, and funded by you in fiscal year 1981.

Very clearly, if we could fix the inventory, renew what we have, improve our management, and house more of our families, we are going to have increased readiness and retainability for our soldiers.

Sir, I have two more items on an entirely different subject that I would like to mention, concerning Fort Drum, New York, and the Sixth Light Infantry Division in Alaska. We have included in our program some requests for those two. In Alaska, we intend to use fiscal year 1985 authority for Section 801 to provide 400 units of family housing, and we have included in our fiscal year 1986 request $12 million in order to provide modernization of an existing barracks at Fort Wainwright. We intend to upgrade utilities up there for $2 million and provide additional family housing units, perhaps with Section 801.

At Fort Drum, we are pursuing the provision by the State of New York of 600 rental units that would be available for our soldiers. We are spending $19 million of O&M to renovate to a minimum standard World War II barracks that exists there, and have requested the reprogramming of $8 million for necessary new work in association with that upgrade. We have put out an RFP and have received responses for the development under the Section 801 program of 1,400 units of family housing in several off-post locations.

Included in our fiscal year 1986 program are a child care center and a fire station, both were in the program prior to the decision to station the division at Fort Drum. However, they have been rescoped to accommodate that requirement, or a portion thereof.

We would intend with the fiscal year 1986 authorization to pursue the construction of 800 units of family housing onpost for key and essential personnel and 800 family housing units offpost to add to the 1,400 that we have available, or that we have under review at this time.

Sir, that completes my opening remarks. I would be happy to respond to any of your questions.

[The prepared statement of General Hatch follows:]

STATEMENT BY

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY JAMES HATCH

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

UNITED STATES SENATE

FIRST SESSION, 99TH CONGRESS

FY 86 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

19 MARCH 1985

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee. I am Major General Henry J. Hatch, Assistant Chief of Engineers, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

I am pleased to appear before the subcommittee to present the Army's portion of the annual Military Construction Authorization request. The fiscal year 1986 request sustains efforts started in prior years to improve the operational readiness of the Army while, at the same time, providing those quality of life improvements so necessary to attract and retain dedicated individuals to service in the Army.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

The fiscal year 1986 MCA budget request includes a request (TABLE 1) for $2,023,910,000 in new authorization and a companion request for appropriation of $2,020,900,000. Our authorization request includes $46,950,000 for construction at Army Ammunition Plants, which is appropriated in the Defense Appropriation Act. However, the request does not include $43,940,000 for eight projects which were authorized last year by this committee.

TABLE 1
FY 86 MCA

FACILITY CATEGORY	AUTHORIZATION ($000)	APPROPRIATION ($000)
Operations and Training	313,340	326,390
Maintenance and Production	453,920	474,310
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	31,250	31,250
Supply	153,000	153,000
Medical	113,000	113,000
Administrative	70,060	70,060
Housing	420,840	430,190
Community	90,630	90,630
Utilities	94,340	95,490
Energy Conservation	28,520	28,520
Pollution Abatement	39,310	39,310
Real Estate	1,650	1,650
Planning & Design	136,100	136,100
Minor Construction	31,000	31,000
Ammunition Plants	46,950	0
Total	2,023,910	2,020,900

TABLE 2 shows the facility categories in which MCA funds are requested and the percentage of the construction dollars in each category.

TABLE 2 PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1986
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM
FACILITY CATEGORY SUMMARY

FACILITY CATEGORY	COST ($000)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Operations and Training	313,340	15.5
Maintenance and Production	453,920	22.4
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	31,250	1.5
Supply	153,000	7.6
Medical	113,000	5.6
Administrative	70,060	3.5
Unaccompanied Housing	420,840	20.8
Community	90,630	4.5
Utilities	94,340	4.7
Energy Conservation	28,520	1.4
Pollution Abatement	39,310	1.9
Real Estate	1,650	0.1
Unspecified Minor	31,000	1.5
Planning, Design & Access Roads	136,100	6.7
Army Ammunition Plants	46,950	2.3
Total authority requested:	2,023,910	100.0

TABLE 3 shows the distribution of the authorization request among major commands in the United States and overseas. Construction projects in the United States account for $1,363 million (67%) of the budget request. Construction projects outside the United States total $494 million (24%). This year's request for planning and design and unspecified minor construction totals $167 million (9%).

TABLE 3 - PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1986
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM
COMMAND SUMMARY

COMMAND		COST ($000)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
		INSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
Forces Command		635,420	31.4
Training and Doctrine Command		325,130	16.1
Army Materiel Command		281,200	13.9
Western Command		40,910	2.0
Health Services Command		12,270	0.6
Intelligence & Security Command		6,850	0.3
Military District of Washington		8,300	0.4
US Military Academy		31,000	1.5
Other		21,510	1.1
	TOTAL	1,362,590	67.3
		OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
US Army, Europe		318,760	15.7
Eighth US Army, Korea		152,130	7.5
Ballistic Missile Defense, Kwajalein		14,600	0.7
Forces Command		7,680	0.4
US Army, Japan		1,050	0.1
	TOTAL	494,220	24.4
		OTHER	
Planning and Design		136,100	6.7
Unspecified Minor Construction		31,000	1.6
	TOTAL	167,100	8.3
Total authority requested:		2,023,910	100.0

Seen another way, forty-three percent of this year's request is for support of new missions and current mission shortfalls not fully satisfied in prior years (TABLE 4). The need to provide facilities for new systems fielded over the last few years highlights this segment. In addition, sixty-one percent of our request is for replacement and modernization of the Army's worldwide inventory of aging facilities. Even though MCA funding has increased over the past few years, the rate of increase has not been sufficient to overcome both the overaged, substandard facilities inventory and the additional costs to support the new systems, thus we have been unable to reduce the Army's backlog of construction. Our current backlog amounts to $25.8 billion — an $800 million increase over what I reported last year. In an attempt to significantly reduce this backlog, current planning calls for military construction funding at greater levels over the next five years. The balance of the program (7%) is for planning and design.

TABLE 4
FY 1986 MCA BUDGET REQUEST

	PERCENT	($MILLION)
New Mission	14	286
Current Mission	18	368
Replacement/Modernization	61	1,234
Planning & Design	7	136
	100	2,024

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

With the Committee's permission, I would like to discuss briefly our facilities strategy and a few of our construction program highlights.

FACILITIES STRATEGY

The decade of the eighties has seen a significant change in the way we view our facilities and their impact on the effectiveness of the Army. As we started the eighties the backlog in construction requirements grew unchecked and we replaced less than one percent of our structures per year. Many of our installations were in disgraceful condition and some quite literally falling down. We were not providing a place where we could expect professionals to work proudly and productively. Our facilities were a negative force multiplier.

Congress and the Army leadership recognized that deteriorating facilities were leading to deteriorating productivity, reenlistments, and readiness, and began a vigorous effort to provide for the Army's military construction needs. The result was a sustained effort that has seen the military construction investment portion of the Army budget grow by more than one-third since FY 1983 - to the point that 2.5 percent of the Army's budget request is now dedicated to military construction. Since military construction is a separate appropriation this has in effect resulted in a transfer of funds from the Defense bill to military construction to meet this vital need.

Our goal is to renew at least two percent of our facilities inventory each year. This would allow us to replace facilities every 50 years and thus, on the average, we would be operating from facilities 25 years old. With the Army facility inventory now averaging 37 years old and approximately 50 percent of our request for replacement and modernization we still fall somewhat short of these goals. But, with the understanding of the Army leadership and the support of your committee, we have come a long way. We can now see the light at the end of the tunnel and with the resources we have programmed in FY 1986 and with those planned through FY 1990 we expect to arrest the growth of the backlog by FY 1987.

We can see the elimination of facility deficits in many key soldier support areas. By FY 1990 we plan to have adequate housing and dining facilities for every soldier. By FY 1991 we will provide adequate child care for each family that requires it. By FY 1993 each soldier will have the facilities necessary to establish and maintain his physical readiness both through proper exercise in physical fitness centers and also, when medical assistance is required, in medical and dental clinics. And finally by FY 1994 we plan to have adequate maintenance shops for each troop unit.

We cannot afford to fall behind these minimum goals. We have now recognized from our experience in the 1970's that time and operations consume our facilities capital and that these costs must be paid - now or later. Paying later has required significant growth in the military construction budget. We are now in a position that we can and must pay as we go. With your permission I would now like to briefly discuss the program from our soldier's point of view, that is - how the program affects where he or she lives, works and trains.

LIVING CONDITIONS

The Army's Quality of Life Program, intended to foster improved morale and individual readiness, continues to receive widespread support in this year's request with just under 31 percent of the total construction request allocated to troop housing, medical, and community facilities. Troop housing and related facilities comprise the largest category in our request at $420,840,000. A total of 11,299 unaccompanied enlisted and 300 unaccompanied officers quarters are to be provided in the U.S. and 5,797 unaccompanied enlisted and 425 unaccompanied officer quarters overseas.

The FY 1986 medical construction request is for $114,150,000 including a medical maintenance and optical shop in Korea. In addition it includes funding for the upgrade of major hospitals at Fort Irwin, California, and Wuerzburg, Germany, as well as funding for the first phase of the upgrade of the Fort Sill hospital planned for completion in two phases. The request also includes the second increment of funding for the replacement of Madigan Army Medical Center at Fort Lewis, Washington. The remainder of the medical program consists of two health clinics in the United States, one dispensary in Korea, a dental clinic in Korea, a dental clinic at Fort Riley, four combined dispensary and dental clinic facilities, three in Germany and one in Korea, and a veterinary facility in Italy.

Our request for community facilities is highlighted by nine physical fitness training centers and 19 child care centers. The committee may question the inclusion of child care centers in light of last years congressional direction to study third party contracts for construction and operation of these facilities. We are moving forward with this study and presently have a request for proposal on the street seeking third party offers for child care facilities at Fort Lewis, Washington. A pre-proposal meeting was held at Fort Lewis on 20 February in which considerable interest was shown. Prior to this meeting, we had planned on reporting to the committee by mid-April the results of these proposals. However, at the pre-proposal meeting two firms expressed a desire for an extension of the proposal period. In order to insure the opportunity for competitive proposals the Army will grant an extension and thus we will be able to report on our evaluation of these third party offers in July. We ask that the committee keep these facilities in our budget request until we can make this report. Then should third party offers prove feasible the facilities requested for construction in the United States would be evaluated and third party efforts initiated where deemed appropriate. Should the third party approach not prove feasible we would continue with our request for military construction funding of the eight (including Fort Lewis) facilities in the United States. In either case, we would continue with our request for military construction funding of the eleven facilities in Europe. The changing requirements of our society and consequently of our military family prohibit delaying these essential facilities. We have chosen to proceed simultaneously with construction requests and third party studies to avoid the needless harassment to our soldiers and their families caused by lack of critical facilities.

WORKING AND TRAINING CONDITIONS

Our FY 1986 request emphasizes improving the working and training conditions of our soldiers. These two categories include $641,240,000 or 31.7 percent of the Army's request. At $420,520,000 our request for maintenance facilities is second only to our request for adequate housing for our soldiers. The structure most frequently sought in the maintenance facility area is the tactical equipment shop. This structure provides the ability for each individual unit to maintain its equipment in a high state of readiness without penalizing the soldier by forcing equipment maintenance to be done exposed to the raw elements, dirt and mud or in unsafe and dilapidated facilities. Our request this year will provide 52 of these facilities and go a long way toward eliminating substandard working conditions and mission shortfalls. Fifty-two projects totaling $219,910,000 provide for upgrading of existing and construction of new training facilities and ranges. These projects will provide 28 ranges, seven simulators, and 17 instructional facilities. Our request continues our effort to provide multi-purpose range complexes at each Division post and overseas as well as new facilities for training for urban operations. These complexes are necessary to effectively train units in integration of modern weapon-systems on the battlefield.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION HIGHLIGHTS

UNITED STATES

Our budget request inside the United States this year provides $1.36 billion in construction projects. The projects are located at installations in 32 states and the District of Columbia. Projects totaling more than $40 million in construction are located in each of the following states: Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. Fort Lewis, Washington, New Cumberland Army Deopt, Pennsylvania, and Fort Hood, Texas, are scheduled for the largest installation level investment with $144.3, $88.0, and $66.7, million, respectively.

The largest single project is the Eastern Distribution Center at New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania. This project will provide the Army wholesale supply system for the Eastern United States and Europe with state-of-the-art facilities capable of sustaining our forces in these areas both during peace and mobilization.

EUROPE

Our fiscal year 1986 program for the United States Army, Europe (USAREUR) totals $318,760,000. Once again, it is one of the largest major Army command programs, but in relation to actual requirements, it is an austere program particularly when we consider the deplorable conditions in which many of our soldiers live and work. Nevertheless, the program will provide a substantial improvement and represents a careful balancing of requirements within fiscal constraints.

The USAREUR program emphasizes improving the soldiers' living conditions with over 39 percent of the request allocated to construction of barracks, dining, medical, and community facilities. The new barracks will accommodate 2,199 enlisted personnel and 62 officers in Germany; and 35 officers in Turkey.

At the same time we are not neglecting our commitment to improve the readiness of our forces in Europe. We are allocating over 60 percent of the USAREUR request to improve facilities associated with operations and training, maintenance, utilities, supply, and administration. These new facilities will not only permit the deployment of new weapons, they will also substantially improve the conditions of the areas where the soldiers spend much of their working day.

WESTERN PACIFIC

The Army continues to support its commitment in the Western Pacific with a $152,130,000 fiscal year 1986 MCA request in support of the Eighth US Army in Korea and $1,050,000 for the US Army, Japan. The majority of the Korean request is allocated to replacing the deplorable facilities used by the 2d Infantry Division, which is deployed near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The bulk of our combat soldiers and equipment are here but less than 50 percent of these soldiers are adequately housed. This request will provide housing for 3,299 enlisted and 328 officer personnel. Let me emphasize, that while our construction standards at these locations are austere, they are consistent with enhancing individual, unit, and equipment readiness within the realities of an unaccompanied overseas environment.

KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE

In the fiscal year 1986 MCA budget request, we have included $14.6 million for construction to support the Kwajalein Missile Range. The three projects include two to support airfield operations with hangar and taxiway construction costing $7.1 and $5.1 million, respectively; and a shore erosion control project for $2.4 million; all are located on islands in the Kwajalein chain.

SPECIAL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

The fiscal year 1986 budget request for pollution abatement projects continues the Army program to bring our CONUS installations into compliance with water and solid waste regulatory requirements. In this year's program, there are two pollution abatement projects in the U.S. totaling $38 million; one at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, and one at Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri. The Pine Bluff Arsenal provides necessary facilities to comply with terms of an Administrative Consent Order from the State of Arkansas and will properly and permanently close existing hazardous waste sites in addition to providing hazardous waste landfill capacity through 1993. The other project is for an industrial wastewater treatment system at Lake City Army Ammunition Plant which will bring all water discharges into complance with State of Missouri standards.

AREA ORIENTED DEPOT (AOD) MODERNIZATION

The Area Oriented Depot (AOD) modernization program will provide the Army wholesale supply system with state-of-the-art facilities capable of sustaining a high level of support to the modern Army well into the next century; during peace and mobilization. The AOD's at Sharpe Army Depot, California, New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania, and Red River Army Depot, Texas, process 92 percent of all of the Army's materiel release orders, primarily repair parts.

Our FY 1985 program appropriation provided $49 million for the first Distribution Center facility at Sharpe Army Depot and $7.8 million for the land acquisition and site preparation required for the second Center at New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania. The FY 1986 program request contains $88 million for the construction of the Distribution Center facility at New Cumberland Army Depot.

Current wholesale supply operations are conducted primarily in patched up WWII vintage facilities. They are inefficient, manpower intensive, and are not compatible with modern distribution technology. With expected workload increases of up to 68 percent by 1990, the current facilities cannot sustain an acceptable level of support. The new distribution centers will improve productivity by at least 20 percent, create a one-time cost offset of $53 million, generate a $43 million annual recurring savings, and pay back the investment in six to nine years.

ARMY ENERGY PROGRAM

The Army continues to place emphasis on conserving critical energy resources. The fiscal year 1986 Energy Conservation Investment Program includes six projects at a cost of $19,600,000. Our calculations indicate that their completion will produce first year savings of $6,340,000 and when completed the projects will provide savings of 816 million BTU's annually. The projects in the program include installation of weatherstripping and insulation, energy control systems, and consolidation of heating plants.

CHEMICAL WARFARE DETERRANCE PROGRAM

The Chemical Warfare Deterrance Program operates in three functional areas; Defensive, Retaliatory Capability, and Chemical Demilitarization. The Army's request for FY 1986 totals $1,006 million of which $40.7 million is supported by Military Construction appropriations (Chart 1).

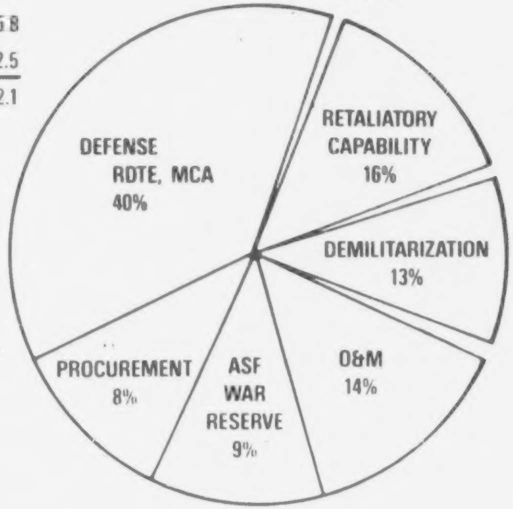
In the Defensive area, the MCA projects include a General Instruction

CW/NBC DEFENSE PROGRAM - FY86

DEFENSIVE (71%)	
RDTE (NBC EQUIPMENT)	$213.8
RDTE (MEDICAL)	161.6
ASF WAR RESERVE	91.3
O&M	78.0
O&M (CHEM DEF EQPT)	59.1
PROCUREMENT	85.8
MCA	22.5
	$712.1

RETALIATORY CAPABILITY (16%)	
RDTE (TECH BASE)	$10.7
RDTE (BINARY)	20.4
PROCUREMENT (BINARY) [1]	120.0
MCA (BINARY) [2]	10.8
	$161.9

CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION (13%)	
RDTE	$9.6
PROCUREMENT	49.3
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	65.8
MCA	7.4
	$132.1



$1006.1M

[1] - Includes $39M to be authorized in MCA
[2] - Appropriation only

Building at Fort McClellan, Alabama ($12.8 million), a Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Defense Instruction Facility at Fort Devens, Massachusetts ($600,000), a Chemical Decontamination Training Area at Fort Pickett, Virginia ($400,000), and four projects in support of the modernization of Dugway Proving Ground, Utah ($8.7 million). These four projects are a Munitions Processing Facility, Ammunition Storage, Photo Optics Maintenance Facility, and an Operations Building.

The Retaliatory area construction project is the Binary Component Production Facility at Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana ($39 million), which is authorized in the MILCON Bill but appropriated in the Procurement Ammunition portion of the Defense Bill.

The Chemical Demilitarization area includes a Research and Development Science and Technology Facility ($4.2 million) and a Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System Chemical Laboratory ($3.2 million) at Tooele Army Depot, Utah.

LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION

As a part of the Army's overall program to modernize its forces, five light infantry divisions will be formed. The five divisions will be formed by converting two active component divisions at Fort Ord, California, and in Hawaii, forming two new active component divisions, at Fort Drum, New York, and in Alaska, and forming one new Army National Guard division at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The converting divisions will involve minimal construction requirements. The 6th Infantry Division will be formed in Alaska using the existing 172nd Infantry Brigade as a nucleus and will be split between Forts Wainwright and Richardson.

The 10th Infantry Division will be established at Fort Drum, New York, and has the most extensive facility requirements. To effect the facility expansion, the Army leadership is considering either MCA programming or an innovative approach using Private Financing. The Private Financing approach would provide completed facilities in a shorter time frame (1986-1988), paralleling troop stationing, without impacting on current MCA programs. This construction will include facilities for the Division Headquarters, the Division Support Command, the Aviation Brigade, and two Infantry Brigades as well as the supporting infrastructure to include family housing, community support facilities, and supporting utility systems. Details are shown on Chart 2.

The FY 1986 MCA program includes approximately $17 million in support of the Light Infantry Division. This includes two projects at Fort Drum ($2.99 million) for a Fire Station and a Child Care Center, and two projects at Fort Wainwright ($14 million) for Barracks Modernization and Steam Line Insulation.

CONGRESSIONAL CONCERNS

During hearings on the fiscal year 1985 MCA request, the Congress expressed concerns on which I would now like to report.

The committees expressed their concerns on hospital construction; in particular, sizing and use of excess civilian medical care facilities. The

FORT DRUM, NEW YORK
Light Infantry Division

MILITARY POPULATION

- 1170 now 10,000+ in 1989

FACILITY EXPANSION

- 5M sq ft Brick & Mortar
- 1M sq yds Paving
- 708,000 lf Utility Lines
- 104 Troop Buildings
- 25+ Community Support Facilities
- 4,200 Family Housing Units
- $8M Emergency MCA for WWII Building Upgrade
- $19M OMA for WWII Building Upgrade

Chart 2

committee directed the Secretary of Defense to convene a "Blue Ribbon Panel" to review criteria for sizing and to determine if expanded use of available civilian health care facilities could be cost effective. The Blue Ribbon Panel has been formed and is comprised of many distinguished and knowledgeable experts in health care from the civilian community. They are addressing the entire military health care system as redefined at a meeting between representatives of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Senate Armed Services Committee. The Panel is scheduled to meet monthly, January through June. The Services are providing input, as requested, and representation at monthly meetings.

Another area of concern to the committee was demolition of World War II temporary wooden buildings. The committee instructed the Army, beginning in fiscal year 1986, to include a disposal statement on the DD Form 1391's identifying temporary facilities which will be disposed of for each replacement project requested. The fiscal year 1986 program has been carefully reviewed and a demolition statement has been included on each applicable DD Form 1391. Additionally, a report on our progress during the first year of operation under the demolition plan and initial results of space utilization surveys will be provided by 30 June 1985, as requested.

SUMMARY

Mr. Chairman, in summary, the fiscal year 1986 Military Construction, Army, budget request for authorization of $2,023,910,000 reflects the needs of the service and supports the programs presented by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff. Emphasis of the program is focused on readiness of our troops quality of life of our servicemembers through improvement in housing, family and fitness centers, and training and maintenance facilities; and ridding the inventory, in an orderly manner, of deteriorated World War II temporary buildings. Approval of this request will continue the efforts of the Army, and the Congress, to provide modernized facilities enabling us to attract and retain quality soldiers and maintain operational readiness and fighting ability.

Sir, this concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions or arrange for answers to be inserted in the record.

RE~~CORD VERSI~~ON

STATEMENT BY
MAJOR GENERAL HENRY JAMES HATCH
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FIRST SESSION, 99TH CONGRESS
FY 86 ARMY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM
19 MARCH 1985

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee. I am Major General Henry J. Hatch, Assistant Chief of Engineers, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

I am pleased to appear before the subcommittee to present the Army's family housing portion of the annual Military Construction Authorization and Appropriation Requests. The fiscal year 1986 requests sustain efforts started in prior years to improve the operational readiness of the Army while, at the same time, providing those quality of life improvements so necessary to attract and retain dedicated individuals to service in the Army.

The provision of suitable living conditions is one of our highest peacetime priorities. The fiscal year 1986 budget requests reflect the Army's commitment to provide adequate housing for our soldiers and to maintain the quality of the facilities entrusted to our stewardship.

ARMY FAMILY HOUSING (AFH) OVERVIEW

The fiscal year 1986 AFH budget includes a request (TABLE I) for $1,626,845,000 in new authorization and a companion request for appropriation of $1,625,764,000. The appropriation request does not include $1,081,000 for the 70 Fort Ord mobile home spaces, which were approved by the Joint Appropriations Committee Conferees on 10 October 1984 to be funded from savings.

TABLE I - PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1986
ARMY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM
AUTHORIZATION AND APPRORIATION SUMMARY

FACILITY CATEGORY	AUTHORIZATION ($000)	APPROPRIATION ($000)
New Construction	171,031	169,950
Improvements	155,050	155,050
Energy Conservation	10,950	10,950
Planning and Design	19,020	19,020
Operations	515,255	515,255
Maintenance	605,895	605,895
Leasing	133,567	133,567
Debt Interest	1,013	1,013
Debt Principal	15,064	15,064
TOTAL	$1,626,845	$1,625,764

HOUSING PROGRAM ACCOUNTS

TABLE II summarizes the budget changes (increases and decreases) for the Army's Family Housing budget request. One hundred and seventy million dollars or eleven percent is designated to meet the new construction requirements. Another one hundred and sixty-six million dollars or ten percent will fund improvements to our aging housing inventory, of which approximately eleven million dollars is specifically set aside for Energy Conservation Investment Program projects to improve energy efficiency. Nineteen million dollars, one percent, will provide resources to provide for planning and design of future construction projects. The remaining portion of the budget request of $1,270,794,000 is designated to provide for the overall operations, maintenance, leasing, and debt reduction accounts. Sixty-nine percent of the request will cover the costs of operating ($515,255,000) and maintaining ($605,895,000) our current inventory. This includes reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance and repair by approximately sixty-three million dollars. The leasing program accounts for one hundred and thirty-four million dollars or eight percent of the program. The balance of the funds requested, over sixteen million dollars or one percent, provides for remaining indebtedness for Capehart and Wherry housing and servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums paid under the debt reduction account, which includes both debt payment and debt principal.

TABLE II - ARMY FAMILY HOUSING
FISCAL YEAR 1986 BUDGET SUMMARY

BUDGET SUMMARY CHANGES

FACILITY CATEGORY	PERCENT INCREASE/DECREASE FY 86 OVER FY 85	PERCENT OF TOTAL APPROPRIATION
New Construction	+480.2	10.5
Post Acquisition	+ 66.0	10.2
Planning & Design	+ 36.7	1.2
Operations	+ .8	31.7
Maintenance	+ 6.2	37.2
Leasing	+ 27.2	8.2
Debt Interest	- 47.4	0.1
Debt Principal	- 24.9	0.9
TOTAL	+ 20.3	100.0

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Army policy directs that the first source for providing family housing will be the civilian community. The concept of the Variable Housing Allowance (VHA) supports this policy. The Army's execution of the two test programs approved under Sections 801 and 802 of Public Law 98-115 also fully supports this policy. However, at overseas communities and certain United States locations where installations are so remote or population impacted to preclude such support, it is imperative that the Army take positive steps to provide adequate housing for our military families. New construction is programed only when these conditions exist and it is the more economical alternative.

TABLE III shows the fiscal year 1986 projects for family housing construction. The Army request is primarily for critically needed dwelling units in the United States to fulfill the stationing requirements for the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) and to provide necessary family housing units for Fort Ord. Overseas construction is provided in the Federal Republic of Germany in support of our forward deployed forces. The request also provides for the conversion of 138 attic units to obtain 98 new dwelling units and upgrade 40 existing temporary units to adequacy standards at various locations in the Federal Republic of Germany.

TABLE III - ARMY FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION

FISCAL YEAR 1986 BUDGET REQUEST

LOCATION	NUMBER OF UNITS	REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION	REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION
New Family Housing Construction			
Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center, MA	1	154	154
Dugway Proving Ground, UT	104	8,323	8,323
Fort Drum, NY	800	67,500	67,500
Fort Myer, VA	6	596	596
Fort Ord, CA	600	49,559	49,559
Bamberg, FRG	106	7,209	7,209
Vilseck, FRG	370	26,830	26,830
Subtotal	1,987	160,171	160,171

Mobile Homes Spaces			
Dugway Proving Ground, UT	24	351	351
Fort Bragg, NC	50	637	637
Fort Campbell, KY	50	689	689
Fort Carson, CO	50	712	712
Fort Devens, MA	20	317	317
Fort Ord, CA	70	1,081	0
Fort Riley, KS	50	700	700
Fort Stewart, GA	20	253	253
Subtotal	334	4,740	3,659
Conversions to Family Housing			
Fort Bragg, NC	2	0*	0*
Various Locations, FRG	98	6,120	6,120
Subtotal	100	6,120	6,120
TOTAL	2,421	171,031	169,950

* Funded in the construction improvements account

POST ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION

Post acquisition construction consists of improvements to the current inventory to bring them up to contemporary standards and energy conservation investment projects to improve the energy efficiency of our existing inventory. Due to the aging of our inventory, both of these areas continue to have large requirements.

The fiscal year 1986 improvement program will provide improvements to approximately 14,000 units at 48 locations worldwide. Included in these numbers will be whole house renewal for 3,112 units and smaller selected improvements to some 10,661 units worldwide. Fiscal year 1986 funding for correction of substandard housing conditions will result in the conversion of 1,657 substandard housing units into 1,368 adequate units.

The Army Family Housing Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP) continues to receive emphasis. The fiscal year 1986 budget request contains ten million and nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars to improve energy efficiency in 4,054 units. The Army continues to have a backlog of energy conservation projects, approximately one hundred and forty-seven million dollars, for its housing projects. These funds will continue to be applied primarily to the higher payback projects.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The operation and maintenance program comprises the majority of this year's budget request. In funding this program we first insured that the cost of ownership was fully funded. Cost of ownership is defined as those annual expenditures necessary to operate and maintain the existing family housing inventory and provide careful stewardship of the family housing inventory. Secondly, we have funded new initiatives which support our mission to provide adequate housing for our military families.

The total operation and maintenance program for fiscal year 1986 has only increased 3.6 percent over the fiscal year 1985 program. Although the maintenance account has increased 6.2 percent over fiscal year 1986, the operation account has increased less than 1 percent (.8%). This program growth is necessary to continue our efforts to fix our aging, deteriorating inventory. The fiscal year 1986 operation and maintenance program will fund the continued installation, operation and maintenance of an Army-wide computer system, Housing Operations Management System (HOMES), designed to improve all phases of housing management. Due to increased management emphasis and the impact of previously approved energy conservation projects, fiscal year 1986 should show a reduction in utility consumption. The budget request also supports continued implementation of a limited Joint Travel Regulation Policy in Europe for furnishings inventory. A continuing objective of the operation and maintenance program is the improvement of living conditions for military families throughout the world by accomplishing the annual maintenance and repair of our worldwide inventory and by reducing the level of the deferred maintenance and repair backlog. To this end, funds are being requested for a maintenance and repair program, which will provide a strong, well-balanced fiscal year 1986 worldwide maintenance and repair program.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Deferred maintenance is that maintenance and repair work scheduled for completion in an annual work plan, but not accomplished due to insufficient funding. Although our deferred maintenance backlog has decreased from the fiscal year 1985 level, it still remains large. Funding in fiscal year 1985 permitted a major reduction of seventy-four million dollars in the overall backlog. Fiscal year 1986 further reduces the backlog by approximately sixty-three million dollars. The fiscal year 1986 reduction is less than the fiscal year 1985 reduction because of heating/cooling ductwork relocations due to termiticide contamination which were not known. Continued support of the DMAR program will insure that the housing units provide to military families are in fact properly maintained.

LEASING

Another means of adequately housing our military families is the leasing program. Our fiscal year 1986 request includes domestic leases authorized under the current lease program. Based upon the scheduled termination of occupants' current requirements, the domestic leasing program of fiscal year 1986 is requesting authorization for 2,404 units and appropriations for one and one-half million dollars. In the foreign leasing area, the appropriation request is for one hundred thirty-two million dollars, which will support an average of 20,070 units. However, the average number of units to be occupied during fiscal year 1986 is 14,954. The total authorization request is for 22,474 units, which is basically to satisfy housing requirements in Europe, Korea, and Panama. This request includes new leasing requests of 900 units for Panama and 188 units for Europe.

SECTION 801/802 FAMILY HOUSING

Two pilot programs, Section 801/802, were approved in the fiscal year 1984 authorization legislation. The Army has fully supported these test programs as another means of reducing the housing deficits in an economical manner.

In fiscal year 1986, funds are requested for the domestic lease program and initial lease costs associated with the operation, maintenance, and construction inspection expenditures for Section 801 housing. Section 801, which relates to entrepreneurs providing military housing, is requested for renewal of authorization this year. It is a provision, which helps provide necessary housing, enabling the Army to contract directly with entrepreneurs to build to Army specifications. The Army then leases the units for a 20-year period. This provision will be essential in the activation at Fort Drum. We believe that we must provide our military families with decent and safe housing by the most economical method possible. These programs are a good test of alternative methods for meeting these goals.

SUMMARY

Mr. Chairman, in summary, I would like to emphasize that the Army's fiscal year 1986 Family Housing budget request reflects the needs of the service and supports the programs presented by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff. The request emphasizes readiness, the Army's efforts to improve our soldier's quality of life and wise, careful stewardship in the protection of our existing inventory. It includes those projects of highest priority which are consistent with fiscal realities. Approval of the request will enhance the Army's ability to enlist and retain quality soldiers and support the improvement of the Army's operational readiness and war fighting ability.

Sir, this concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions or arrange for answers to be inserted in the record.

Senator THURMOND. Senator Mattingly and Senator Bingaman have just arrived.

Senators, do you have any opening statements?

Senator BINGAMAN. I do not have an opening statement, Mr. Chairman. I do have a few questions later on.

Senator MATTINGLY. I just have a statement that I will enter for the record at this time.

[The prepared statement of Senator Mattingly follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT BY SENATOR MATTINGLY

I am pleased to be here today and look forward to hearing from the Army and the Navy on their budget requests for military construction and family housing for fiscal year 1986.

Let me say that it is a pleasure to work with the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Construction, Senator Thurmond. I know that these joint hearings are valuable to us as we review the budget, and, of course, it saves our defense witnesses time by only having to appear one time to present the same testimony.

I want to extend a warm welcome to our witnesses today—

Major General Henry Hatch, Assistant Chief of Engineers, who will present the Army's program;

Rear Admiral John Paul Jones, Jr., Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, who will give the Navy's testimony; and

Brigadier General Michael Sheridan, Director of the Facilities and Services Division, Headquarters, Marine Corps.

I know that each of our witnesses will provide the committees with excellent overviews of their programs. I know that Admiral Jones will do a particularly fine job since he has the good fortune of being a native of Georgia!

Now on a more serious note, let me state that I have gone on record with Secretary Korb, and I go on record again today, that we are faced with a serious situation as we begin these overview hearings. Our Budget Committee has reported a bill to the Senate which allows for no real growth for the Defense Department in fiscal 1986. The military construction budget is seeking 23 percent real growth—thus, a problem.

As I stated yesterday, I do not know what the outcome of the budget resolution will be. But, common sense tells me that 23 percent real growth is not a realistic number for military construction. Again, as I stated yesterday, I seek your help and cooperation as we continue on this difficult budget review. We will make cuts to the military construction budget, and my desire is to make them as painless as possible. I urge you to review your programs and get your priorities in line. Balanced programs are fine, but in light of our deficit problems, every agency in Government must sacrifice.

Senator Mattingly. Senator Sasser, would you like to put a statement in the record?

Senator Sasser. I have some questions. I do not have a statement.

Senator Thurmond. General Hatch, the deployment of the Light Infantry Division to Fort Drum is going to be an expensive proposition. Was there not an existing base where such a deployment could be more cost effective?

General Hatch. Sir, we have studied, in great depth, a number of alternatives; narrowed it down to five, and honestly found that there was not a more economic alternative. Our selection of Fort Drum was based on a number of things, economics as well as the availability of adequate and appropriate training areas for this new light division.

Realizing that we hoped to station the majority, or at least two-thirds or more, of a 10,000-man division; we really did not have a single location that could accommodate it in toto. Although the cost of developing a division base at Drum would seem to be fairly high, the creation of essentially all new facilities, if you recall from one of my early slides, showed that we have an existing backlog in almost every one of our principal categories: barracks, dining facilities, maintenance facilities, supply, et cetera.

Although there would be, perhaps, a highly visible gross cost of stationing that division at Drum, the incremental cost that should legitimately be attributed strictly to the station of that division there should be reduced by that backlog that we simply will not have to buy-out somewhere else. If we have a backlog of several thousand barracks spaces Armywide and the Army is not increasing end strength and we build a new barracks at Drum, we simply do not have to build those barracks somewhere else later in our program.

We did consider other alternatives, sir.

Senator Thurmond. The committee understands that you intend to use third-party financing for the development of the base. Would you briefly describe to the committee that situation?

General Hatch. Sir, we are exploring the possibility of private financing for Fort Drum as an alternative to our standard MCA construction program, and I would like Dr. Harry West, the Deputy Comptroller of the Army, to explain to you where we are in that development.

Senator Thurmond. We would be glad to hear from you.

Dr. West. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure.

We are exploring four options for financing Fort Drum. One of those four options is the standard MCA option covering a period of approximately 8 years for construction. The other three options are the ones that we are looking at that will save us both time and cost in fielding the 10th Mountain Division.

The first of those three options is an accelerated military construction program covering a period of approximately 3 years, paced primarily by the efficiencies associated with construction at that facility.

The second of the three options deals with private-sector financing. That is, a financing arrangement between both a commercial bank and commercial contractor, plus long-term mortgage holding by a long-term investor such as a mortgage banker, trust fund, or insurance fund. In this case we would rely totally for the construction of facilities, minus family housing, on the private sector using a payback arrangement over a period of 20 to 30 years. This does not include a leveraged process or any other option that would cause a reduction of revenues to the Federal Treasury.

The third of the three options that we are exploring in terms of the Fort Drum financing deals with a combination of privatization—that is, having the State of New York assist us in building some of the facilities infrastructure through privatization, which is a way that municipalities, local governments, and counties have been financing many public projects at the State and local levels.

We would combine private sector financing and privatization with appropriated fund buyout, on an annual basis, for buildings that were turned over to the Army as a product of obligating construction to support facilities plan. Now, that last part is a combination of up-front obligation, no progress payments until the buildings are turned over to the Army, and we make our payments in the form of military construction funds at the time the buildings are turned over. We find a number of economies of operation in this method of acquiring facilities.

I should note that all four of these options are currently being considered by the Army. They are also being briefed to the Department of Defense and the Office of Management and Budget this week.

If approved, both a budget amendment to the fiscal year 1986 budget and a legislative package to allow private-sector financing under a lease/purchase agreement will be forwarded to Congress. The legislative package will deal with the options requiring private-sector financing, both the commercial construction program as well as the longer term mortgage program.

So I realize that these options are complicated to understand clearly at this stage. They are, however, designed to avoid the major up-front construction bills, and we believe they offer us an opportunity to more cost effectively obtain those facilities required at Fort Drum to make, as General Hatch indicated, a model post.

We do not get a chance to build posts like this very frequently, and we would prefer that it is built in a proper fashion for our soldiers and their families to live and work.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Dr. West.

Could you use this technique to build 800 units of housing in the program for Fort Drum this year?

General HATCH. Sir, we will intend, as soon as we have the section 801 authority, to use that authority to build 800 units this year, in addition to the 800 units for which we have requested construction authority and appropriations.

Senator THURMOND. What are your alternatives if that approach fails?

General HATCH. The alternative would be to rely on the private sector, which, based on that location, I do not believe would be capable of responding on a timely basis to our needs. As you know, in priority, we rely on the private sector, individual purchase or lease, rather than Government intervention to provide family housing for our soldiers in most locations, particularly in the United States.

The alternatives would be the build-to-lease program or actual Government construction. We are pursuing really all three of those.

Senator THURMOND. What have been your results with third party financing of heating and powerplants?

General HATCH. At one Army installation, Fort Leonard Wood, MO, we have under consideration contracting under that new policy. We advertised for proposals in July of last year for a 60 million BTU wood fuel plant. The first proposals have been received and we have not requested the best and final offers in the negotiation process.

We hope to have our final review finished this summer. That will be our first example.

Senator THURMOND. What other areas would you propose using third party financing?

General HATCH. Sir, Dr. Harry West has just described perhaps one of the most adventurous ones that we have considered. You mentioned the powerplants. The section 801 in and of itself is a third party financing opportunity which we are really quite excited about and, based on congressional direction last year, we are investigating the possibility of third party contracting, if you will, on-post child care facilities.

Senator THURMOND. Dr. West.

Dr. WEST. If I understand you correctly, Mr. Chairman, you have asked in what other areas could we possibly use third party financing?

Senator THURMOND. That is right.

Dr. WEST. We are limiting ourselves at this stage to the construction of facilities at Fort Drum in a pure third party financing. Outside the section 801-802 program, it will require specific legislative approval, so therefore our case is one of not moving forward on more than one front. Only the construction of facilities at Fort Drum at this time.

Senator THURMOND. Recently Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Senator Goldwater, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, issued a joint statement concerning their examination of base closures. Several Army posts appear on a list submitted by the Department, including New Cumberland Army Depot, for which you have budgeted $88 million.

Why are you budgeting a major capital investment at a depot you are reviewing for closure?

General HATCH. As we understand it, that list did not intend, at all, to suggest that New Cumberland would possibly be a candidate for closure, except one small activity located at New Cumberland and that employs about 150 people. That activity would be relocated from New Cumberland to, I believe, St. Louis, MO.

At Letterkenny it is a similar story. It is a relocation of an activity located on that installation and, as far as we know, no one is contemplating closure of either of those installations. Therefore, our request for the depot at New Cumberland would remain valid.

Senator THURMOND. If you close New Cumberland would you want to get near a port, since all this would go overseas?

General HATCH. Sir, actually New Cumberland is fairly well situated as an existing depot. To abandon that and to try to relocate it somewhere else would not be that good an idea. It is located adjacent to good airport facilities and an interstate.

Senator **THURMOND**. You are thinking about locating it in Missouri?

General **HATCH**. That certainly could be considered.

Senator **THURMOND**. Do you have a specific port in mind there?

General **HATCH**. No, sir.

Senator **THURMOND**. What did you mean?

General **HATCH**. Sir, I was referring to only a small activity at New Cumberland which would be located at St. Louis, a very small activity. The list was not intended to suggest that New Cumberland Depot itself would be closed.

Senator **THURMOND**. New Cumberland is being used now to ship goods overseas, is it not?

General **HATCH**. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator **THURMOND**. You prefer another place where you can ship the goods overseas? You want to move it inland, where you would have to ship by land and water?

General **HATCH**. Sir, we prefer to leave it where it is. We are not replacing the entire depot facility and activity with this construction project. That would be the heart of it. There would still be a lot of other goods stored in existing facilities.

Senator **THURMOND**. I understand it is recommended by the Defense Secretary and Senator Goldwater that New Cumberland be closed entirely.

General **HATCH**. That is not my understanding, sir.

Senator **THURMOND**. I wish you would clear it up for the record, then. Put a statement in the record about it.

General **HATCH**. We certainly will.

[The information follows:]

The Secretary of Defense's letter of April 1, 1985, to Senator Goldwater, clarified the question of the closure of New Cumberland Army Depot. In the exhibits provided with the letter, it specified that the General Materiel and Petroleum Activity, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, will be transferred to the Troop Support Command, St. Louis, Missouri. A footnote on the exhibit further explains that the New Cumberland Army Depot will remain open.

Senator **THURMOND**. It is on a list that we have here.

I think we will go on to the other members now. Senator Mattingly.

Senator **MATTINGLY**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Before I begin today, I just want to say that Senator Inouye is unable to be here at the hearing today. However, he is going to be submitting questions for the record, and so everybody can just reply to those—Army, Navy, Air Force. We do not want to leave anyone out.

General Hatch, let me begin my questions with an overview question. Your military construction family housing request seeks an increase of about $700 million from last year's appropriation. Is it possible to break down that increase by category, or can you tell us what is really the driving force behind that increase?

General **HATCH**. Well, first, I would like to start with the second part. The driving force of that increase is really the same driving force that is behind the increases in the Overall Construction Program as submitted by the Department. Family housing, as an element of our facilities business, is probably now enjoying the highest level of visibility and concern among the Army leadership of almost any other activity in the Department's budget.

In fact, in the development of the current budget request, Army family housing passed all of the gates totally unscathed, and I believe that the provision of an increase is a reflection of the intent of the Department to take care of its families and its people.

Senator MATTINGLY. Even before I go on, I notice that yesterday we made the statement that the budget was going up 23 percent in military construction, and I assure you that Senator Sasser and myself really desire to do what is requested, but I think that probably in the end there is going to be a reduction in the military construction. So my advice would be for everybody to begin looking at areas of restraint.

General HATCH. Sir, if I may, recognizing that reductions may certainly occur, that there be some acknowledgment in that process of the relative priority that the Department has provided to various elements of its program.

Senator MATTINGLY. And I would advise you all to set your priorities.

The planning and design funds can usually give sort of an indication of the future program direction, and I think your request for 1986 is less than at any time in the last 3 years. And yet the testimony that you are giving us makes me believe the Army has finally realized the impact of facilities on its forces and thus would assume that future programs would continue to grow.

Could you sort of enlighten us in that respect?

General HATCH. I would have to say, sir, since the original submission of our request and its development through the decision processes in the Pentagon and into the President's budget, a number of things have happened. Perhaps the most dramatic is the decision to station a light infantry division at Fort Drum and in Alaska.

And I must say that we now find that our original request is a bit deficient, in fact, we would really need a little more money if we are going to keep pace with that planning that I have described, particularly in the outyears.

Senator MATTINGLY. Or station more of them at Fort Benning. I just thought I would throw that in.

In respect to the question that the President pro tem had asked in reference to the light division and the answers that you gave on the alternative funding, do you know what the difference in the cost is between if you pass the money through the regular MC Programs versus this 20 or 30 year payback that you are talking about?

General HATCH. Sir, the final chapter is not in on that. Economic analyses are being performed and certainly will be reviewed in great detail in the Pentagon before we would even suggest that we take an alternative approach to the standard program.

Again I would ask Dr. West to give you any information he can on the emerging results of those analyses.

Senator MATTINGLY. Well, you are not requesting the money, if I am correct, in the MC Program?

General HATCH. That is correct.

Senator MATTINGLY. When is this study going to be finished? Is it going to be finished by the time we get ready to appropriate the money?

Dr. WEST. The answer to that is a definite yes, it will be.

The purpose of the economic analyses that are being completed is to really judge the cost and benefits of private sector financing to support the construction program and hold the mortgage. Obviously, if that was not cost effective over the 20- to 30-year period that I mentioned earlier, we would not come forward with that as a proposal, because the cost to Government would be too great to propose that kind of initiative.

It is only if it becomes cost effective that we will carry that forward. And I might say at this stage that it looks very attractive to us now, even with the cost of capital over that period of time. There are other economies that can be obtained to bring the price down in terms of a cost-benefit ratio.

Senator MATTINGLY. You can do a lot with figures, and I think between that cost effective subject that you ought to break that down in great detail by the time it comes to the committee.

Recently the Army announced some realignment between Arlington Hall, VA, and Fort Belvoir, VA, and Fort Leonard Wood, MO. The budget includes a request for $30 million for an intelligence command and control facility at Fort Belvoir, which is part of the realignment. It is my understanding that the Army plans to excess Arlington Hall, which I understand is situated on some valuable land.

Now, why hasn't the Army chosen to use the new Defense Facilities Replacement Program, which would pay for your new facilities without any new appropriation?

General HATCH. Sir, we went through a very detailed analysis in order to see if that project could possibly be eligible for it. Because of zoning constraints of the county we were somewhat limited in the market value of that property, and, unfortunately, it was just below the threshold in order to make it eligible for that program.

We went through a rather voluminous study. We certainly would have preferred that to submitting it into the regular MCA Program.

Senator MATTINGLY. Who did that study? Was it done in-house or out-of-house?

General HATCH. Sir, our Baltimore District was responsible for the study. I do not know, right now, whether that was an in-house or out-of-house effort.

Senator MATTINGLY. Could you provide that information for the record?

General HATCH. We will.

[The information follows:]

To be eligible for the program, the estimated proceeds from the sale of the real property must exceed the estimated replacement and relocation costs. The study to make this determination was done in-house. The Baltimore District obtained an appraisal of the Arlington Hall Station real property from Mr. Howard Brock, Jr., Arlington, Virginia contract appraiser. This appraisal was used in the in-house study.

Senator MATTINGLY. Also, the analysis you are doing on whether to finance outside; is that being done outside also?

General **Hatch**. Senator Mattingly, there are three companies that did the independent analysis outside and one in-house at the U.S.Military Academy.

Senator **Mattingly**. What I want to know is, the analysis on the Fort Drum and all of that, if you are paying outside for the study.

General **Hatch**. You are interested in that information, rather than the bottom line of the study at this time?

Senator **Mattingly**. Both.

[The information follows:]

General **Hatch**. The contract studies, which together cost $47,646, were performed by Arthur Young, Price Waterhouse, and Twin Oaks Associates. Their analysis has been combined with our in-house efforts. A summary of the combined analysis is being prepared for Congressional review.

Your budget also includes phase 2, $26 million, for the Madigan Army Medical Center at Fort Lewis, WA. Now, how many phases of funding will be requested for that facility, and then what is the estimated total cost of it?

General **Hatch**. Mr. Carton.

Mr. **Carton**. Sir, we currently anticipate it would be in five phases. The total cost of the program is $338 million at a current working estimate. We are still refining that estimate hoping to get it down a bit. That was the amount we presented to the Congress last year and the amount approved.

Senator **Mattingly**. That is all the questions I have.

Senator **Thurmond**. Senator Sasser.

Senator **Sasser**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I want to, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, welcome General Hatch here today. We remember General Hatch in Tennessee as Colonel Hatch when he was a superior officer with the Corps of Engineers in the Nashville District, and I am delighted to see him here today.

General Hatch, last June the Comptroller General of the United States issued an opinion stating that facilities constructed in the country of Honduras which cost $200,000 or more were built illegally with operation and maintenance funds. The Comptroller General's opinion stated that funds appropriated for military construction must be utilized to reimburse the operation and maintenance account from which, as the Comptroller General characterized it, illegal expenditures were made for these construction projects in Honduras.

My question to you, sir, is have these accounts been reimbursed, and if not why not?

General **Hatch**. Sir, the determination by the Department of Defense subsequent to that ruling was that the projects concerned were under $200,000 and therefore no reimbursement would be required.

Senator **Sasser**. I would like to insert in the record a copy of the Department of Defense recent list of projects in Honduras. I look down through here and I find Aguacate—well, skip that one. The Palmerola, $704,000, and then in a description it says: "Nine separate projects, including housing, administration, dining, latrine, and support facilities," with the stipulation that each costs less than $200,000.

We drop down to Trujillo, $142,000 for a temporary camp including housing, administration, support facilities. Then at Trujillo, $54,000 for temporary camp for an exercise. Also at Trujillo, $260,000, and here we say "two separate projects: air strip improvements and a cantonment area, each costing approximately $130,000."

Comayagua, $148,000 for a temporary dirt airstrip improvement. Also at Comayagua, $65,000 for temporary camp living and working spaces.

Now, General, let me say to you and your colleagues that it appears that the Department of Defense may be engaging in a bit of creative accounting here in order to cover up what might be violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act. When I visited Palmerola, no one indicated to me there were nine projects.

There were only two there at that time as I understood it, one funded legally by military construction which our committee appropriated and the appropriate authorizing committee chaired by our chairman here authorized, and they consisted of the airfield. And then there was another project, funded by O&M, the base camp supporting the joint task force headquarters.

Likewise, when I visited San Lorenzo no one indicated that there were 13 separate construction projects going there. I was told there was only one.

When I visited Trujillo, I was not told that there were four projects there; there was only one.

There was only one project at Comayagua and it also cost more than $200,000.

What I am driving at clearly is, there appears to be an effort made here, since the Comptroller General issued his opinion, that the Department of Defense has decided to carve these projects up into several pieces. We have a term in politics for that, called gerrymandering, so that on paper they come in under the $200,000 threshold.

General, will you provide for the record the exact detail of each separate project and why each project at the same location is a separate project. I have difficulty really understanding why, for example at Palmerola, you have nine separate projects, including housing, administration, dining, latrine, and support facilities, each costing less than $200,000. Why are they not one project?

Then at Comayagua we have temporary camp and temporary dirt air strip. That does come under $200,000.

But at Trujillo we have temporary camp for housing, administration support facilities, $142,000. To come along and have another $54,000 temporary camp for an exercise, and then a $260,000 project all at the same place for airstrip improvement and a cantonment area—it looks to me like there is quite a bit of overlap there.

So I will ask you, if you will, to provide for the record the exact detail of each separate project and why each project at the same location, how that could be classified as a separate project costing under $200,000. Now, are you agreeable to doing that?

General HATCH. Absolutely, yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Submitted for the record is a breakdown of projects which were previously reported to the Comptroller General as construction incidental to the training exercises conducted between August 1983 and January 1984.

Following table compares the costs reflected in the MILCON PLAN submitted to Congress on 8 May 84 to the costs of the projects using applicable Army Regulations and similar guidelines of other services. In some cases a direct comparison is not possible since many individual projects were not defined until AR 415-35 criteria was applied.

Project	Initial plan total cost	Reviewed project cost
Aquacate:		
Airfield	165,000	159,000
Base camp site prep	34,000	8,000
C/46th En Bn Cantonment		19,300
Water supply pipeline		1,600
Choluteca: Terrain Reinforcement FTX	120,000	10,800
Tiger Island:		
Emergency airstrip	(1)	500
Roads & site prep		3,000
Base camp water well		1,700
Palmerola:		
MP TF Cantonment Area	704,000	22,000
SIG TF Cantonment Area		38,100
AVN TF Cantonment Area		55,500
JTF Cantonment Area		54,000
SPT TF Cantonment Area		79,800
Hospital Cantonment Area		32,000
JTF Command Bunker		8,900
Personnel Shower		2,600
Vehicle Washrack		700
San Lorenzo:		
Airfield	106,000	35,300
Base camp site prep	300,000	16,400
Base camp obstacles & svc		8,200
Cantonment Areas		159,000
Dining facilities & water tower		13,300
Electric distribution system		2,500
Helipads (3)		800
Hospital		3,700
POL berms		1,000
Post Exchange		3,300
Base camp road upgrade		7,500
Emplace sewer line		4,500
Water well #1		600
Water well #2		(2)
Trujillo:		
Cantonment area for 3-319 Artillery	142,000	142,000
Airfield improvements	260,000	130,000
Seabee Cantonment area		136,000

[1] Costs included in San Lorenzo projects.

[2] Not executed.

In a 31 December 1984 response to the Comptroller General the Deputy Secretary of Defense advised that the Services had conducted a review of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs for all engineering activities during exercises and that there were no adjustments between O&M and Military Construction appropriations required as all projects were costed at less than $200,000.

Project folders on subsequent engineering activities conducted during exercises since that time have been maintained and reviewed for compliance with the $200 thousand ceiling. To this date there are no violations.

The applicable U.S. code governing project definition considers a minor military construction project "as one that is for a single undertaking—to produce a complete and usable facility". They may not be subdivided into increments to reduce the cost below the approval threshold.

The nine separate projects cited at Palmerola, the majority of which were erected in lieu of more costly tentage, were built at different times for specific units as they deployed for training. The projects were defined based on purpose and intent, and upon review, judged to be consistent within applicable regulations.

Senator SASSER. Now, following up on this same line of questioning, during fiscal year 1984 DOD advises that there were 65 military exercises worldwide, but only in Honduras, in conjunction with exercises there, were airfields built. Now, we have reviewed the contracts with regard to these airfields and other matters, and we were told that the airfields and the housing adjacent to it were only temporary for exercises.

But in reviewing the contracts, we find that the wood and supplies provided for the construction of the tropical houses or CAT houses there, as they are known in the vernacular, they were warranted to last a minimum of 5 years and in some cases 10 years. So it is clear that these facilities and the airfields were built to last for a good while and not merely incidental to the exercises.

Could you tell us what Department of Defense official is responsible under the Anti-Deficiency Act for authorizing these expenditures?

General HATCH. Sir, the head of any administrative agency, and hence the Secretary of Defense, would be the appropriate official in that case.

Senator SASSER. Mr. Chairman, I have a note here that says my time is up.

Senator THURMOND. We have 10 minutes and then we can come back to you.

Senator SASSER. Thank you.

Senator THURMOND. Senator Bingaman.

Senator BINGAMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me ask about some other subjects and then we will get back to——

Senator THURMOND. Senator Bingaman, let me make this remark. We have more witnesses to hear and with this kind of time limitation any extensive questions the committee has, we can put in the record. I will put most of mine in the record. But go ahead and ask those that you feel necessary.

Senator BINGAMAN. Let me ask, on your family housing problems at Fort Ord, your statement was that there are still 30 families that are living in tents, is that accurate?

General HATCH. Last check was 33, yes, sir.

[Supplemental information follows:]

General HATCH. Review of the situation at the Fort Ord campground reveals that no service members are currently living in tents. There are 29 families living in camping type trailers.

Senator BINGAMAN. When will that problem be solved?

General HATCH. It is going to be several years before we solve the long-term problem at Ford Ord. We are trying mobile homes, we are trying section 801 housing, and we are trying new construction.

Senator BINGAMAN. I have an article here about the flag quarters that we are spending money on. It says 36 Army generals' quarters will cost the Government $1.3 million this year, more than $37,000 per home. That is in 1985.

Why can we not reprogram some of those funds over to get these people out of tents?

Mr. CARTON. Sir, the statutes, as now written, do not provide us the opportunity to acquire any house without specific legislative authorization and appropriation. The money in the repair accounts cannot be used. There is no shortage of repair money to give to Fort Ord to repair any quarters that the Government owns. Our problem is a shortage in the number of quarters.

Senator BINGAMAN. But how long can it take? All you need are 30 mobile home units to get these people out of tents. Am I wrong about that?

General HATCH. That would be correct, sir. We hope to have the first of our mobile homes available as early as this August. We are moving on that quickly with a third party contract, in fact.

Senator BINGAMAN. So you think you can get those people out of tents this August?

General HATCH. I would certainly hope we would, yes.

Mr. CARTON. Sir, I might add that the Congress endeavored to give us authority to build some mobile facilities last year in the continuing resolution. Unfortunately, a legal determination was made that there was not specific authorization in an authorization act, and therefore we were precluded from using that route. That is why we are back in this year asking for authorization and not funding, because we do plan to reprogram some funds that we have available.

We are trying a third party program for mobile home facilities at Ord to get it on-line even earlier, and the Government construction at Ord would follow-on.

General HATCH. Sir, I might add, we plan to have the Ord deficit bought out by fiscal year 1988 with mobile homes, section 801, and new construction.

Senator BINGAMAN. General, I would be anxious to get from you a firm date as to when you can get these people out of tents. You are showing us pictures of tents and indicating that it is going to be some indefinite time period before that problem can be solved. I do not know if that is an acceptable set of priorities, at least from my point of view.

I think we are all looking for ways to save money in the defense budget, but I would assume that getting family units out of tents at our facilities here in the United States would be a high priority.

Could you give us a firm date, either now or for the record, so we could follow up on that?

General HATCH. If I may, I will do that for the record and provide you with a detailed program, particularly for Fort Ord, and a little more elaboration on the folks living in the tents at the campground there.

[The information follows:]

As of March 27, 1985, none of the twenty nine families living in the Fort Ord "camp grounds" were housed in tents. In fact, all were living in camping trailers. All of these families are currently listed on the family housing waiting list for government quarters. Moreover, the Army's plan is to provide 200 mobile home facilities through third party contracting with the first 50 anticipated to be available in August 1985, second increment of 50 units by December 1, 1985, and final 100 units April 1, 1986. Seventy spaces of government constructed mobile home facilities will be available by the end of Fiscal Year 1986. In addition, there are 600 units of government construction requested in Fiscal Year 1986. These actions go a long way in reducing the housing problems in this area.

Senator **Bingaman**. That would be useful, because if there is a need to get authority from this committee or from whomever to get that problem fixed, I would assume we could get it done quickly.

Let me ask about medical facilities. You are asking for the funding for phase two out of five phases at Madigan Hospital. I understand that the sizing panel is looking at this facility. What is your understanding of that?

I would hate for us to be going ahead with funding that might be determined to be inappropriate by the housing panel or the sizing panel that is presently meeting.

General **Hatch**. Sir, I would ask Colonel Peacock, the commander of our Health Facilities Planning Agency, to respond to the status of that particular study effort and how that relates to the Madigan scope.

Colonel **Peacock**. Sir, the blue ribbon panel is meeting monthly. They have had three meetings so far. They plan to have an interim report for the Department of Defense and the Senate at the end of April, I believe, and a final report in June.

The GAO took exception for our sizing at Madigan and for Brooke, and both of those studies are being examined specifically by the blue ribbon panel. The Surgeon General still supports the sizing which he requested a year ago, 478 beds for Madigan. We believe that is an appropriate size.

We do not disagree with the GAO's methodology in sizing facilities. We both use the same methodology. In fact, they developed the computer model which we use. Where our disagreement lies is in the data base that is used to plug into that model.

We deliberately do not use the lowest figures that we can find to plan a future facility. GAO on the other hand is using the lowest figures available in history in order to recommend a size for our facilities.

Senator **Bingaman**. Let me interrupt you, since my time is going to run out very quickly here. My real question is, are you asking for funds in the second phase that this panel may come back and tell us are not needed?

Colonel **Peacock**. No, sir, the construction is phased so that there is no critical timeframe for making that decision of how many beds. The money that is appropriated in 1986 will be used for the excavation, the establishment of foundations, and the basic groundwork for the facility. We have a year or so to determine the proper number of beds for the facility.

Senator **Bingaman**. Now, does not the foundation of the building have something to do with the size of it?

Colonel **Peacock**. The design is a base structure with beds in a tower, and we would simply shorten the tower to reduce beds. There would not be any footprint deletion because of a reduction in beds.

The AE, if I may add, estimated that it would actually cost us money at this point in design to go back and redesign the facility. It would be cheaper just to shell in the space and not equip that area for beds. If we were deciding to take out 60 or 100 beds, it would be cheaper to go ahead and build the structure.

If we have missized, if we have oversized for beds, obviously our assumptions are going to lead us to an undersizing of outpatient clinics, and that has been the past situation. Every time we have sized a facility which has had too many beds, we have had too little clinic space, and we go through a diversion process and put clinics in that extra space.

We have never built one that was too large overall.

Senator BINGAMAN. What you are saying is there will still be an opportunity for this committee and the Congress to revisit the question of the size of that hospital.

Colonel PEACOCK. Next year.

Senator BINGAMAN. And the decision on this $26 million will not preclude that?

Colonel PEACOCK. No, sir.

Senator BINGAMAN. Let me ask about the medical facilities intended for Fort Drum. Along the lines that Chairman Thurmond was asking about, it seems to me that we are building a whole new facility here. We are undoubtedly incurring needs in the medical area which somewhere will have to be met.

General HATCH. Sir, there appears to be a considerable surplus of medical care facilities on the economy in that immediate area. Between that and the provision of clinics on the base, we believe at this time we will be able to meet our health care needs.

So at this time we are not planning or programming a major medical facility at Drum, only a series of clinics that would take care of the troops and outpatients and referrals to offpost, particularly for major inpatient care.

Senator BINGAMAN. That is all the questions I had, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

I have a number of questions here, but I am going to let you answer them for the record. I have three brief questions on Fort Jackson which was neglected for a number of years. It is considered a fine Army training base.

I understand the Army is in the process of reviewing its need for family housing at Fort Jackson. Can you report the results of that survey? How do you intend to meet the deficit in family housing? And would you need any special legislation?

General HATCH. Sir, I understand from the commander at Fort Jackson that he now identifies a shortfall of about 360 units of family housing for his families. He also has a piece of Fort Jackson that is going to be somewhat severed from the post by the construction of a new highway. Based on his description of the circumstances, it sounds as if we might have a very good candidate for the section 801 program. If we do a section 801 on an installation, we would like it to be on severable land; that is, land that we could excess in the event that after the 20-year lease period we do not assume ownership.

I spoke to General Solomon this morning on that subject and several others, and I gave him that advice. If his analysis holds up on the requirement, I suggested that he submit to us a request to pursue section 801 housing on that piece of land.

Senator THURMOND. Do you need any special legislation?

General **Hatch**. Sir, the main thing we would need is your support in the extension of the section 801 authority. At this time that should be sufficient.

Senator **Thurmond**. When would you be prepared to execute this program?

General **Hatch**. Sir, it would be a candidate for fiscal year 1986 allocation, again assuming congressional extension of that program.

Senator **Thurmond**. I have had an opportunity to visit your reception area for processing incoming trainees at Fort Jackson. Have you had a chance to go there?

General **Hatch**. Sir, I have not personally had a chance to.

Senator **Thurmond**. I have been impressed with the quality of your operation and facility. Yet, the World War II facilities that you use to support your own permanent personnel and to outprocess those soldiers leaving the service is deplorable.

What can be done to correct this situation?

General **Hatch**. Sir, we have in our program a new reception station, although it was not included in our fiscal year 1986 budget submission, the soldiers service center. That project is under design and is programmed to be submitted in a subsequent budget.

Senator **Thurmond**. I suppose you would not object if we did put it in fiscal year 1986, would you?

General **Hatch**. Sir, that project, because of its design status, would be executable in fiscal year 1986.

Senator **Thurmond**. You have made excellent progress in replacing wornout World War II barracks with new modern and efficient structures at Fort Jackson. I am convinced that this has added significantly to your ability to develop quality soldiers. I believe it is important that we replace any remaining World War II barracks as soon as possible.

What remains to be done, and what is the cost?

General **Hatch**. Sir, we have no trainee barracks specifically under design at this time for Fort Jackson. We do have trainees in World War II wooden barracks and we would like to get them out. By site adapting proven recent designs, such as those we built at Fort Benning, GA, the starship, as we call it, we believe we could respond to that.

But again, it is not in our fiscal year 1986 budget submission.

Senator **Thurmond**. If it were put in fiscal year 1986, would you be prepared to execute the program?

General **Hatch**. We would be able to execute barracks construction for trainees in fiscal year 1986 at Fort Jackson.

Senator **Thurmond**. Senator Mattingly.

Senator **Mattingly**. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Thurmond**. Senator Sasser.

Senator **Sasser**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If I could return for just a moment, General, to the line of questioning that I was pursuing earlier when my time ran out. Last year this committee, or at least the appropriations side of the military construction process, turned down the request to build a $4.3 million relocatable cantonment facility at Palmerola Air Base in Honduras.

Now, earlier this month the Congress received notification from Assistant Secretary Armatage that transportable structures, such as hangars, shelters, housing facilities, are going to be shipped to Palmerola this month. Now, that sounds very much like the project that the Congress turned down last year.

Will the structures being sent to Palmerola support the same activity as the project that was denied by Congress last year?

General **Hatch**. Sir, basically yes. The facilities that are provided by the temporary relocation are mobilization items belonging to the Air Force. They can be rapidly put up and rapidly removed.

Senator **Sasser**. So in essence, the Army is going to go ahead with this project down in Honduras, at least with regard to the cantonment at Palmerola Air Base anyway?

General **Hatch**. Sir, that is our intent at this time.

Senator **Sasser**. Now, you are aware, General, that projects denied by the Congress cannot receive reprogramming or otherwise be funded unless the Congress specifically denied the project with the words or term "without prejudice." Therefore, you cannot fund the project which Congress denied you in the fiscal year 1985 act. So how are we getting around this?

Well, let me ask you this question: What plans do you have for the specific project that Congress turned down?

General **Hatch**. Sir, the Office of the Secretary of Defense is considering the submission of a request for reprogramming for that project.

Senator **Sasser**. Last year at San Lorenzo, which is located close down on the border with Nicaragua, the Army requested the construction of a stock point there at San Lorenzo in conjunction with the airstrip that has been built there and in conjunction with the encampment area, a stock point at which portable bridges, ammunition, various kinds of ordnance, and medical supplies could be stored.

This project was denied by the Congress. My question to you is, have any items that were proposed for storage in this facility been transported to Honduras, or stored in Honduras, or Panama, or any other Central American country to your knowledge?

General **Hatch**. Sir, to the best of my knowledge all of those supplies are stored in various locations in the continental limits of the United States.

Senator **Sasser**. All right, sir.

Mr. Chairman, I have other questions on other matters.

Senator **Thurmond**. Do you want to submit them for the record?

Senator **Sasser**. In view of the time constraints that the chairman is operating under, I will do so.

[Questions with answers supplied follow:]

Questions Submitted by Senator James R. Sasser

DUGWAY

Senator **Sasser**. Utilizing the emergency construction statutes, the Army sought a reprogramming last year of $1.4 million for a Biological Aerosol Test Facility at Dugway Proving Ground in Utah. What is the current status of the Aerosol Test Laboratory?

General **Hatch**. The reprogramming request, using fiscal year 1982 funds, has been approved by Congress. The Army has voluntarily withheld action to advertise the project for bid pending the outcome of a current legal action. Resolution of the legal action by the U.S. District Court is anticipated by late May 1985.

Senator **Sasser**. Provide me with a copy of the latest environmental assessment for this project.

General **Hatch**. The Environmental Assessment has been completed. The Finding of No Significant Impact was published in February. A copy of the assessment is attached.

31 January 1985

PUBLIC NOTICE

Finding of No Significant Impact

Environmental Assessment: Construction and Operation of a Biosafety Level (BL) 4 Aerosol Testing Laboratory within Baker Laboratory Complex, Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.

US Army Dugway Proving Ground gives notice that it proposes to construct and operate a maximum containment BL 4 aerosol testing laboratory at Baker Laboratory, Dugway, Utah, in which patoogenic (disease producing) microorganisms and toxins will be used to test biological defensive/protective gear and detection/warning equipment. Although safety of personnel and environment is not being compromised even with the current laboratory facility, which is over 30 years old, new equipment and instruments, and a reliable facility with state-of-the-art safety features, would provide an added margin of safety, especially for tests with aerosols of pathogens in a chamber.

Alternatives to this action include:

1. Use biological simulants instead of pathogens, 2. Construct a new facility elsewhere, 3. Use an existing facility, and 4. No action (do not build a BL 4 facility).

The construction and operation of a BL 4 aerosol testing laboratory on DPG has been planned, revised, and reviewed by recognized leaders in the scientific community. The extensive peer review through all the planning stages of this proposed laboratory helps to ensure that all requirements for safe and efficent operation of a BL 4 containment facility is accomplished. Before the facility is placed in operation, and periodically thereafter, exhaustive tests with simulant materials will be used to ensure the integrity of the entire system. The Environmental Assessment concludes that the proposed activity should cause no significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

The Environmental Assessment incorporated by reference is on file and may be reviewed by interested parties at the Public Affairs Office, US Army Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, (801-831-2116). Comments will be received during the 15 day period following publication of this Public Notice and should be addressed to the Commander, US Army Dugway Proving Ground, STEDP-PA, Dugway, Utah 84022.

31 January 1985

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

TITLE: Construction of a Biosafety Level 4 Facility at Baker Laboratory, US Army Dugway Proving Ground (DPG), Utah

in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

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I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

US Army Dugway Proving Ground (DPG) is the only installation within the Department of Defense (DOD) charged with the responsibility for testing and evaluation of biological defensive/protective gear and detection/warning equipment, and for testing of the contamination/decontamination survivability of military equipment. As a consequence, expertise and facilities exist for testing with biological aerosols of pathogenic and non-pathogenic (simulant) microorganisms at the Biosafety Level (BL) 2 and BL 3 (See enclosure 1). (The normal method of employment of biological warfare agents is in the form of aerosols.) However, much of the equipment and all of the facilities are over 30 years old. Frequent failures of the utility systems occur. Those involving the air and water systems have led to costly losses of instruments and tests, laboratory downtime and need for repairs. Although safety of personnel and the environment is not being compromised even under the current conditions, new equipment and instruments, and a BL 4 facility with modern features, would improve safety by providing state-of-the-art facilities and the latest in containment equipment, especially for tests with aerosols of pathogens in a chamber, and avoid the problems caused by the current inadequate building.

Modern features would also permit greater versatility in laboratory tasks. Examples are tests which require control over extended ranges of temperature and relative humidity; tests with simulated and accurately controlled solar radiation in terms of intensity and spectral characteristics; development of standardized test procedures and conditions; accounting for the effects of airborne battlefield smoke and pollutants on biological materials; providing additional capability for handling the testing workload at DPG and for support of medical and intelligence requirements. Work in such a laboratory would involve the "conventional" threat agents, i.e., those which were identified by past studies at Fort Detrick and by the intelligence community. None of these threat agents absolutely require BL 4 containment. However, it is possible that other threat agents may be identified in the future, and that DPG may be tasked to perform defensive studies with such agents. The Soviets are exerting great efforts in this area. Consequently, we must develop appropriate defenses. Conceivably, such studies could involve laboratory operations which require the use of BL 4 containment. The present facility does not provide adequate capability to do the necessary testing safely.

Thus, while present conditions require the construction of an improved BL 3 laboratory, construction of a BL 4 structure is also required because (1) the proposed laboratory would provide added safety; (2) should DPG be tasked for testing at the BL 4 level in the future several years of delay could ensue before testing is initiated. Such a delay could be devastating in terms of our defensive posture; (3) the additional cost is far less than the construction of a separate BL 4 laboratory or upgrading of the BL 3 laboratory at a later date.

Army Regulation 70-71, titled Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination; Contamination Survivability of Army Materiel, dated 1 May 1984, directs evaluation of defense materiel to have demonstrated efficacy against "all the general classes of microorganisms and toxins that can be used as biological warfare agents." The data required for implementation of this regulation by the testing facility (DPG) may require laboratory study at the maximum containment level (BL 4).

Without this project, it may be more difficult or impossible to: (a) perform some critical tests of military equipment; (b) fill knowledge gaps related to assessment of the biological threat and the ability of U.S. equipment to survive against it; (c) conduct tests with pathogens requiring containment more stringent than provided by BL 3; (d) complete, in full, the mission responsibilities assigned to DPG. All of these factors adversely affect the defensive posture of the United States and may seriously impair the capability and readiness to warn and protect US personnel against a biological attack. Our information on Soviet developments indicates that the possibility of such an attack is very real.

In summary, the proposed action is to meet a current need for a safe and modern laboratory, primarily for work with aerosols of pathogens and biological toxins.

The types of work which will be transferred to the new laboratory from the existing facility are exemplified by:

Aerosol challenges of various items to determine their military worth.

Aerosol tests of various items to determine contamination/decontamination survivability.

Tests of detectors and alarms, or relevant conceptual devices, with aerosols during the research and developmental phases.

Development of procedures and analytical methods relative to these aerosol studies.

Examples of biological materials which will be used in generating the aerosols are as follows.

Bacterial - Francisella tularensis, Bacillus anthracis (or spores thereof)

Rickettsiae - Coxiella burnetii

Viruses - Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus

Toxins - Tricothecene mycotoxins; rarely staphylococcal enterotoxin B or Bacillus anthracis toxin

No pathogenic fungi have been used in the present facility for years; no use at DPG is projected. No recombinant DNA or "genetic engineering" work has been done, and none is projected. Federal Register Volume 48, No. 106 (June 1, 1983), pages 24555 to 24581, and Volume 49, No. 227 (November 23, 1984), pages 46265 to 46291 (Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules) have been reviewed. Since "The purpose of these guidelines is to specify practices for constructing and handling: [i] recombinant DNA molecules and [ii] organisms and viruses containing recombinant DNA molecules", the guidelines are not applicable to the proposed action. (However, certain safety features described therein are relevant to the design and operation of the BL 4 laboratory.)

All proposals for work beyond the scope described in the Environmental Assessment will undergo the appropriate NEPA process, with due attention given to the security status of any proposed action. (Reference AR 200-2, paragraph 3-4.)

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. Test Facility

The proposed action requires the construction of a Biosafety Level (BL) 4 facility (Figure 1). The proposed site for the BL 4 aerosol testing laboratory is within the existing Building 2026 on DPG located within the Baker Laboratory complex. The facility is required to support biological defensive testing requirements tasked to DPG. The facility containing approximately 127 sq m (1364 sq ft) is unique, requiring extensive engineering so that biological microorganisms and toxins in aerosol form can be handled and tested with safety and maximum containment. The facility will be used to achieve a state of biological defense readiness, including developmental testing of detection and warning systems.

The facility is to contain sufficient types of barriers (i.e., airlocks, autoclaves, biowaste sterilization, exhaust air filtration, and an integrated air-filtered animal holding capability) to prevent infectious aerosols, liquids, and solids from escaping to the environment outside the facility. It meets the standards of Reference 1. In addition, the design involved review of references in Enclosure 2 by the contractor/engineers and DPG personnel.

The BL 4 laboratory will be located approximately 95 air miles southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah and about 60 air miles southwest of Tooele, the nearest town of significant size. A map of DPG and Utah is shown in Figure 2.

The need for permits from the State of Utah has been considered. Before construction begins, the plan will be reviewed with the Department of Environmental Health of the State of Utah and all necessary permits will be obtained.

B. Operation and Environmental Considerations

1. Construction

The BL 4 facility was designed by Sharp/Sorenson & Associates, 455 East 400 South, Suite 200, Salt Lake City, UT 84111 in consultation with STV/Sanders and Thomas Incorporated, Consulting Engineers, 11 Robinson Street, Pottstown, PA 19464, a company experienced in the construction of high-level containment facilities. Construction of this facility, as with any other construction in developed areas of DPG, is covered in Reference 2, and shown to have no adverse environmental impact.

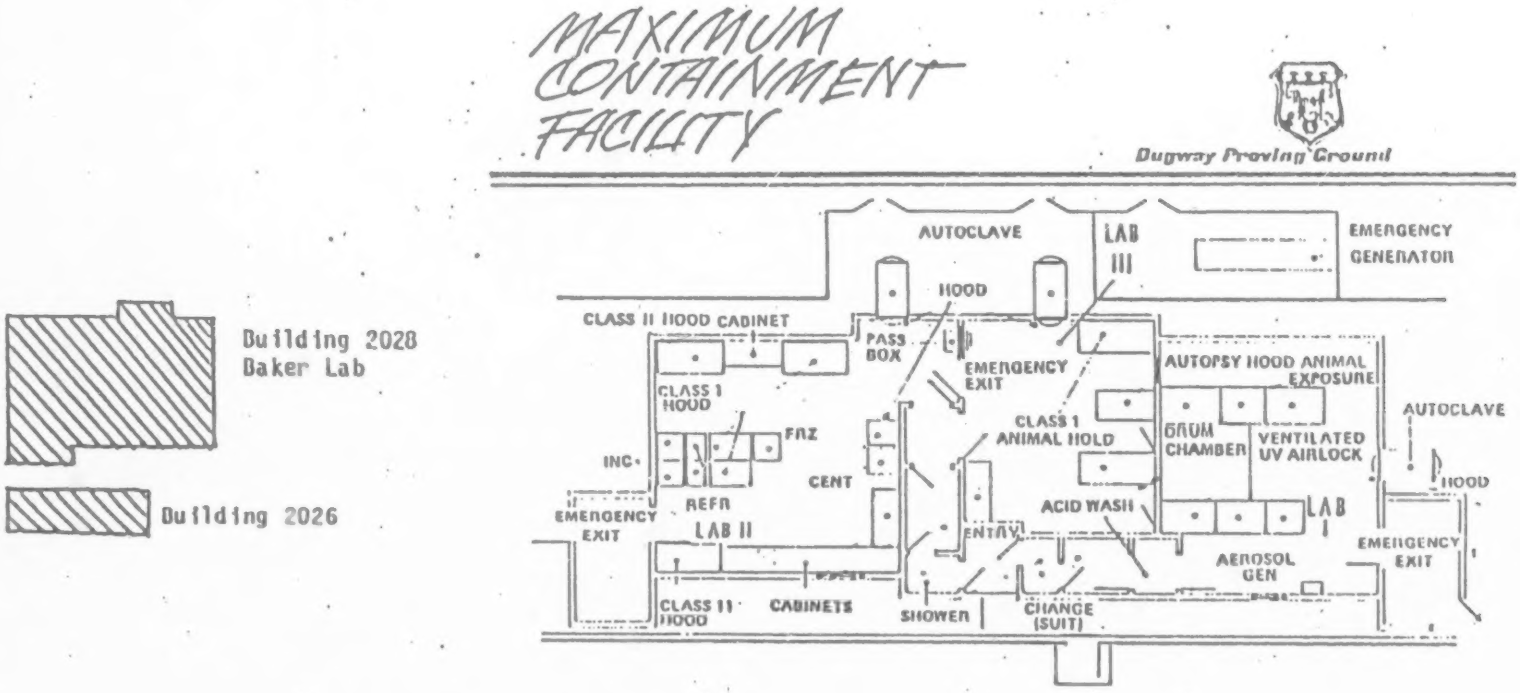
MAXIMUM CONTAINMENT FACILITY
Dugway Proving Ground
Building 2028
Baker Lab
Building 2026
AUTOCLAVE
LAB III
EMERGENCY GENERATOR
HOOD
CLASS II HOOD CABINET
PASS BOX
EMERGENCY EXIT
AUTOPSY HOOD ANIMAL EXPOSURE
CLASS 1 HOOD
FRZ
CLASS 1 ANIMAL HOLD
DRUM CHAMBER
VENTILATED UV AIRLOCK
AUTOCLAVE
HOOD
INC.
CENT
REFR
EMERGENCY EXIT
LAB II
ACID WASH
LAB
ENTRY
AEROSOL GEN
EMERGENCY EXIT
CLASS II HOOD
CABINETS
SHOWER
CHANGE (SUIT)

Figure 1: Biosafety Level 4 Maximum Containment Facility (Building 2026)

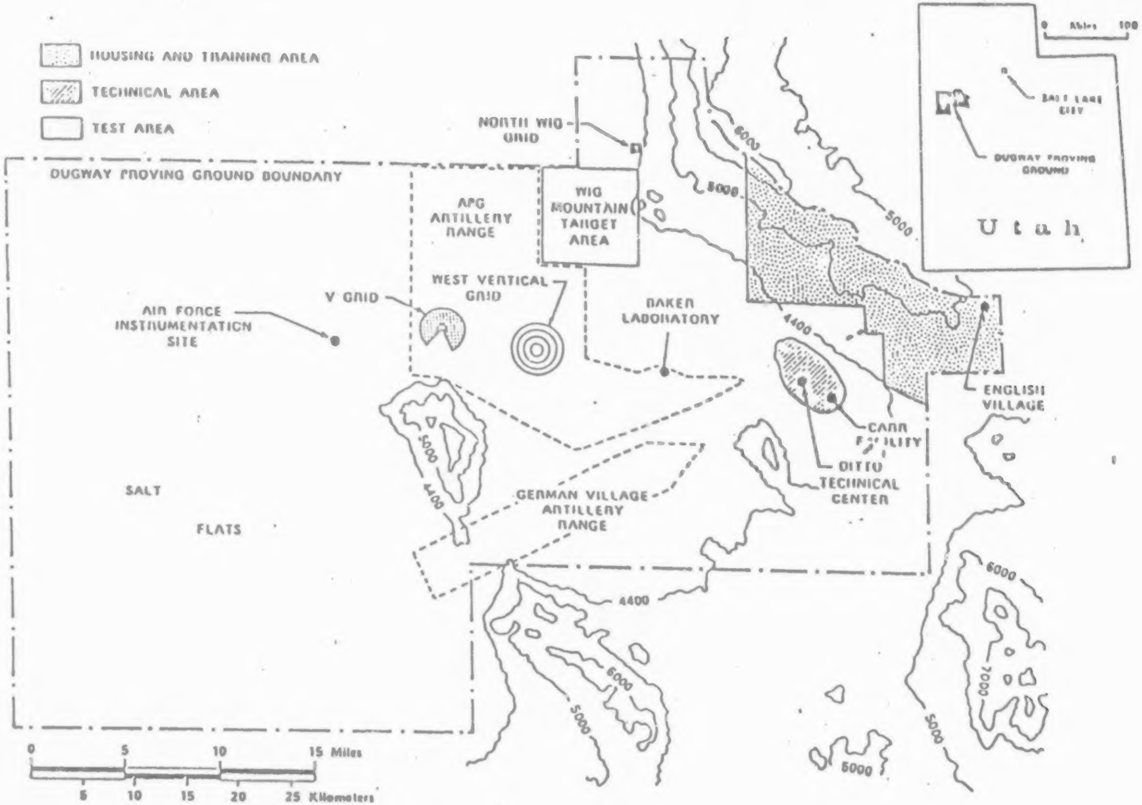
HOUSING AND TRAINING AREA
TECHNICAL AREA
TEST AREA
DUGWAY PROVING GROUND BOUNDARY
NORTH WIG GRID
WIG MOUNTAIN TARGET AREA
APG ARTILLERY RANGE
WEST VERTICAL GRID
V GRID
AIR FORCE INSTRUMENTATION SITE
BAKER LABORATORY
CARR FACILITY
DITTO TECHNICAL CENTER
ENGLISH VILLAGE
GERMAN VILLAGE ARTILLERY RANGE
SALT FLATS
4400
5000
6000
7000
0 5 10 15 Miles
5 10 15 20 25 Kilometers
Utah
SALT LAKE CITY
DUGWAY PROVING GROUND
0 Miles 100

Figure 2. Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.

2. Solid Waste

Following guidelines in Reference 1, no wastes shall be removed from the maximum containment laboratory unless they have been autoclaved or decontaminated. Three double-door autoclaves are provided for the decontamination of waste materials passing out of the facility. The autoclave door which opens to the area external to the facility is sealed to the inside wall and automatically controlled so that the outside door can only be opened after completion of the autoclave "sterilization" cycle. Animal cages are autoclaved before bedding is removed and before they are cleaned and washed. Animal carcasses will be incinerated after being autoclaved. No lavatory facilities will be provided in this maximum containment laboratory.

3. Liquid Waste

All liquid effluents from the laboratory, including those from laboratory showers, sinks, biological safety cabinets, floors, and autoclaves will be decontaminated by heat treatment in the Baker Laboratory Area liquid waste decontamination system, then cooled to outside ambient temperatures before being released into the sewage lagoon. The procedure used for heat decontamination of liquid wastes will be evaluated using a recording thermometer and an indicator microorganism, in accordance with Reference 1.

4. Air Quality

The laboratory air handling system provides supply and exhaust air ventilation systems with controls and air dampers to maintain a directional airflow. This will ensure airflow inward from areas outside of the facility toward areas of highest potential risk within the facility (negative pressure gradient). Magnehelic gauges are used to sense pressure differentials between adjacent areas that are maintained at different pressure levels. If the system malfunctions, the magnehelic gauges will initiate an alarm. In case of an alarm, emergency measures will be implemented which are parallel to those at existing BL 4 laboratories, but adapted to the laboratory at DPG. The supply and exhaust airflows are interlocked to ensure inward airflow at all times. These directional airflow controls coupled with a self-starting emergency power backup generator and air balance control will ensure that air pressure in laboratory areas of highest potential risk will remain negative with respect to less hazardous laboratory areas and the outside environment, and prevent escape of hazardous materials in the event of a power failure. The exhaust from the facility is filtered through two separate sequential high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters and discharged to the outside. Even if pressure gradients were totally lost, HEPA filters, dampers in the air supply, an enveloping elastomeric membrane and airlocks will prevent outward flow of air and escape of hazardous biological materials. Moreover, should both commercial and backup power sources fail, an unlikely event, mobile field generators are available at DPG to restore power. With only one functioning power source, no testing operations will be conducted, and personnel will be in stand-by for emergency actions. With no power available, immediate emergency actions will be undertaken. No work with hazardous biological materials will be done at any time without the availability of sufficient decontaminating equipment and materials to render the facility safe without delay.

The filter chambers are designed to allow in-place decontamination before filters are removed and to facilitate certification testing after they are replaced. Pre-filters are coarse HEPA filters, provided to treat air supplied to the facility in order to increase the life-time of the exhaust HEPA filters and to protect the supply air ducts should air pressures become unbalanced. The filtered air exhaust from Class I, II and III biological safety cabinets will be discharged without recirculation, directly into the facility air exhaust system. The filtered exhaust air from any of these cabinets is connected to the facility exhaust air system in a manner that avoids any interference with the air balance of the cabinets or the facility exhaust air system.

The maximum containment aerosol chamber to be installed within this laboratory will be a completely separate system supplied with HEPA filters and backflow preventers, as applicable, on all incoming services. The aerosol chamber will be provided with autoclaves and airlocks to move test materials into and out of the chamber, and separate air handling controls. All exhaust air from the aerosol chamber will pass through two separate sequential HEPA filters and an air incinerator before being discharged to the outside.

At the time the proposed action will be completed, an incinerator (with Utah State permits) will be in operation for disposal of decontaminated filters by incineration.

5. Ingress/Egress

Entry into and exit from the BL 4 laboratory will follow a pattern modeled on proven procedures established at existing BL 4 facilities. The laboratory will have a system of change rooms, fresh-water showers, decontamination showers/airlocks, pressurized suits and hoods supplied with filtered, conditioned air as an integral part of its construction and operation. Dedicated laboratory clothing and thorough training will be mandatory for working in the laboratory. Only persons whose presence in the facility is required for testing or support needs are authorized to enter the laboratory. A log book to be signed by all personnel will indicate the date and time of each entry and exit.

When infectious materials or infected animals are present in the laboratory or animal rooms, a hazard warning sign, incorporating the universal biohazard symbol, is posted on all access doors and all doors to individual laboratory rooms. The hazard warning sign shall identify the hazardous material, list the name of the laboratory supervisor and requirements for entry and work in the area (immunizations, positive pressure suits, etc.).

Equipment and materials will be removed from the laboratory by way of a double-door autoclave after decontamination. Biological materials to be removed in a viable or intact state will be transferred to a nonbreakable, sealed primary container surrounded with absorbent packing material and enclosed in a non-breakable, leakproof, sealed secondary container which is removed from the facility through an ethylene oxide autoclave. Material which cannot withstand autoclaving will be fumigated with paraformaldehyde or ethylene oxide before removal, in accordance with DPG standing operating procedure (SOP) 17.

Access doors to the laboratory are self-closing and self-locking. Any windows within the laboratory will be resistant to breakage.

6. Insect/Rodent Control

Walls, floors, and ceilings of the facility are constructed to form a sealed internal shell which facilitates fumigation and is animal and insect proof. An insect and rodent control program will be in effect.

7. Laboratory Animals

Animals (mice, rats, guinea pigs and rabbits) are infrequently used in biological testing, because of the availability of alternate methods of assay. No increase in use is foreseen, but the BL 4 laboratory will be able to accommodate animals. Infected laboratory animals will be housed in partial containment caging systems (such as open cages placed in ventilated enclosures, solid wall and bottom cages covered with filter bonnets, or other equivalent primary containment systems) in specially designated areas where all personnel are required to wear one-piece positive pressure suits ventilated with a life support system. Primary and secondary containment, and all other standard and special practices are followed. The animal room is located in a separate laboratory room within the maximum containment laboratory. A decontamination shower/airlock and outer and inner change rooms separated by a shower are provided for personnel to enter and leave the facility. A double-door autoclave, or ventilated airlock is provided for passage of materials, supplies, or equipment which are not brought into the animal room through the change room.

8. Personnel

A separate formal system will be used in conjunction with entry-exit control, for recording names, time and dates, type of work performed, accidents, potential exposures and absenteeism for individuals who work in the BL 4 laboratory. Illnesses will be referred to medical personnel without delay. Baseline serum samples will be collected and stored for all laboratory and at-risk personnel. Additional serum specimens may be collected periodically depending on the hazardous materials handled and/or the functions performed in the laboratory, using procedures in the process of being established in coordination with the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center and the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID).

9. Radiation

The small analytical quantities of radionuclides at DPG have been previously assessed in Reference 3 and shown to have no adverse effect on the environment.

10. Safety

The Safety Office at DPG, in coordination with the laboratory safety officer, administers the biosafety program for the laboratory workers and associated personnel to ensure the safety and health of all personnel.

An Installation Biosafety Committee consisting of scientific, safety, and medical personnel has been established to review and advise on all procedures concerning biohazardous operations at the Baker Laboratories. Before operations at the BL 4 laboratory begin, ad-hoc members from governmental agencies and academic institution(s) will be added or consulted to ensure a thorough review of procedures for the BL 4 laboratory.

The maximum containment laboratory has been designed by experienced contractors to exceed the design requirements recommended for a BL 4 facility (Reference 1). The safety features incorporated into the design will allow the safe conduct of testing involving hazardous biological materials. All laboratory rooms are separated from the outside by a continuous elastomeric membrane broken only by HEPA filters, airlocks with decontamination systems, and utility services. All liquid and gas services to the facility are protected by devices that prevent backflow. During design, a hazard analysis (Reference 4) was completed for the facility as required by DARCOM Reg. 385-1. The concept and design package has also been reviewed by knowledgeable personnel from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), National Institutes of Health (NIH), Plum Island Animal Disease Center, and the USAMRIID (See enclosure 3).

To ensure safe laboratory procedures are used within the facility the following basic steps will be completed, and must receive the approval of the Installation Biosafety Committee.

a. Prior to the commencement of any testing with hazardous biological materials, all procedures including the facility manual and operations and safety manual for the maximum containment laboratory will be reviewed and approved. Detailed SOPs involving all aspects of laboratory protocols will also be developed, reviewed and approved.

b. Emergency procedures for potential system failures, accidents or spills ~~will~~ be established, and the integrity of the BL 4 laboratory to provide total containment will be established with simulants.

c. Laboratory safety training will be provided to all involved personnel.

d. All proposed changes to operations and test protocols which might affect maintenance of biological safety will be reviewed prior to implementation.

e. An Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI) will be conducted prior to the commencement of any testing with hazardous biological materials. ORIs are "dry runs" conducted with non-hazardous materials, which otherwise are identical to the planned operations, to confirm that all actions are safe and personnel are fully trained and knowledgeable.

f. Numerous fire extinguishers will be distributed within the laboratory; control of flammables will be used to minimize the risk of fire. (A fire control sprinkler system will be located external to the inner shell of the laboratory.)

g. No less frequently than on completion of each test series with hazardous biological materials, the laboratory will be decontaminated with gaseous formaldehyde, and/or surfaces will be decontaminated with appropriate chemicals. As noted previously, materials will be treated before removal from the laboratory to remove all hazardous residues.

h. Inside the laboratory all manipulations of biological test materials will be accomplished within containment systems such as approved biological safety cabinets. Full protective suits with air supply will also be worn as required.

Finally, it must be emphasized that individuals working in the laboratory are ultimately the people most directly responsible for, and most interested in, safety. The Safety Office, Biosafety Committee and medical personnel, working in conjunction with laboratory personnel, will ensure that biological testing is conducted in a safe and prudent manner.

III. ALTERNATIVES

A. Use Biological Simulants

One alternative to testing with hazardous biological materials is to use biological simulants instead, which would obviate the need for a BL 4 laboratory.

B. Construct a New Facility Elsewhere

This alternative requires locating another suitable area for construction of a BL 4 laboratory.

C. Use an Existing Facility

For this alternative, another BL 4 laboratory would have to assume the DPG workload.

D. No Action

The no action alternative would require that no BL 4 facility be constructed and limited BL 3 capabilities be continued at DPG.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

A. Proposed Action

It is planned to construct a BL 4 laboratory within an existing building at DPG for work with pathogenic microorganisms and biological toxins. Extensive peer review through all the planning stages of this proposed laboratory ensures that all requirements for safe and efficient operation of a BL 4 containment facility are accomplished and that exposure of laboratory workers or risk to the environment are precluded. Before the facility is placed in operation, and periodically thereafter, exhaustive tests with simulant materials will be used to check the integrity of the entire system. For these reasons, it has been determined that the proposed activity will cause no significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

B. Alternatives

1. Use Biological Simulants

Biological simulants will be used in preliminary testing whenever possible, to minimize the need for pathogens. It is expected that these rough approximations are useful, but not conclusive, indicators of equipment performance. For many testing activities, simulation is grossly inadequate.

The efficacy of simulants for various testing purposes cannot be determined without exhaustive comparisons between simulants and threat agents. These comparison studies require an aerosol laboratory. Furthermore, establishing the adequacy of the simulant for a specific test may require more aerosol work with pathogens than the test itself.

In testing performed at DPG, such as evaluation of biological agent detector sensitivity, simulants cannot be confidently used. Information can be gathered on the detector sensitivity for various simulants, but such data will not reflect the ability of the equipment to detect the threat agent.

Analogous considerations apply to penetration tests of mask canisters, fabrics and similar items.

The efficacy of decontamination procedures cannot be accurately determined using simulants. Moreover, adequate data concerning persistence cannot be developed. Data such as infectivity, symptomatology and lethality can also not be obtained with simulants, should these be required. The susceptibility of potential threat agents to sunlight, battlefield air pollutants, temperature and humidity, smokes, etc. cannot be evaluated with simulants. It was con-concluded that the use of biological simulants as an exclusive alternative is completely inadequate. Therefore, this alternative has been rejected.

2. Construct a New Facility Elsewhere

Construction of a new facility in some location other than DPG is an alternative that must be considered. Because of the sensitivity of some of the testing activities, isolation and the consequent ability to effectively control and limit access to the BL 4 facility are essential. DPG offers isolation characteristics unmatched by any other location, and has a supporting security force. The need to shuttle personnel from DPG, unavailability of supporting laboratories, loss of time, costs, problems in storage of pathogens and toxins are factors which militate against establishing a new facility elsewhere.

The proposed BL 4 aerosol testing laboratory is being planned for construction within an existing building on DPG, which may not be possible elsewhere. This reduces any potential on-site environmental impacts.

For these reasons, the alternative to construct a new facility elsewhere has been rejected.

3. Use an Existing Facility

This alternative would require the use of some other existing facility for the proposed testing activities. The only other BL 4 facility within DOD is at USAMRIID, Fort Detrick. The existing and projected workload for USAMRIID precludes that organization from accomplishing the aforementioned testing activities. USAMRIID is limited to medical research and is not engaged in classified activities. Some of the testing at DPG and the results are classified for national security reasons. USAMRIID does not have the same security characteristics that DPG can offer, and use of the USAMRIID facilities would pose logistic and security problems. Therefore, the alternative to use an existing facility has been rejected.

4. No action.

The no action alternative would require that no BL 4 be constructed and use of limited BL 3 capabilities be continued at DPG. As mentioned in Section I, DPG is charged with the responsibility for testing and evaluation of biological defense/protective gear and detection/warning equipment. Without the proposed BL 4 testing laboratory, the ability to perform these tasks would be seriously impeded, and possible future tasks made impossible. Specifically, it would be impossible to (a) perform critical tests of military equipment when tests at the BL 4 containment level are needed; (b) fill knowledge gaps related to assessment of the biological threat; (c) complete, in full, the biological defensive mission responsibilities assigned to DPG; (d) provide state-of-the-art safety features to protect workers and environment. If important defensive testing activities are stymied, the national defense of the US could be put in jeopardy.

For these reasons, the no action alternative has been rejected.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on all the available technical information, it has been determined that the proposed action should have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

VI. REFERENCES

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VII. ENCLOSURES (See attached pages)

BIOSAFETY LEVELS (Reference 1)

The assignment of a biosafety level may be based on hazards to human beings, infectivity, the degree to which the characteristics of the organism are known, the known hazardous characteristics of organisms, and/or the availability of treatment or immunization. The anthrax bacillus provides a good example of how classification is influenced by circumstances: Ordinarily, anthrax is assigned to biosafety level 2. If quantities or concentrations are to be employed in excess of those required for diagnostic purposes, or if experimental animals are to be used, the project is promoted to BL 3. However, if aerosols are generated, for challenging test items, BL 4 containment provides greater safety and will be used. The various biosafety containment levels are explained in Table 1.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED CONTAINMENT LEVELS FOR INFECTIOUS AGENTS

BIOSAFETY LEVEL	PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES	SAFETY EQUIPMENT	FACILITIES
1	Standard microbiological practices	None: primary containment provided by adherence to standard laboratory practices during open bench operations	Basic Facility
2	Level 1 practices plus: protective gloves and coats when conducting procedures with infectious agents; decontamination of all infectious waste; biohazard signs; limited access	Partial containment equipment (i.e., Class I or II Biological Safety Cabinets*) used to isolate mechanical and manipulative procedures that produce readily detectable aerosols	Containment Facility
3	Level 2 practices plus: special laboratory clothing; controlled access	Partial containment equipment used to isolate all procedures that may produce aerosols	High Containment Facility
4	Level 3 practices plus: entrance through change room where street clothing removed and laboratory clothing donned; shower on exit; all wastes decontaminated on exit from facility	Total containment equipment (i.e., Class III Biological Safety Cabinets*) used to isolate all procedures and operations involving infectious materials	Maximum Containment Facility

*Class I, II and III cabinets are defined in reference 1.

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Senator **Sasser**. Why did the Army seek funding for this project using the emergency construction authorities? What was the rush to get this project approved? Why couldn't it have been programed into the fiscal year 1986 request?

General **Hatch**. At the time the reprograming request was made the Army was becoming increasingly concerned about the biological threat posed by the Soviet Union based on intelligence information. It was apparent we would have to know more about certain materials to evaluate the degree of threat, develop defenses and test them. The Army judged it necessary to establish the facility as soon as possible and approved the project as minor construction. The Secretary of the Army approved this project in April 1983 under the authority contained in 10 USC 2805. When all the bids received were above the approved project amount, the minor construction project was cancelled. The Army then requested reprograming under emergency construction authority to avoid delaying the project.

Senator **Sasser**. Will classified experiments be carried out in the aerosol test chamber?

General **Hatch**. Most biological defense testing at Dugway will not be classified, though the results may be classified to protect information on the vulnerabilities and capabilities of U.S. materiel. In recent years 10-15 percent of the test reports have been classified.

Senator **Sasser**. Specifically, what biologicals and toxins will be utilized in the chamber?

General **Hatch**. All materials now on hand may be used in the aerosol chamber. Those now on hand for biological defense testing are Bacillus Anthracis, Francisella Tularensis, Coxiella Burnetti, Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis, Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B, Mycotoxins, and Botulinum Toxin A. Other materials will be procured commercially or from other government sources.

Senator **Sasser**. Why couldn't simulants be used instead of actual lethal toxins and biologicals?

General **Hatch**. Dugway uses simulants for 90 percent of its biological defense testing. Whenever simulants satisfy the testing requirements they are the preferred means and keep the testing simpler and easier. However, some of the testing must use pathogens and toxic agents to assess the impact of unpredictability and various biological and physical decay factors of the organisms.

Senator **Sasser**. Can you guarantee this committee that no tests will be conducted in this facility the data from which could be utilized in the development and production of offensive biological and chemical weapons?

General **Hatch**. The Army can guarantee the committee that no tests will be conducted to collect data to develop and produce offensive biological weapons. National policy and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention preclude research on an offensive biological capability.

Biological defense testing will provide information (on a small scale) about the behavior of organisms and biologically derived substances, such as toxins. This information is needed to develop and test (confirm) protective measures. Protective measures include filters, physical barriers, decontaminants, surfaces and substances which inhibit viability or growth, vaccines, and treatments. The testing at Dugway will not provide new information which would be needed for a weapons program. (That kind of information is already available through prior offensive programs which have been terminated. Such information includes behavior in storage, large scale dispersal techniques, large scale production and preservation techniques, and physical and biological decay properties.) Besides the foremost requirements and constraints of our national policy against biological warfare there are constraints to insure such activities do not occur at Dugway. One is the separation of the research and testing functions. One is the modest size and staffing of the complex, and especially the small size of the Aerosol Test Laboratory. The actual chamber is 18 cubic feet in volume and is located in an area of only 400 square feet.

The aerosol chamber is for biological defense testing and does not relate to chemical weapons development.

Senator **Sasser**. Will any biologicals or toxins be produced by the Army for utilization in the chamber?

General **Hatch**. Dugway does not produce biological or toxin materials. Dugway obtains the biological materials needed for defensive testing from commercial sources or other government laboratories.

The most common U.S. source for biological materials is the American Type Culture Collection in Rockville, MD. Their materials are available to laboratories with the proper facilities and permits. Many different toxins are available, by mail, from a variety of sources. For instance, the T-2 Toxin at Dugway was purchased commercially. It costs about $33.00 for 5 milligrams—less if you buy in larger quantities.

Senator Sasser. Will any of the toxins or biologicals used or stored at the facility be permitted to be transferred to any other location outside of Baker Labs?

General Hatch. Generally, no. There is an exception which is not related to the biological defense program. Dugway conducts an extensive environmental monitoring program, as do all military installations. Over the years Dugway has identified several new naturally occurring strains of organisms found in the Utah wildlife. These materials have been turned over to academic institutions and the American Type Culture Collection.

Senator Sasser. Under what specific circumstances would the Army approve the transfer of biologicals or toxins used or produced at Dugway to be transferred to any other government agency or to any other locations?

General Hatch. There is no need to transfer them since they can be obtained commercially or from other government sources—the same sources Dugway would use. Dugway does not produce biological and toxin materials. Dugway conducts an extensive environmental monitoring program, as do all military installations. Over the years Dugway has identified several new naturally occurring strains of organisms found in the Utah wildlife. These materials have been turned over to academic institutions and the American Type Culture Collection.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Senator Sasser. The Army has often sought reprogrammings from the Congress utilizing the emergency construction statutes. Provide for the record a list of each project which the Army has sought under the emergency construction authorities in the last 5 years.

General Hatch. Over the past 5 years, the Army has requested reprogramming approval to fund the following Emergency Construction projects under the authority provided by 10 USC 2803.

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Location	Description	Amount
1985	Fort Benning, GA	Ranger Battalion Facs	2,300
1984	Dugway PG, UT	Toxic Agent Test Spt Fac	7,000
1984	Fort Jackson, SC	Interim Applied Instr Facs	1,500
1984	Dugway PG, UT	Aerosol Test Lab	1,402
1984	Classified	Classified Project	13,300
1984	Fort Leavenworth, KS	Satellite Facs, USDB	5,400
1983	Camp Page, Korea	Aviation Maintenance Hangar	4,240
1983	Fort McPherson, GA	Renov/Secure Bldg 363	1,550
1982	Washington Navy Yard Annex, DC	NPIC Bldg Addn	4,000
1982	Seneca AD, NY	Upgrade Security System	4,300
1982	Various locations, CONUS	Chemical Facilities	3,700
1982	Fort Sam Houston, TX	Barracks Complex Alteration	3,775
1982	Fort Irwin, CA	Recreation Center, NTC	2,250
1981	White Sands MR, NM	Long Range Launch Fac	3,900
1981	Fort Ord, CA	DS/GS Maintenance Fac	970
1981	Fort Hood, TX	Battery Repair Facs	610
1980	Fort Irwin, CA	Improve Utilities Sys, NTC	7,650

Senator Sasser. The Army has been requesting a larger number of emergency construction projects than the other services. In fact, the Navy and Air Force specifically discourage local commanders from seeking projects under this statute. Does the Army actively discourage emergency construction projects?

General Hatch. No, projects which qualify for approval under the Emergency Construction authority are pursued.

Senator Sasser. I urge the Army to do a better job to assure that each emergency construction project requested cannot await being programmed into the regular Military Construction budget. In future requests, will you provide a statement which outlines the specific urgent requirement which prevents the projects requested from being deferred into the regular program?

General Hatch. Projects submitted for funding under emergency construction authority must meet the requirements defined in Section 2803 of Title 10 U.S. Code.

The Army will continue to provide project justification outlining the need for all projects requested.

CONSTRUCTION IN HONDURAS

Senator **Sasser**. Have any of the facilities constructed with O & M funds in Honduras been used by U.S. Military Personnel to support any activity other than Military Exercises?

General **Hatch**. O & M funds were used to prepare the site for the Air Force mobilization assets which are being used as previously discussed. Some facilities are being used by U.S. Military personnel for house keeping activities such as PX, dispensaries and postal services for task force personnel coordinating exercise activities.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator **Sasser**. Your planning and design request, at $136,100,000 is less than the appropriations for any of the last 3 years. What is the reason for this decrease? Have sufficient funds been included in your request?

General **Hatch**. During the final portion of the budget process, the 5 percent civilian pay reduction was erroneously charged against the planning and design account instead of supervision, inspection, and overhead costs included with each project. As a result we do expect to have more requirements than resources in fiscal year 1986. In addition while programming our design requirements for 1986, we did not envision the extensive design work which may be necessary for the new facilities at Fort Drum, NY.

PATRIOT

Senator **Sasser**. What is requested in fiscal year 1986 to support the Patriot Air Defense Missile System?

General **Hatch**. The following projects in the fiscal year 1986 MCA program support Patriot:

PN	Location	Description	Millions
500	Fort Hood, TX	Tactical Equipment Shop	$7,700
1029	Ansbach, GE	Barracks w/Admin	8,100
1034	Ansbach, GE	Dining Facility	1,250
1035	Ansbach, GE	Tactical Equipment Shop	690
1036	Ansbach, GE	Tactical Site Facilities	770
1037	Ansbach, GE	Heat & Utilities	1,150
1040	Giebelstadt, GE	Tactical Site Facilities	320
	Total fiscal year 1986		19,900

Senator **Sasser**. What projects have been approved to date to support Patriot?

General **Hatch**. The following projects have been approved:

Fiscal year 1980:	
362—Fort Bliss, TX: Training Facility	3,800
Fiscal year 1982:	
1005E—Miesau, GE: Patriot Fwd Area Spt Ctr	430
820—Giessen, GE: Tactical Equipment Shop	670
959—Giessen, GE: Tactical Site Facilities	700
960—Hanau, GE: Tactical Site Facilities	700
961—Hanau, GE: Barracks w/Dining	9,290
974—Hanau, GE: Tactical Equipment Shop	290
Fiscal year 1983:	
087—Dexheim, GE: Barracks w/Dining	14,600
089—Dichterbach, GE: Tactical Site Facilities	530
107—Dexheim, GE: Tactical Equipment Shop	1,250
103—Kaiserslautern, GE: Barracks	12,200
105—Quirnheim, GE: Ammunition Storage	460
106—Kaiserslautern, GE: Heating Plant	1,450
111—Kaiserslautern, GE: Dining Facility	2,650

128—Kaiserslautern, GE: Tactical Equipment Shop	400
377—Fort Bliss, TX: Tactical Equipment Shop	8,400
378—Fort Bliss, TX: Tactical Equipment Shop	6,200
Fiscal year 1984:	
1028—Giebelstadt, GE: Barracks	9,300
1030—Giebelstadt, GE: Dining Facilities	3,000
1039—Giebelstadt, GE: Tactical Equipment Shop	660
1041—Giebelstadt, GE: Heating/Utilities	2,450

Senator SASSER. Are additional projects in the fiscal year DP?

General HATCH. Though still in the planning stage it is estimated there will be fiscal year 1987 and fiscal year 1988 requirements of $43.19M and $6.92M respectively.

MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM

Senator SASSER. What is requested in fiscal year 1986 to support the Multiple-Launch Rocket System?

General HATCH. The following fiscal year 1986 projects are requested in support of the Multiple-Launch Rocket System:

PN	Location	Description	Program amount
445	Fort Bragg	Battalion HQ	1.50
447	Fort Bragg	Tactical Equipment Shop	11.00
448	Fort Bragg	Company Operations & Supply	1.65
763	Germany	Ammunition Storage PH I	.60
	Total		14.75

Senator SASSER. What military construction funds have been approved to date to support MLRS?

General HATCH. To date the following funding has been approved in support of MLRS.

Fiscal year:	
1982	16.86
1983	26.54
1984	6.74
1985	9.36
Total	59.50

Senator SASSER. What is programmed in the fiscal year DP for MLRS construction?

General HATCH. At this time, $10.3M is programmed in the fiscal year DP for MLRS construction.

ABERDEEN

Senator SASSER. The 1987 program includes an $18 million project to construct a Toxicology Research Facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Is this project under design? What are the purpose and need for this project?

General HATCH. The design of the Toxicology Research Facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground is scheduled to commence in April 1985. The Toxicology Laboratory analyzes the toxicity of materials that are in common use by the soldier. This facility will replace several widely scattered substandard facilities, modernize existing facilities to meet regulatory requirements and provide research facilities to perform assessments which cannot now be accomplished. The assessment is made of the hazards of exposure to simulants, decontaminants, manufacturing intermediates, training agents, chemical reaction residues, smokes, chemicals used in detector kits, dyes, munition formulations, filter materials and chemical agents. The substances studied may be solids, liquids or gases. This facility will provide various test environments, such as toxic concentration, temperature, particle size of test materials, explosure time, etc. Also, tests are conducted for short or long-term toxicity on all organs or functions of laboratory animals (ferrets, mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, swine, chickens, fish and frogs). This information is used to estimate human threat potential, to establish safe concentration for workers in manufacturing plants and for general population, to develop military casualty estimates, and to establish concentration levels and response time within which alarms or detectors must operate. This facility will allow for data collection from exposure of a large number of animals not only for as long as a year, but even longer periods after exposure is terminated.

BINARY FACILITY

Senator SASSER. $10.8 million is requested for a binary munitions facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal. Why should this facility be approved prior to the Congressional decision on production of the Bigeye bomb?

General HATCH. The $10.8 million binary facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal is a Fill/Load, Assemble, Package Facility required to support the Bigeye bomb program. The fiscal year 1986 budget request includes a total of $109.1 million in construction, facilitation and prove-out costs in support of the Bigeye bomb program. Additional funding has been requested by the Navy and Air Force for initial production. The Bigeye bomb is an expedited program based on a National Interest concern that we currently have no capability to put a persistent chemical agent on targets deep in an enemy's rear. The Bigeye bomb will give us this capability; therefore, the fiscal year 1986 budget reflects funding for both facilitization and production. Production authority will allow procurement of the long lead metal parts for the assembly of the bomb components as the facilities become available. Facilitization authority is required, regardless of production, to ensure a mobilization base capability which we currently do not have.

RDX/HMX

Senator SASSER. Presently, the entire production capacity of RDX/HMS propellant is located at one plant—The Holston Army Ammunition Plant in Kingsport, Tennessee. The Army has proposed building another production facility to reduce the vulnerability of a single facility.

Has the location of the second facility been made?

How will a second facility impact on production and employment at Holston?

General HATCH. The location of the second RDX facility is the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant as directed by Congress.

The construction of the plant will not begin until fiscal year 1988 and take 3 years to build. Based on current projections it does not appear that it will impact on Holston; however, it is premature to say with certainty that it will or will not impact on Holston. The possible impact will be reassessed each year as subsequent annual programs are developed for ammunition.

BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Senator SASSER. The Army is again requesting funds for construction of binary weapons facilities at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. Additional funds are being requested in the Defense bill for construction of a binary component production center at the Newport Army Ammunition Plant in Indiana.

Specifically what is proposed for both locations and how will the facilities differ?

Last year the Congress turned down construction at Pine Bluff because binary weapons were not approved for production. Why should Congress support these facilities until production is approved?

General HATCH. These fiscal year 1986 funds are being requested to support facilitization for the Bigeye bomb program. At Pine Bluff Arsenal, funding has been requested for a Fill/Load, Assemble, Package facility. The request at Newport Army Ammunition Plant is for a chemical production facility to produce QL, one of the binary chemical components of the Bigeye bomb.

The Bigeye bomb is an expedited program based on a National interest concern that we currently have no capability to put a persistent chemical agent on targets deep in an enemy's rear. The Bigeye bomb will give us this capability; therefore, the fiscal year 1986 budget reflects funding for facilitization as well as production. Production authority will allow procurement of the long lead metal parts for the assembly of the bomb components as the facilities become available. Facilitization authority is required, regardless of production, to ensure a mobilization base capability which we currently do not have.

PERSHING II DEPLOYMENT

Senator Sasser. The Army is proceeding with deployment of the Pershing II intermediate range nuclear missile system in Europe pending the outcome of nuclear arms negotiations with the Soviet Union. What is the status of PII deployments?

General Hatch. Pershing II deployments began in November 1983 with the first firing battery (9 missiles) attaining initial operational capability (IOC) in December of that year.

[Deleted.] Currently, [deleted] firing batteries have attained IOC, with full deployment of [deleted].

Senator Sasser. The Pershing II system is being deployed in locations which supported the older, less accurate Pershing I system. What Military Construction funds have been requested to prepare the sites for the Pershing II deployments?

General Hatch. No Milcon funds have been sought in the normal budget requests to support the Pershing II deployments, however, the following Unspecified Minor Construction projects have been accomplished and an Emergency Construction project requested at installations where Pershing II units are stationed:

[In thousands of dollars]

FY	Project No.	Location	Description	Amount
1983	2193E	Frankfurt	Addn & Alt to Guided Missile Launching Equipment Maintenance Shop	[1]819
1984	2263E	Mutlangen	Upgrade Electrical Distribution System	[1]346
1984	2264E	Mutlangen	Improve Apron/Lights	[1]632
1985	1201E	Mutlangen	Support Maintenance Warehouse	[1]851
1985	18177	Germany (Various Locations)	Security Barriers (Pershing II)	1,850

[1] Unspecified Minor Construction Authority (10 USC 2805).

[2] Emergency Construction Authority (10 USC 2803).

Senator Sasser. What NATO infrastructure funds have been provided to support the Pershing II deployment?

General Hatch. Approximately $9 million in NATO infrastructure funds have been provided for construction of facilities to support Pershing II deployments. In addition, $1.8 million of MCA funds have been provided for security support and approximately $2.6 million for miscellaneous facilities.

The Pershing II is a very accurate weapons system. It can be delivered to a target within a matter of a few minutes. It would be very effective against Soviet command and control locations. Therefore, it would appear the Pershings would a likely target for a Soviet first strike should the Warsaw Pact bolt out the blue against NATO.

Yet, the Pershing II is being deployed in essentially the same structures as the Pershing I, with little modification or protection.

This contrasts with the deployment of the Ground Launched Cruise Missile by the Air Force. This, too, is a very accurate weapons system. But it takes much longer to arrive on target and is, thus, not as threatening a weapon as the Pershing. Yet, the Air Force has spent considerable sums for the Military Construction and NATO accounts to support system deployment in Europe. For instance, GLCM is stored in hardened shelters, whereas the Pershings sit out in the open in a deployment mode that seems to invite a pre-emptive strike.

Senator Sasser. General Hatch, why did the Army adopt such a different deployment philosophy for the Pershing II than the Air Force did for GLCM, particularly considering the unique capabilities of the Pershing II system?

General Hatch. Pershing II is being deployed to existing Pershing 1a units and uses existing full criteria NATO Quick Reaction Alert (QRA) sites. The GLCM was deployed to sites which did not exist and had to be built almost from scratch.

Senator Sasser. Is the Army satisfied that the Pershing II system is as secure as the Air Force GLCM? If so, does the Army then believe that the Air Force facility requirements for GLCM are excessive and unnecessary to deploy such a new intermediate range nuclear weapons system?

General Hatch. The two systems cannot be compared tactically. There are some security requirements for the Pershing II locations which Under Secretary of the Army Ambrose has discussed with you. These changes will be made beginning with the security barriers this year and will follow the plan which has been outlined.

DIVAD

Senator **Sasser**. What projects are requested to support DIVAD?

General **Hatch**. Project 1071, Tactical Equipment Shop at Giessen, Germany, is required to support the Sergeant York Gun.

Senator **Sasser**. If Divad is cancelled, should these projects be eliminated?

General **Hatch**. No. This project will still be needed for the 3/61st Air Defense Battalion relocation from Buedingen, Germany to Giessen, Germany.

MADIGAN ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Senator **Sasser**. What is proposed for construction at Madigan Army Medical Center near Fort Lewis, Washington?

General **Hatch**. The World War II hospital at Fort Lewis, Washington is scheduled for replacement by a 1,232,264 gross square feet (GSF) consolidated facility estimated at $338,000,000, incrementally funded from fiscal year 1985 through fiscal year 1990. Design is currently underway and is approximately 90 percent complete. Design completion is scheduled for July 1985. Congress appropriated $11,200,000 in fiscal year 1985 for site preparation work. Contract for this work was awarded in January 1985. Fiscal year 1986 funding request is $26,000,000 for work to include foundations, building construction, utilities support, ancillary and logistical support facilities.

Senator **Sasser**. GAO has reported that the average daily patient load at Madigan is 270. What is the proposed number of beds at Madigan?

General **Hatch**. 478.

Senator **Sasser**. Why are so many more beds than there are patients being proposed?

General **Hatch**. Madigan is not designed to meet today's requirements. It is designed to meet the projected needs of 1990 as supported by an economic analysis of the area's health requirements. The economic analysis, completed in 1981, was conducted by an independent contractor.

Utilizing the average daily patient load for fiscal year 1979 (base year for the study), the economic analysis concluded that 478 beds was the optimal solution. The projection takes into account the expected population growth from 162,496 to 181,970 plus the increased tertiary care support requirements. The Navy has announced plans to increase its presence in the Puget Sound area and the Army has announced its intent to place a light infantry division in the Fort Wainwright area. Madigan is the tertiary care facility for DOD in this region and will therefore realize an increase in Army referrals from Alaska and Navy referrals from Bremerton.

Based on GAO's fiscal year 1983 average daily patient load (270) with the fiscal year 1990 population projection and increased tertiary care support, the projected average daily patient load for fiscal year 1990 is 316. At the 80 percent dispersion factor, Madigan would require 395 beds in fiscal year 1990. Although this is 83 beds less than the 478 supported by the economic analysis, the proposed 478 bed facility will provide flexibility for the increased population during the 40 year life of the facility; and, with the 250 bed expansion capability, Madigan will only have 50 percent of their mobilization requirement of 1,446 beds. For every bed not constructed in the new hospital, one bed must be retained for mobilization needs in the old World War II cantonment hospital. The expense of maintaining these old buildings must be considered in life cycle costing.

Senator **Sasser**. How far is the Naval Medical Center at Bremerton from Madigan?

General **Hatch**. Bremerton Naval Medical Center is 26 miles—30 to 40 minutes driving time from Madigan.

MADIGAN ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Senator **Sasser**. GAO has reported that the average number of unoccupied beds at the center is 98. Why can't the Army utilize the Navy Center?

General **Hatch**. Bremerton is only staffed and operated as a primary and secondary care facility. Bremerton utilizes Madigan as the regional tertiary care facility. Any care requiring a high level of specialization is treated in the tertiary care facilities which also have adequate ancillary support for the specialized care. Bremerton does not have the required ancillary support facilities nor do they have the specialized equipment or treatment rooms to house the various required specialties. Bremerton, although called a medical center, is similar to what the Army calls a community or station hospital.

Furthermore, the majority of the 98 empty beds at Bremerton will be filled by the sailors and their family members from the new carrier battle group to be stationed in Puget Sound in fiscal year 1988. It is expected that referrals from this group will increase Madigan workload by 16 to 20 beds per day.

BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Senator SASSER. The Army is proposing to initiate design of a 695-bed hospital project at Brooke Army Medical Center in Texas. What is the estimated cost of this project?

General HATCH. $363,000,000.

Senator SASSER. GAO has reported that the average daily patient load at Brooke is currently 498. Why are more beds than patients proposed at this location?

General HATCH. The Army proposal is for 450 beds, with support facilities adequate to support 695 beds. This figure is less than the projected requirement of 695 and was used because of the currently unused beds at Wilford Hall. The underutilization of beds is believed to be a temporary situation, created by recently completed renovations, a shortage of specialty staff, and magnified by a decline in the length of patient stays. If these beds are available in 1992 when BAMC opens the new hospital, some patients will be referred to Wilford Hall. If not, the Army will propose another bed tower be added to BAMC. The design provides for this potential short fall by predesignating expansion locations.

The GAO report focuses on 1983 data and fails to project for future requirements. It also uses an inappropriate dispersion factor (suited to hospitals with all private and semi-private rooms, not military hospitals). It also fails to consider that average daily patient load figures are derived from a series of numbers above and below the average. If we build for the average patient load, we would have an inadequate facility 50% of the time.

Senator SASSER. How far is the Air Force's Wilford Hall Medical Center from Brooke?

General HATCH. Wilford Hall Medical Center is 12 miles—25 to 35 minutes driving time from Brooke.

Senator SASSER. GAO has reported that there are 443 unoccupied beds at Wilford Hall. Why can't the Army utilize this facility?

General HATCH. The Air Force has assured us that their projected manpower availability will allow them to increase staff and fill all the empty beds by fiscal year 1990. If available beds are present in 1992, BAMC will refer patients to Wilford Hall. If not, BAMC must expand or use CHAMPUS.

Brooke Army Medical Center is essential to the Army for the following reasons:

—It provides 14% of our graduate medical education program.

—Its staff is vital to the mission of the Academy of Health Sciences which is the largest single medical teaching institution in the free world.

—Its staff is also vital to the proper conduct of the Combat Casualty Care Course at Bullis.

—Its staff also serves a very important role as the consultant body to the Health Services Command.

—Its MEDCEN staff composition is vital to the operation of the Institute of Surgical Research.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATIONS

Senator SASSER. The Army is proposing $515 million for family housing operations in fiscal year 1985. What makes the Army think that the fiscal year 1986 estimates are not underestimated?

General HATCH. The fiscal year 1986 estimated operating program represents the Department of the Army family housing requirements as adjusted for current inflation factors and foreign currency exchange rates. Based on current Department of Defense guidelines, the fiscal year 1986 operations account is not understated. Initial estimates of the utilities, services, management and furnishings subaccounts reflect economies achieved due to the application of energy conservation measures, favorable foreign currency exchange rates, and the leveling off of initial furnishings procurement for the United States Army, Europe.

LIGHT DIVISIONS

Senator SASSER. Last year, the Army announced the creation of two new light divisions, one at Fort Drum, New York, and another at Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

What are the facilities requirements to support the new light divisions at each of these locations?

General **Hatch**. For Alaska the construction requirements have not yet been finalized. However, we anticipate costs in the magnitude of $300 million or more. Fort Drum, the MCA funding requirements are estimated at approximately $740 million.

Senator **Sasser**. What is requested in the fiscal year 1986 request to support these two new divisions?

General **Hatch**. The fiscal year 1986 includes the following projects in support of these two new divisions:

Fort Drum:	
Child Care Facility	($2,000,000)
Fire Station	(990,000)
AFH—800 Units	(67,500,000)
Fort Wainwright:	
Barracks Modernization	(12,000,000)
Steam Line Insulator	(2,000,000)

Senator **Sasser**. The Army is presently studying the possibility of entering into an agreement to allow the private sector to construct facilities to support the light division deployments. Under the proposal being reviewed the Federal Government would enter into a long-term lease agreement with the private developers. What is the status of the lease-back proposal?

General **Hatch**. The Army study to determine the feasibility of building essential facilities using private financing and lease-back is still in progress.

Senator **Sasser**. The General Services Administration, which is responsible for constructing other government buildings, discourages such lease-back arrangements. Why does the Army believe such an arrangement would be in the best interest of the Department of Defense and the taxpayer?

General **Hatch**. Thus far the study indicates that through privatization the needed construction can be combined into a single financing and construction package with very significant economies of scale in materials, labor, and overhead. Further economies appear probable if facilities rental and operations and maintenance are bid as a single package. All of these savings contribute directly to reduced Federal budget costs.

Senator **Sasser**. What new funding account would be created to assure continued oversight of construction of these facilities by the military construction subcommittees?

General **Hatch**. At this time we believe the best method would be to establish an identfiable separate line item in the MCA account.

Senator **Sasser**. The Army seeks to create other light divisions. Have facility requirements been identified for other light division deployments being considered by the Department of the Army?

General **Hatch**. The only facilities requirements identified are for Fort Drum and Alaska.

MULTI-PURPOSE RANGES

Senator **Sasser**. The Army proposes the construction of five multi-purpose ranges. Where will each be constructed and at what cost?

General **Hatch**. We propose to construct Multi-Purpose Range Complexes at Fort Carson, CO; Wildflecken Major Training Area, Germany; Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA; Fort Campbell, KY; and Yakima Firing Center, WA for an estimated construction cost of $87 million.

Senator **Sasser**. What is programmed in the next five years for such facilities?

General **Hatch**. There are five MPRC scheduled for construction during fiscal year 1987-91, one in fiscal year 1987 (Fort Polk, LA), three in fiscal year 1988 (Pohakuloa Training Area, Camp Grayling, MI, and Gowen Field, ID) and one in fiscal year 1990 (Camp Ripley, MN). The estimated construction cost for the programmed MPRC is approximately $90 million.

Senator **Sasser**. In view of the large costs associated with the construction and operation of these ranges, why shouldn't they be deferred until a more favorable budget year?

General **Hatch**. These range projects are essential to support both soldier/crew and unit training proficiency. The Multi-Purpose Range Complexes programmed for Fort Carson, CO and Wildflecken are synchronized to fielding schedules for Bradley Fighting Vehicles and Abrams Tanks. If these ranges are delayed, our new fighting vehicle systems will be fielded without range facilities which can support established gunnery qualification requirements. The ranges programmed for Fort Campbell, Yakima and Fort Hunter-Liggett will provide facilities to train light and motorized units in a live-fire environment. This capability does not exist today. Our light units are subject to be deployed into a hostile environment on very short notice, therefore these units must sustain a very high level of training proficiency. These facilities will add a dimension to our training that has been completely lacking in the past. Measuring unit proficiency in a challenging live-fire environment is an essential part of combat readiness. Delay of these projects would serve to perpetuate a serious training deficiency for our light forces. Further, these three facilities will be designed to support tank gunnery training requirements. Reserve Component tank battalions which are stationed a reasonable distance from these facilities will be able to satisfy their tank gunnery training requirements during weekend training periods. Also, the MPRC at these facilities will be used to support attack helicopter training for our AH-1 Cobra and AH-64 Apache attack helicopters. Again, adequate range facilities do not exist to support gunnery training requirements for these weapons systems.

MOUT FACILITIES

Senator **Sasser**. $4.5 million is requested for an urbanized terrain training course at Fort Carson. Other MOUT are also requested. How are these projects prioritized? I note that a MOUT facility is not programmed at Fort Campbell until 1987, although the 101st Division has a rapid deployment mission. It seems the Army would want to build these courses at facilities which house higher priority units.

General **Hatch**. Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) facilities are prioritized as part of the Army Master Range Plan. Each project is evaluated using an established set of criteria and awarded a score. Ranges are then prioritized based on the total value awarded to each project. Prioritization criteria include: Major Army Command (MACOM) priority, support of force modernization, multi-purpose design, and increased capability and efficiency. The final priority list is staffed with the MACOM's and then published. Forces Command requested that the Campbell MOUT be programmed for construction in fiscal year 1987. Installations scheduled to receive MOUT facilities before Fort Campbell do not have a facility which can be used to teach soldiers and units those skills unique to combat in an urban environment. Fort Campbell, using organic resources and some existing WWII temporary barracks buildings has constructed a MOUT-type facility which is capable of supporting individual and small unit training requirements. These buildings are scheduled for demolition late 1988. This interim facility cannot support many individual and unit training requirements associated with urban combat but does provide a capability which justifies programming construction of a standard MOUT facility at Fort Campbell, KY in fiscal year 1987.

ABERDEEN

Senator **Sasser**. Total personnel at Aberdeen are expected to be reduced from 15,200 at the end of fiscal year 1985 to 14,700 at the end of fiscal year 1990. In view of the fact that personnel are being reduced, what is the need for the new dining facility that is proposed?

General **Hatch**. This project is a modernization of the dining facilities which were built between 1957 and 1962 and do not comply with current standards. Personnel to use the facilities are not being reduced, the projected strength figures for 1990 were under estimated.

Senator **Sasser**. Between fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1990, civilian personnel at Aberdeen are expected to be reduced from 8,600 to 7,200. Why?

General **Hatch**. This is a result of an under estimate of civilian strength for 1990. The 1985 figure is based on current strength, while the 1990 figure was a projection which did not include various small tenant units at Aberdeen.

Senator **Sasser**. Between fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1990, the student population at Aberdeen will increase from 2,800 to 4,100. Why?

General **Hatch**. The increase in student population is due to the addition and expansion of courses at the Ordinance Center and School at Aberdeen.

Senator **Sasser**. What military construction requirements have been identified to support this increase?

General **Hatch**. MCA projects to support this increase are the barracks Phase II, PN 254 and the Applied Instruction Facility, PN 321.

MATERIALS RESEARCH

Senator **Sasser**. $18 million is programmed in 1987 for a Materials Research Facility at the Army Materials and Mechanics Center in Massachusetts. What is the status of design on this project? What are the need and purpose of this project?

General **Hatch**. The design for the Materials Research Facility at the Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center (AMMRC) in Massachusetts is scheduled to commence in June 1985.

This facility will replace a sixty-three year old converted piano factory which is now used as the Materials Research Facility. The existing deteriorating facility does not meet regulatory requirements for safe laboratory research, cannot be economically upgraded and cannot be expanded to meet the missions of AMMRC. This facility will provide the capability to formulate, manage, conduct and maintain a program of research and development within the broad areas of metals, ceramics, organic materials composites, solid mechanics and detonics. Applications of this material research and development can be found in most all of the Army's major weapon systems.

NEW CUMBERLAND

Senator **Sasser**. $88 million is required for a new Eastern Distribution Center at New Cumberland Army Depot in Pennsylvania. In view of the need to reduce the Federal budget, why can't the project be moved to a later year?

General **Hatch**. The Area Oriented Modernization Project at New Cumberland has received strong support at all levels since design began in fiscal year 1981. This support has been in response to the following factors:

The modernization of Army equipment will continue to rapidly increase the workload at the depots. New Cumberland is the prime supply depot for U.S. Army forces in Europe and accounts for over 60 percent of the Area Oriented Depot supply workload. The three Area Oriented Depots provide over 92 percent of all repair parts support to Army units worldwide.

The equipment systems supporting the depot supply mission are aging, alrady exceeding private industry standards for replacement.

The facilities supporting the depot supply mission average over 40 years old and are not designed to allow the installation of modern, efficient equipment systems.

The supply computer system, already overloaded, will not be able to support the expected 70 percent increase in transaction workloads by 1990.

Forecasts of 1990 workload have shown that the depot will require 3 shifts with present facilities and equipment just to support peacetime requirements, leaving severely limited capacity for mobilization. The depot is presently operating 2+ shifts to support current workload.

The above factors already severely limit further gains in productivity in spite of significant improvements over the past 10 years.

In June 1983, the United States Senate Committee on Appropriation, Subcommittee on Defense, in a letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics and Financial Management) acknowledged the planned transfer of the helicopter maintenance function from New Cumberland Army Depot to Corpus Christi Army Depot. The same communication stated that "the subcommittee expects the Army to proceed with its announced plans to increase supply and logistics related activities as the helicopter maintenance functions are transferred."

The House of Representatives Appropriation Committee, Defense Subcommittee, included language in the 1983 Defense Appropriation Bill prohibiting the transfer of the depot maintenance function from New Cumberland to Corpus Christi Army Depot. Subsequent communication between the committee and DOD allowed the transfer of this mission, after DOD agreement to begin site work for the Eastern Distribution Center at NCAD in 1985 and to include the remaining construction in the 1986 MCA budget. This project was noted by the committee as a high priority project for support of Army forces in Europe.

Economic analysis studies developed during the design of the Eastern Distribution Center show the project to provide a high potential for productivity improvements. The projected amortization period for the Eastern Distribution Center is 3.62 (undiscounted) and 7.35 (discounted). Failure to construct the EDC on schedule will, in addition to delaying the significant productivity gains, increase the ultimate cost of the project due to inflation and the greater expense of doing business in older facilities today.

To recap, the delay of the Eastern Distribution Center construction will have the following impacts:

Delay realization of significant productivity gains at the depot.

Increase the ultimate cost of the project.

Cause noncompliance with stated congressional directives.

Severely limit supply depot mobilization response capability.

Delay the installation of modern facilities, equipment and ADP management tools at the depot.

Increase reliance on manpower in a system that is already too manpower intensive.

PUEBLO DEPOT

Senator **SASSER**. Military personnel at the Pueblo Depot in Colorado are being increased from 4 in 1984 to 174 in 1990. Why is this increase necessary?

General **HATCH**. The U.S. Army Information Systems Command is activating a unit and plans to station it at Pueblo Depot.

Senator **SASSER**. What military construction projects are programmed to support this increase?

General **HATCH**. Several Quality of Life programs are scheduled to accommodate the soldiers at this site. These are all small projects which are under the MCA dollar limitations.

RED RIVER

Senator **SASSER**. $86 Million is provided in 1987 for a new Distribution Center at Red River Army Depot in Texas. What is the status of design for the project?

General **HATCH**. The facility design is 35 percent complete and the Materials Handling Equipment is 50 percent complete. The final design in both areas will begin in the 4th Quarter and will be 100 percent complete in 2d Quarter 1986.

ROCK ISLAND

Senator **SASSER**. $29 million is requested for the last phase of a three-phase program to consolidate manufacturing operations at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. In view of the large budget deficit, why can't this project be slipped to a later year?

General **HATCH**. The Rock Island Arsenal project (REARM Phase III) to modernize the manufacturing facilities will rehabilitate seven existing production buildings, allow the final consolidation of production, engineering, support facilities, and construct a 9,600 square foot addition to the forge shop.

If the Phase III funding is delayed to a year later, the impact will be:

1. Inefficiencies would occur in production of new weapons and spares which directly support troops.

2. Dollar impact: Many of the savings initiated by the REARM Program (all three phases) will not be fully realized until Phase III is completed. The total program budget of $230 million has an overall savings to investment ratio of 1.87 to 1. Major specific dollar impacts are:

(a) Loss of productivity increase by delaying the modernization investment ($4,942,000)

(b) Inflation costs due to delaying the fiscal year 1986 project to fiscal year 1987 and delaying one third of the fiscal year 1987 project to fiscal year 1988 ($2,627,000)

(c) Immediate salaries (40 support people for fiscal year 1986 to retain their expertise and to manage the program over a longer period) ($2,491,000)

3. The correction of OSHA deficiencies would be delayed. Current fire escape paths are inadequate: successful passing of the recent OSHA Review was contingent upon correction with the fiscal year 1986 REARM.

4. A relocation/consolidation of production equipment which would cause inefficient and temporary locating and operation of equipment purchased with procurement funds.

5. The ability to achieve mobilization with the target period of 6 months would be delayed for at least 1 year.

SACRAMENTO DEPOT

Senator **SASSER**. Civilian personnel at the Sacramento Army Depot are estimated to increase from 3,200 in fiscal year 1985 to 5,200 in 1990. Why are personnel increasing to this degree at Sacramento?

General **HATCH**. This increase is based upon a projection of workload expected at Sacramento Depot. Current workload projections indicate that 5,200 man-years of effort will be required in 1990. Several MCA projects are planned in the fiscal year 1986–90 time period to improve the work flow and allow optimum use of automated techniques and minimize the expansion of the work force. If these planned MCA projects are performed, the work force will be maintained at its present level or only slightly expanded.

Senator SASSER. What military construction project will be necessary to support this increase?

General HATCH. The following projects are planned to support the increased workload and avoid major personnel increases:

	Fiscal year
Electro-Optics Facility	1986
Microwave Communication and Radar Facility	1986
Transportable Communications Renovation Facility	1987
High Voltage Electrical Distribution System	1987
High Technology and Electronics Support Facility	1988
Quality Assurance Expansion/Addition	1988
Directed Energy Facility	1989
Shelter and Vehicle Processing and Storage Facility	1990

SIERRA ARMY DEPOT

Senator SASSER. $2.6 million is requested for a barracks project at Sierra Army Depot in California. However, the number of enlisted personnel are slated to be reduced from 345 to 315 in the next 5 years. Why, then, are new barracks spaces necessary?

General HATCH. This project is required to house military police personnel who secure the installation. These military police are currently residing in temporary WWII wooden buildings. The military police will still be required at Sierra Army Depot in 1990.

YUMA

Senator SASSER. Why are officers and enlisted personnel assigned to Yuma Proving Ground increasing by one-third in the next 5 years?

General HATCH. The officer and enlisted strength increase is a result of anticipating the relocation of the Airborne Electronic Special Warfare Board from Fort Bragg to Yuma Proving Ground.

FORT BRAGG

Senator SASSER. Enlisted personnel at Fort Bragg are expected to decrease from 37,746 to 36,792 in the next 5 years. Yet the officer strength will increase by almost 1,200 to 5,500. Why are officer strengths increasing by such a large number?

General HATCH. The current officer strength at Fort Bragg is 5,427. The projected officer strength of 5,500 is not a significant increase.

Senator SASSER. What military construction projects have been identified to support that officer increase?

General HATCH. No officer housing is currently programmed.

Senator SASSER. Which projects requested at Fort Bragg are for the Special Operations Command?

General HATCH. The Anti-Armor Range and the Sniper Training Range will be used by all, including the Special Operations Command (SOCOM), and the Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (Project Number 468) will be used solely to house SOCOM troops.

Senator SASSER. What is included in the 5-year defense plan for SOCOM-related construction at Bragg?

General HATCH. The following projects are currently programmed for SOCOM at Fort Bragg:

Description	*Amount*
Special Forces Mission Support Facility	$6,579,000
Academic Facility	14,000,000
Operations Complex Phase II	6,351,000
Headquarters 1st SOCOM	9,025,000
Tactical Equipment Shop	11,556,000
Operations Complex	5,390,000
Upgrade Special Operations Complex	947,000

BRAGG FUEL STORAGE

Senator **Sasser**. $2.6 million is requested for a 260,000 gallon aviation fuel storage facility at Simmons Army Airfield. This facility will replace a 160,000 gallon facility. Why is a larger facility necessary?

General **Hatch**. Current substandard storage of 160,000 gallons, constructed before the expansion of Army aviation missions and facilities at Fort Bragg, is inadequate to support the average 21,390 aircraft movements per month plus mobilization reserve stocks. There are 296 aircraft of various types assigned to Simmons Army Airfield. During the months of March through September, National Guard and Reserve training normally increase aircraft density by approximately 15 aircraft per month resulting in the average movement per month of 21,390.

BRAGG DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Senator **Sasser**. $6.7 million is requested for a new division headquarters at Fort Bragg. Is this a replacement project?

General **Hatch**. No, this is not a replacement project. This project will provide administrative space and allow the movement of the headquarters elements out of a converted barracks.

Senator **Sasser**. What will be done with the existing headquarters building?

General **Hatch**. The building will be modernized to current barracks standards and will allow the soldiers of an armor battalion to move out of World War II wooden barracks.

Senator **Sasser**. What size will the new building be?

General **Hatch**. The new building will be 55,725 SF in size.

Senator **Sasser**. What size is the existing facility?

General **Hatch**. The current facility is 77,600 SF in size.

Senator **Sasser**. In view of the large budget deficit, why can't this project be deferred?

General **Hatch**. If this project is deferred, 225 soldiers in the 3/73 Armor Battalion will continue to live in World War II wooden barracks.

BRAGG FACILITIES

Senator **Sasser**. $2 million is requested for a new physical fitness training center at Fort Bragg. Is this a recreation center or a training facility?

General **Hatch**. The facility is primarily for training. Through a varied, comprehensive physical fitness training and recreational athletics program, the Army encourages soldiers to develop and sustain the qualities of stamina, quick reaction, flexibility, coordination, speed, a fighting spirit, the will to win, self-discipline and a health-enhancing lifestyle. In this context, training and recreation are synonymous.

Senator **Sasser**. Will a pool or sauna be constructed?

General **Hatch**. The proposed project includes a standard sauna adjacent to the separate locker rooms for men and women. It does not include a swimming pool.

Senator **Sasser**. Have any studies been done which document the need for such a facility?

General **Hatch**. The requirement was developed by using the construction criteria specified in DOD 4270.1-M and validated by population and usage data of the existing facilities. At Fort Bragg the average daily usage of each adequate, brigade-size facility is 750 soldiers.

Senator **Sasser**. Why can't this project be deferred?

General **Hatch**. If this project is deferred the 82nd Airborne Division, which has a Rapid Deployment mission, will continue to have inadequate, overcrowded physical fitness facilities that hinder sustained improvements in physical fitness by individuals and soldiers in unit training programs. The Congress has recognized that physical fitness training facilities enhance readiness and provide wholesome recreational opportunities that help moderate the stresses of military life. With the help of Congress during the last two years, the Army has begun to replace a number of the poorest facilities and to build some new ones in locations where the needs are most critical. Considering the number of facilities requiring replacement, the community facilities construction program is modest. Unless soldiers and their families can see tangible evidence that the Army truly cares for them and is committed to improving the quality of military life by providing adequate community facilities, in their eyes the Army leadership will lose credibility. So that soldiers can hope to experience improved quality of life, the Army must continue its program to build or renovate some community facilities each year.

Senator **Sasser**. $1.5 million is requested for a battalion headquarters. When will the MLRS battalion be deployed at Fort Bragg?

General **Hatch**. Activation of the battalion begins in March 1988.

Senator **Sasser**. If this project is approved, when will this facility be complete?

General **Hatch**. Completion is estimated at 12 months after contract award.

Senator **Sasser**. If this project is deferred, how will the battalion be housed?

General **Hatch**. If this facility is not available when the battalion activates, the battalion will be placed in World War II temporary facilities. If World War II structures at Fort Bragg are demolished in accordance with current DA policy, the availability of facilities for this purpose is questionable. If World War II facilities are not available, mobile trailers will be used.

Senator **Sasser**. Are there any additional projects programmed to support the MLRS deployment?

General **Hatch**. Yes.

Location	Project number	Project description	Program amount
Fort Bragg	447	Tactical Equipment Shop	11.00
Fort Bragg	448	Company Operations & Supply	1.65

BRAGG HANGAR

Senator **Sasser**. $9.4 million is requested for an aircraft maintenance hangar for A and B Companies of the 82nd Combat Aviation Battalion and the 57th Medical Detachment. These units were involved in the Grenada mission and have a rigorous training schedule. These units are among the most ready units in Army Aviation, utilizing the facilities they have today. Why, then, are new facilities so urgent?

General **Hatch**. Two concurrent developments create the requirement for this project. Firstly, force modernization requires facilities to support replacement of the smaller, less powerful, two-bladed UH-1 helicopter with the much larger and more powerful four-bladed UH-60 systems. Secondly, the Air Force has requested return of facilities now being used at Pope Air Force Base. Upon completion of this project, the 30 BLACKHAWK (UH-60) helicopters now assigned to the converted fixed wing (C-130) nosedock will be relocated to the new consolidated hangar at Simmons Army Airfield. The 57th Medical Detachment has six new BLACKHAWKS and shares a hangar with the 517th Transportation Airlift Maintenance (TAM) Company. The floor space in this hangar is not sufficient for the TAM Company alone. The new facilities will prevent abnormal deterioration of 36 aircraft valued at $288 million.

BRAGG UEPH

Senator **Sasser**. $16 million is requested for barracks at Fort Bragg. What units will be supported by these facilities?

General **Hatch**. The 1st SOCOM troops, 1st COSCOM troops and students at the JFK Special Warfare Center will be supported by the barracks.

Senator **Sasser**. How are these units housed presently?

General **Hatch**. Approximately 280 USAJFKSWC students and 127 1st COSCOM personnel will move from World War II wooden barracks into permanent barracks. The remainder of the soldiers scheduled to live in these barracks will be assigned to Fort Bragg under a planned expansion of 1st SOCOM.

FORT CAMPBELL

Senator **Sasser**. Three hangars are proposed at Fort Campbell for fiscal year 1987. What is the status of design of these projects?

General **Hatch**. Concept design has been initiated on all three hangars (Project Numbers 364, 365, and 367). It is anticipated that concept design for Project Number 367 will be ready for review in June 1985 and in September 1985 for the other two.

Senator **Sasser**. What unit will these facilities support?

General **Hatch**. These hangars are programmed to reduce the hangar deficit of the 160th Aviation Battalion which is converting from two-bladed to four-bladed helicopters.

CARSON FACILITY

Senator Sasser. $1.3 million is requested for a battalion headquarters. A forward support battalion will be activated during fiscal year 1985. However, this project will not be placed under construction until end of 1985. How will the battalion be housed until these facilities are constructed?

General Hatch. Temporary facilities will be used which do not conform to contemporary standards.

FORT HOOD

Senator Sasser. $43 million is requested for two helicopter facility projects at Fort Hood, Texas. These high-cost projects support new aviation asset activities at Fort Hood. What official study has been made which supports the need for these projects?

General Hatch. The need for these projects is supported by force modernization under the total Army Analysis, 1991, concept developed by the Concepts Analysis Agency and implemented by the Chief of Staff, Army. TAA-91 impacts all aviation assets at Fort Hood. The reorganization of the two divisions as well as the 6th Cavalry Brigade has extensive impact upon aviation facilities. These projects are part of the installation site development required to support all existing and activating aviation units.

FORT LEWIS

Senator Sasser. Over the next 5 years, almost 3,900 enlisted men will be added at Fort Lewis. During this same period, almost 1,500 officers will be added. Why is one officer being added for every two enlisted personnel?

General Hatch. The personnel strength data as reported on the DD Form 1390 for end fiscal year 1990 did not include the personnel assigned to Madigan Army Medical Center. Additionally, more recent data indicates a less dramatic increase in the permanent military population. The permanent civilian personnel strength as of 30 September 1984, as reported, included non-appropriated fund employees who are not normally included in this data. The correct personnel strengths are:

	Permanent			Students			Supported			Total
	Off	Enl	Civ	Off	Enl	Civ	Off	Enl	Civ	
A. As of 30 September 1984	2,145	20,281	3,887	47	79	0	96	470	0	27,005
B. End of fiscal year 1990	3,240	21,944	3,614	70	108	0	37	71	125	29,209

Unit activations or conversions at Fort Lewis in the fiscal year 1985 through fiscal year 1990 period include a Patriot Battalion and an MLRS Battalion. The projected increase in officer strength only appears excessive due to a significant current shortage of officers at Fort Lewis. If the units at Fort Lewis had been at full officer strength last September, the as of 30 September 1984 figure would have been 2,902.

Senator Sasser. What military construction is programmed to support this growth?

General Hatch. Project number 499, utilities, is programmed in fiscal year 1986 to support the activation of the Patriot Battalion.

LEWIS FACILITIES

Senator Sasser. A new Special Forces group has been activated at Fort Lewis. There are five projects in the request to support this activation. Since this construction will not be complete for some time, how will the group be housed in the interim?

General Hatch. The troops are being housed in renovated World War II wooden barracks until permanent barracks are provided.

FORT ORD

Senator Sasser. $1.7 million is requested for construction of a new CID headquarters. How many square feet will be in the new facility?

General Hatch. The new facility will be 16,380 square feet in size.

Senator SASSER. How many square feet are in the facility currently in use?

General HATCH. The existing building is a temporary wooden building built in 1941. It has 8,142 square feet.

Senator SASSER. What will be done with the existing building?

General HATCH. The existing building will be retained for other administrative use.

Senator SASSER. Why can't the existing facility continue to be used until the federal budget deficit is reduced?

General HATCH. The current facility has one half of the recommended space for this operation. Rooms such as interview rooms, lie detector rooms and holding rooms are used for more than one purpose causing disruption of the critical activities in these rooms. The limited space forces witnesses to mingle with prisoners which is very unsatisfactory. The current facility presents a very poor image to victims and agents from other federal agencies. The current facility seriously impairs the performance of the CID mission at Fort Ord.

FORT POLK

Senator SASSER. $7 million is requested for a physical fitness training center. Is this a recreation center or a training facility?

General HATCH. The proposed project is primarily a training facility for the installation as a whole. It will be capable of accommodating large organized, Command-sponsored athletic events that stimulate soldier participants in many sports to attain higher levels of fitness through the challenge of playing more highly skilled opponents.

Senator SASSER. Will a pool or sauna be constructed?

General HATCH. A 25-meter swimming pool is a component of the facility. Fort Polk currently has no indoor swimming pool for year-round water safety training and testing of swimming proficiency. A standard sauna adjacent to the separate locker rooms for men and women is also included.

Senator SASSER. Have any studies been done which document the need for such a facility?

General HATCH. The requirement was developed by using the construction criteria specified in DOD 4270.1-M, validated by population and usage of existing facilities. Fort Polk facilities typically have an average daily usage of more than 700 soldiers.

Senator SASSER. Why can't this project be deferred?

General HATCH. The Congress has recognized that physical fitness training facilities enhance readiness and provide wholesome recreational opportunities that help moderate the stresses of military life. For many years prior to 1984, community facilities projects were repeatedly deferred for reasons of higher priorities somewhere in the lengthy chain of approving authorities in the budget cycle. With many facilities needing improvement, the Army must continue its program to improve some community facilities each year. It signifies the Army leadership's commitment to provide adequate living and working conditions to soldiers and their families, however long it may take to achieve the minimum standards in permanent facilities.

FORT RICHARDSON

Senator SASSER. Twelve hundred new military personnel are planned to be added at Fort Richardson, Alaska in the next five years. Why are these personnel being added?

General HATCH. The current estimated military population increase at Fort Richardson is 1,315. These personnel are being added to convert the brigade headquarters location into a division headquarters. Additional units are: 1 Infantry Bn; 1 Forward Support Bn; 1 Personnel Services Co; 1 Engineer Bn; 1 Military Intelligence Bn; 1 Finance Co; 1 Division Band; 1 Division Artillery HHB; 1 Transportation Co; and 1 Brigade Hq.

As these units are added others presently located at Fort Richardson will be inactivated or reorganized so that the net increase is 1,315.

Senator SASSER. What military construction has been programmed to support these personnel?

General HATCH. The present concept plan calls for $85 million in military construction, Army Family Housing, and Non-Appropriated funds to renovate barracks, Army Family Housing, dining facilities, construct a child development center, a maintenance facility, a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF), and community facilities.

FORT RILEY

Senator **Sasser**. Permanent military personnel at Fort Riley are scheduled to increase by over 2,500 in the next 5 years. Why are these personnel being added?

General **Hatch**. The permanent military personnel strength increase programmed for Fort Riley is a result of the ongoing reorganization of the Army's divisional structure. The reorganization at Fort Riley occurs primarily in fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986 and includes the activation of two Forward Support Battalions, a General Support Aviation Company, an Attack Helicopter Company, and the Headquarters and Headquarters Troop of the Cavalry Brigade Air Attack and the reorganization of an Engineer Battalion.

Senator **Sasser**. What military construction has been programmed to support these personnel?

General **Hatch**. The following military construction projects have been programmed in fiscal year 1986 to support these unit changes:

PN	Title	Unit
290	Tactical Equipment Shop	Attack Helicopter Battalion Headquarters and, Headquarters Troop, Cavalry Brigade Air Attack.
291	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	General Support Aviation Company.
328	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	Attack Helicopter Battalion.
364	Battalion Headquarters	1st Forward Support Battalion.
366	Tactical Equipment Shop	1st Forward Support Battalion.
367	Tactical Equipment Shop	2nd Forward Support Battalion.
368	Tactical Equipment Shop Addition	Engineer Battalion.

FORT DETRICK

Senator **Sasser**. $7.6 million is requested for a new operations building at Fort Detrick, Maryland. Why can't existing facilities continue to be utilized until a more favorable budget year?

General **Hatch**. Failure to meet the present time-frame for this project will compromise mission accomplishment in areas which affect National Defense and will defeat consolidation and centralization. This will cause fragmentation, duplication and proliferation of diverse switching systems and communication equipment, thereby losing economies of scale and increasing long-term maintenance and repair costs. In addition the operations and communications functions will continue to be scattered among 14 buildings at various locations on post. This causes inefficiency and inadequate coordination for all organizations.

FORT BELVOIR

Senator **Sasser**. $2.8 million is requested for a new physical fitness training center. Is this a recreation center or a training facility?

General **Hatch**. The facility is primarily a training center.

Senator **Sasser**. Will a pool, sauna or steam room be constructed?

General **Hatch**. The project does not include a swimming pool. It does include a standard sauna adjacent to the separate locker rooms for men and women.

Senator **Sasser**. Have any studies been made which document the need for such a facility?

General **Hatch**. The requirement was developed by using the construction criteria specified in DOD 4270.1-M, validated by population and usage data of Fort Belvoir's two existing inadequate field houses which each have an average daily use of 665 soldiers.

Senator **Sasser**. Why can't this project be deferred?

General **Hatch**. The proposed facility is critically needed in a troop area where there is no physical fitness training center. It is also needed to relieve overcrowding of the current field houses.

BELVOIR INTELLIGENCE FACILITY

Senator **Sasser**. You have requested $30 million for a new intelligence command and control facility. Why can't existing facilities be utilized until a better budget year?

General **Hatch**. This facility is included as part of the realignments announced by the Army on 28 February 1985 which will save an estimated $23.3 million annually. Construction of this facility will contribute $11.9 million or approximately half of the total estimated annual savings. These savings result from the closure of Arlington Hall Station where the facility is currently located. Closure of Arlington Hall will save approximately $10.6 million in annual base operations and real property maintenance activities as well as some $2.6 million in personnel costs and $0.7 million in commercial activities costs. The operation of the new facility at Fort Belvoir is estimated to cost approximately $2.0 million annually, thus the resultant savings is $11.9 million annually. Additionally, closure of Arlington Hall Station would allow sale of the real estate with an estimated value of $12.2 million. Thus construction of this facility will amortize very quickly and it is prudent to proceed this year in order to begin realizing the savings as quickly as possible.

FORT BLISS

Senator **Sasser**. Permanent military personnel at Fort Bliss are programmed to increase 3,000 in the next 5 years. Why are these personnel being added? What military construction has been programmed to support these personnel?

General **Hatch**. The personnel strength data as reported on the DD Form 1390 is no longer correct. More recent data indicates that the permanent military personnel end strength at Fort Bliss does not change significantly through fiscal year 1990. The correct personnel strengths are:

	Permanent			Students			Supported			Totai
	Off	Enl	Civ	Off	Enl	Civ	Off	Enl	Civ	
A. As of 30 September 1984	1,934	12,581	4,585	698	3,920	0	147	455	506	24,826
B. End fiscal year 1990	2,134	12,988	4,344	870	5,312	0	89	182	200	26,119

PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER

Senator **Sasser**. $2.2 million is requested for a new physical fitness training center at Fort Bliss. Is this a recreation center or a training facility?

General **Hatch**. This is primarily a training facility.

Senator **Sasser**. Will a pool, sauna or steam room be constructed?

General **Hatch**. A standard sauna adjacent to the separate locker rooms for men and women is included. The project does not include a swimming pool.

Senator **Sasser**. Have any studies been made which document the need for such a facility?

General **Hatch**. The requirement was developed by using the construction criteria specified in DOD 4270.1-M, validated by the military population area of site and usage data of the existing facilities. The proposed facility would replace a World War II gymnasium scheduled for demolition.

Senator **Sasser**. Why can't this project be deferred?

General **Hatch**. As with the other physical fitness training centers in the fiscal year 1986 budget, the proposed facility at Fort Bliss is critically needed.

FORT DIX LIBRARY

Senator **Sasser**. $1.8 million is requested for a new library at Fort Dix. Why can't existing facilities be utilized until the budget deficit is reduced?

General **Hatch**. A main library, adequately sized to maintain a standard collection of 100,000 volumes, with sufficient space for reading, listening, and study is critically needed by soldiers and their families assigned to Fort Dix. Current library operations are severely curtailed by the small size and other inadequacies of the existing facility. Army libraries assist soldiers to maintain job proficiency, military effectiveness and educational attainment. They also promote and sustain mental fitness, encourage the constructive and creative use of off-duty leisure time, aid in recruitment, retention and in adjusting from civilian life to a military environment. Therefore, libraries are very important in building morale.

TRAINING RANGE

Senator **Sasser**. $3 million is requested for a firing range at Fort Dix to replace an existing range. What study has been made which indicates that training on the existing range has resulted in poorly trained recruits?

General **Hatch**. Personnel at Fort Dix have surveyed the adequacy of all installation training facilities. Existing range facilities do support published training requirements but are circa 1950, mission specific, maintenance and manpower intensive. The proposed range will be multi-purpose (supports M-16 record fire and field fire requirements), completely automated, and will require less time to complete M-16 marksmanship qualification. Once completed, this range will be used by basic trainees as well as reserve component soldiers during multiple unit training assemblies

FORT KNOX

Senator **Sasser**. $8.8 million is requested for construction of a bridge over the Salt River at Fort Knox, Kentucky. What is the status of negotiations with Kentucky government to allow access to other roads?

General **Hatch**. Negotiations with Bullit County, Kentucky, were terminated in 1979 after unsuccessful attempts to obtain a waiver to allow Fort Knox to use the county roads. The county roads leading to the Training Area have a 5-ton limit and substantial upgrading would be required for use by Army vehicles and the county could revoke a permit at any time. No further negotiations are planned since the cost of bridge construction and the cost of road upgrade are approximately the same.

FORT JACKSON

Senator **Sasser**. $6.6 million is requested for dining facilities modernization at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Existing facilities were built in the mid- to late-60's; What is the average age of Army dining facilities?

General **Hatch**. The average age of Army dining facilities is 26.2 years.

Senator **Sasser**. A $1.3 million project is requested for dining modernization at Fort Knox. Existing facilities were built in the 1930's. $4.3 million is requested for dining modernization at Fort Leavenworth. These were built in 1909 and have had no major improvements to date. In view of the aged facilities at Forts Leavenworth and Knox, why should the Jackson project receive a high priority?

General **Hatch**. The dining facilities at Fort Jackson are structurally sound; however, they have had no improvements or changes since the first generation of food preparation and serving equipment was installed. New methods and programs have been developed and implemented that require state of the art equipment and decor that not only improve operational efficiency but improve quality of life for the soldier. Present configuration of both the food preparation and serving area impedes operational efficiency and limits menu variety. Despite the age of the facilities at Forts Leavenworth and Knox, Jackson should retain a high priority. There are other projects planned for modernization at Fort Jackson; and these five facilities are the first phase of that program. This project will preclude advanced stages of deterioration and maintenance intensive conditions which result from continued, long-term neglect.

FORTS LEE AND PICKETT

Senator **Sasser**. $1.8 million is requested for a new automated firing range at Fort Lee. Presently, personnel travel to nearby Fort Pickett or A.P. Hill for their qualification fire. Why is a new range at Fort Lee necessary in view of the large budget deficit?

General **Hatch**. The range facility proposed for Fort Lee will significantly reduce transportation costs, required manhours and the lost productivity associated with transporting personnel to Fort Pickett or A.P. Hill for rifle marksmanship qualification.

Senator **Sasser**. How often are students and permanent party required to fire M-16s and M-60s on a training range at Fort Lee?

General **Hatch**. Students and permanent party personnel are required to qualify with their assigned weapon annually.

Senator **Sasser**. If the Congress were to fund a range for Fort Lee, the use of the ranges at Fort Pickett by more than 5,000 Fort Lee personnel would be eliminated. However, a $2.8 million project is proposed in 1987 at Fort Pickett for a new range.

If the present Pickett ranges are to be utilized less in the future, why is a new range necessary?

General **Hatch**. The small arms ranges requested for Fort Pickett will primarily support Reserve Component training requirements. Existing range facilities were constructed in 1962 and are inefficient, maintenance intensive and employ manual scoring techniques. During fiscal year 1984, 79,000 servicemen (Active and Reserve Component) trained at Fort Pickett. Replacing the existing range facilities with the modern, fully automated range requested in the fiscal year 1987 program will significantly increase the number of soldiers that can quality with an M-16 rifle at Fort Pickett. This is an important factor given the small number of training days available to the Reserve Component. Further, the 29th Infantry Division (Light) will be activated this year. Existing heavy units will be redesignated light infantry. This initiative will place additional requirements on existing or proposed small arms range facilities in the Virginia/Maryland area. Therefore the range facilities requested at Fort Lee and Fort Pickett are necessary to meet current and future training loads.

FORT SILL

Senator **Sasser**. $29 million is requested for hospital facilities at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Why can't existing facilities be utilized until the budget deficit is reduced?

General **Hatch**. Deferral of Reynolds Army Community Hospital at Fort Sill can only be accomplished with a long range cost increase to the government and prolonged patient care in substandard outpatient facilities. Although it is true that outpatient care delivered in temporary structures can remain an extra year or two, it is also true that maintaining these temporary structures for an additional year is costly. The maintenance cost of the temporary structures exceeds the regulatory limits, therefore, the structures will be demolished as soon as the outpatient care occupies the new facility. Providing this project in fiscal year 1987 instead of fiscal year 1986 would incresae inflation costs by $1,247,000. Additionally, patient crowding, operational inefficiencies and increased CHAMPUS costs would be continued.

FORT SILL BARRACKS

Senator **Sasser**. In what specific way is a new bridge a necessary complement to the trainee barracks project at Fort Sill?

General **Hatch**. TRADOC Master Planner, on Mar. 28, 1985, confirmed that a bridge is not required for fiscal year 1986 PN 309 Trainee Barracks at Fort Sill, OK. The cost estimate for a bridge is not included in the Program Amount of $23 million.

FORT LEONARD WOOD

Senator **Sasser**. Student population is expected to increase at Fort Leonard Wood from 5,600 to 13,000 during the next 5 years. What is driving this increase?

General **Hatch**. The student population figures are incorrect. The student load for fiscal year 1984 was 8,009 and is projected to be 9,810 by fiscal year 1990. These projections do not include the recently announced Engineer School consolidation.

Senator **Sasser**. What military construction has been identified to support this increase?

General **Hatch**. There is no construction programmed which is directly attributable to this increase. The projects in the fiscal year 1986 MCA Program support existing training mission shortfalls.

SPACE COMMAND

Senator **Sasser**. It has been reported that the Army is considering creation of a new space command. Is this correct?

General **Hatch**. The Army is currently assessing its role in space to include current and future space-related organization alignment. An entity such as a Space Command to provide focus to future Army materiel development and/or operations related to space is one of several options which must be reviewed. The Army does use and intends to increase the use of space in support of tactical, operational and strategic missions. And while the specific missions of the planned Unified Space Command are still being defined, it is fully expected that the Army will have an appropriate role within or in support of that command. The Army Space Master Plan now being developed will provide recommendations in December 1985 for the organizational structure to ensure appropriate Army participation in all aspects of space-related system developments.

Senator **Sasser**. Why does the Army need a separate space command?

General **Hatch**. Until receipt of the Army Space Master Plan Study this question cannot be answered.

Senator **Sasser**. What facilities construction would be necessary to support an Army Space Command?

General **Hatch**. Until receipt of the Army Space Master Plan study, this question cannot be answered.

FACILITY SHORTFALL

Senator **Sasser**. The General Accounting Office has reported that the Army could mobilize 133,000 men in 30 days during an emergency call-up. However, the GAO has estimated that the two primary training bases could handle only 56,000 and reception centers only 14,000. What is the magnitude of this shortfall during mobilization?

General **Hatch**. The numbers cited in the GAO report are based on equipment being the primary constraining factor, and not facilities. There is a facilities shortfall to support a full mobilization and the major shortfall will occur in the Army's training base, where populations peak early and, essentially, remain at a peak. The Army has undertaken an effort to provide the capability to rapidly erect facilities when the requirement occurs during a mobilization.

Senator **Sasser**. Is the Department of Defense considering future military construction projects to help eliminate this shortfall?

General **Hatch**. Within affordability constraints, the Army considers the construction of long leadtime items required for mobilization.

MOBILIZATION CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Sasser**. What is included in the budget for mobilization construction which would be necessary to support a war?

General **Hatch**. Approximately $1.5 billion of the fiscal year 1986 budget request is for facilities considered to be necessary to support a war.

Senator **Sasser**. It has been estimated that the Army has identified $100 billion in mobilization construction needs. Is this correct?

General **Hatch**. The Army has a total backlog of under $30 billion to meet all known needs:

	Billion
Mobilization only	$3
Current mission shortfall	10
Production base upgrade	4
Facility renewal	13
Total	30

These figures are to take the Army through Full mobilization. Planners have used estimates in the neighborhood of $100 billion to bring the United States on a Total War footing. Much of this cost would be in the industrial base.

Senator **Sasser**. What is programmed for mobilization construction for the next five years?

General **Hatch**. At the present time, approximately $9 billion is programmed to be used in peacetime and for mobilization.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

Senator **Sasser**. How many Military Construction projects were approved in fiscal year 1980?

General **Hatch**. There were 272 projects approved in fiscal year 1980.

Senator **Sasser**. How many are requested in the fiscal year 1986 budget?

General **Hatch**. The Army is requesting approval of 431 projects in this year's program.

Senator **Sasser**. Provide for the record the number of Military Construction projects which have been approved in each of the last five years.

General **Hatch**. In fiscal year 1980, 272 projects were approved; in fiscal year 1981, 265; in fiscal year 1982, 244; in fiscal year 1983, 214; in fiscal year 1984, 284; and last year, in fiscal year 1985, 333 projects.

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION

Senator SASSER. How much is requested for Military Construction overseas in fiscal year 1986?

General HATCH. The Army is requesting approval of $527,360,000 in overseas Military Construction.

Senator SASSER. How many projects are requested?

General HATCH. There are 180 projects in this year's budget request.

Senator SASSER. How much was approved for overseas construction in fiscal year 1980?

General HATCH. The Congress approved $146,810,000 in fiscal year 1980 for overseas construction.

Senator SASSER. How many projects were approved that year?

General HATCH. There were 61 projects approved.

Senator SASSER. For each of the last 5 years, provide for the record the number and amount of overseas construction approved by Congress.

General HATCH. In fiscal year 1980, 61 projects totalling $146,810,000 were approved; in fiscal year 1981, 80 projects totalling $265,730,000; in fiscal year 1982, 104 projects totalling $375,872,000; in fiscal year 1983, 99 projects totalling $352,500,000; in fiscal year 1984, 120 projects totalling $380,890,000; and last year, in fiscal year 1985, 131 projects totalling $412,150,000.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JAKE GARN

DUGWAY PROVING GROUNDS IN UTAH

Senator GARN. The Army is requesting 104 housing units and 24 mobile pad units in fiscal year 1986 at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah. Why did the Army choose to build these facilities on the base?

General HATCH. The remote location of Dugway, 80 miles southwest of Salt Lake City and 45 miles from Tooele, necessitated on-post housing be made available as an incentive to attract and retain "high tech" personnel essential to the mission of Dugway Proving Ground.

Senator GARN. Although distance is a serious consideration, many individuals working at Dugway prefer to live in the nearest communities. How did the Army determine that the highly trained civilians coming to the base would prefer to live on the base versus on the economy?

General HATCH. Historically, high tech specialty field personnel have refused job offers at Dugway because of the long commute time to Salt Lake City and Tooele; however, they have indicated they would have accepted a position if quarters on post were available.

Senator GARN. What percentage of the incoming civilian and military population, for the expansion, would the 104 quarters support?

General HATCH. The family housing requirements are projected to increase by 200 units as a result of the Dugway expansion. The 104 quarters proposed for construction will support 52 percent of the increased family housing requirement.

Senator GARN. Currently the Army indicates a need for at least a ten percent increase over the current quarters available in family housing, will the 1986 request fulfill this requirement?

General HATCH. The Army would need 335 additional quarters to house 100 percent of the family housing requirement at Dugway. The 1986 request, if approved, will increase the current housing inventory by 19.2 percent.

Senator GARN. What is the total cost to the Army for basing these civilian employees on the base versus the private sector?

General HATCH. The cost of providing 72 housing units on post at Dugway for high tech civilian personnel is approximately $5.762 million. However, part of this expenditure will be offset by the rental fee charged civilian employees who will occupy these quarters. Rental fees are based on the fair market appraisal of the units compared with "similar" private sector housing.

Senator GARN. What is the cost of living difference for the civilian employee living on the base versus the private sector?

General HATCH. There essentially is no cost of living difference for rent, utilities, and service regardless of whether a civilian lives on post or in the private sector since rental fees for on-post quarters is based on a fair market appraisal of "similar" type housing in the private sector.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JEFF BINGAMAN

REMOVING TOXIC WASTES

Senator BINGAMAN. In the testimony, you indicate that the budget contains approximately $4.1 million for six new hazardous waste sites. (statement p.13). According to recent testimony before the House Appropriations Mil Con Subcommittee, Carl Schafer, the Department's director for environmental policy, stated that 400 to 800 bases, weapons production facilities and other military facilities require cleaning up to protect the environment. The cost of this cleanup is estimated at $5-10 billion!

Last year, the Department's estimate of the cost was $1.5 billion! The dramatic increase was attributed to that fact that "our level of understanding has increased dramatically." (New York Times 28 Feb at 18).

Does this estimate include any cleanup for Rocky Mountain Arsenal?

Do you have an estimate of the cost of cleanup for Rocky Mountain?

General HATCH. DOD's $5-10 billion cleanup estimate does include the cost of cleaning up Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA). The best cost estimate the Army has for RMA cleanup is $360 million (1982 dollars). This estimate is based on qualitative information about contamination at the Arsenal and the margin of error may be as high as 50 percent. The Army is conducting a comprehensive survey to obtain quantitative data about the type and extent of contamination. This effort will be completed in Fall 1986 and will enable the Army to finalize the cleanup strategy by Spring 1987. We will have a more refined cost estimate for RMA at that time.

Senator BINGAMAN. Over what period of time does the Department estimate it will take to cleanup the hazardous waste facilities at these installations? Does the Department now know the status of the hazardous waste at each of the military installations? How much of the estimated cleanup costs are funded out of the O & M accounts for this current year?

General HATCH. DOD guidance to the service components calls for completion of problem definition studies (surveys) at all installations by the end of fiscal year 88. At this time we should have a firm handle on which installations have contamination problems and what the magnitude and status of those problems are. DOD has also set a 1993 milestone for completing corrective action at these installations. The Army expects to meet these milestones (except at RMA where cleanup will not be completed until 2000).

Army cleanup activities are being funded from the Environmental Restoration Defense Appropriation. The Army's fiscal year 1985 budget level is $63 million. No MILCON cleanups are scheduled for fiscal year 1985.

FAMILY HOUSING DEFICIT

Senator BINGAMAN. What is the "programmable" deficit in family housing in the Department, at this point? Over what period of time does the Department project for the elimination of the current backlog of family housing units?

General HATCH. The "programmable" deficit for family housing is 28,500 units. The Army plans to eliminate this deficit by fiscal year 1990.

Senator BINGAMAN. Recently, the Department changed its policy to expend eligibility for family housing to the E1 and E2 levels. What additional demands will this increase in eligibility have on the programmable deficit in family housing? Taking this increased eligibility into account, over what period of time does the Department project for the elimination of the backlog?

General HATCH. The recent change in eligibility requirements increased the "programmable" deficit by approximately 10,000 units. The Army plans to eliminate the family housing deficit by fiscal year 1990.

FAMILY HOUSING SECTION 801 AND 802

Senator BINGAMAN. Last year, Congress included in the Military Construction Act a one year test for family housing, the so-called "801" and "802" programs. Service implementation has been slow, and the results mixed. What has caused the response from the private sector to both the Section 801 and 802 projects to be so mixed?

General HATCH. The Department of the Army has received favorable response for both the Section 801 and 802 programs. The Army is currently in the process of submitting Section 801 projects for 1,400 units to Congress for Fort Drum. We are continuing our review of the Section 801 projects at Forts Polk and Hood and the Section 802 projects at Forts Rucker and Campbell. These four projects are scheduled for submission to Congress in the April-May time frame. The Section 801 project at

Fort Wainwright is being advertised and closes May 30, 1985 with award anticipated by September 1985. The Army believes these programs have a definite use as an additional means of providing family housing based on the current responses of the private sector.

Senator BINGAMAN. Is the Department recommending an extension of this authority?

General HATCH. Yes and the Army supports an extension of this authority as an additional method of providing family housing where these projects are feasible and cost effective.

Senator BINGAMAN. Are there provisions in the current statutory scheme that, in the Department's view, have constrained the private sector's participation in these two programs?

General HATCH. The Army believes the provision requiring that payments be subject to the availability of funds may have constrained part of the private sector's participation. Deletion of this provision may, in fact, help make these programs more successful.

BASE CLOSING

Senator BINGAMAN. On March 5, Senator Goldwater introduced legislation (S. 568) that would provide the Secretary of Defense "emergency" authority to close installations. At the same time, Senator Goldwater and the Secretary jointly announced a list of 22 installations that could be closed witout affecting the national security. Would you provide a list of the missions of those 22 installations which have been identified within your Service's area and whether the missions undertaken by those installations would have to be transferred to other installations or could be done without.

General HATCH. The missions at all Army installations on Senator Goldwater's list would have to be transferred to other installations. Because the missions are not eliminated, replacement facilities will be required in most cases. This will require a significant one-time construction cost before any activities could relocate. The specific missions of each of the 10 Army installations or activities identified are:

General Materiel & Petroleum Activity, PA. Mission: management of designated supply classes (i.e. construction, furnishings, bulk petroleum and solid fuel products).

Philadelphia Support Activity, PA. Mission: logistics management for clothing and textiles.

Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM. Mission: supply depot activity for receipt, storage, issue, maintenance and disposal of ammunition.

Army Materiel Mechanic Research Center, Watertown, MA. Mission: manage Army Materiel command research and development program for structural materials and mechanics.

Logistics Systems Support Activity, Letterkenny Army Depot, PA. Mission: develop and maintain automated data processing systems in support of the depot system. Develop and maintain Army Materiel Command management information system data bank.

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, CO. Mission. U.S. Army Hospital.

Fort Ruger, HI. Mission: administrative facility used by the Hawaii National Guard.

Fort Devens, MA. Mission: responsible for command, training and logistical support for that portion of the Intelligence School at Fort Devens, the Army Readiness and Mobilization Region and Army Reserve Components.

Cameron Station, VA. Mission: support of the Defense Logistics Agency and community services.

Jefferson Proving Grounds, IN. Mission: plan, conduct and report production and post-production tests of ammunition and components. Also, perform propellent assessment and master calibration testing for ammunition and components.

Senator BINGAMAN. Have you calculated the savings over some period of time that would result from the closing of any of these installations? Some have argued that the "front end" cost of closing some of these installations could be substantial. Have you calculated what the first year expenditures may be for any of these 22 facilities?

General HATCH. The Army has not conducted any formal realignment studies to determine meaningful estimates of the cost and savings which may result from decisions to execute these actions. Past experience in the base realignment process supports the notion that significant "front end" cost will be required and that savings or cost avoidances will not materialize for several years.

DEMILITARIZATION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Senator **Bingaman**. One of the critical problems facing the Department is the safe and effective demilitarization and disposal of chemical munitions. Does the Department have a complete inventory of the location and current state of those munitions?

One of the controversies surrounding demilitarization will be whether the department plans to dispose of those munitions on site, or will transfer some to central demilitarization facilities. How many demil facilities does the Department now have that are, or will soon be, operational? Are funds included in this request for demil facilities? Has the Department concluded whether it will seek to demil those munitions on site or at multiple disposal sites? If not, when would that decision likely be made?

In almost every presentation made, the Department discusses the production of new binary munitions with the problems of disposing of the current stockpile. Is there any link between the need to safely and effectively dispose of the current stockpile and the Department's request for authority to produce new binary munitions?

General **Hatch**. Chemical munition stockpile inventory and status are included in the U.S. Army Worldwide Ammunition Report System. Comprehensive records are kept on the location and condition of all the toxic chemical munitions and bulk chemical agents.

The chemical demilitarization program consists of projects that are currently operational and those under development. The operational systems are the Drill and Transfer System (DATS), a mobile system that is used to demilitarize leakers, and the Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System (CAMDS), the prototype disposal facility used to develop and test industrial processes and equipment that will be used in future disposal facilities.

The BZ disposal facility in Pine Bluff Arsenal (operational in 1987), and the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS) (operational in 1989), are in the developmental phase. In addition, the Army is conducting an environmental impact process for the disposal of the M55 rockets stored at Anniston, Alabama; Lexington, Kentucky; Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas; Tooele Army Depot, Utah; and Umatilla, Oregon. After the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is complete, a decision will be made on the alternatives. The schedule calls for this decision to be made in October 1986.

No military construction funds are included in the 1986 fiscal year budget for disposal facilities at Anniston, Lexington or Umatilla. Construction funds are included, however, for a Chemical Assessment Laboratory and Research and Development Science and Technology facility for Tooele Army Depot, Utah. The R&D facility will test two promising emerging technologies that should significantly reduce costs for destroying the chemical stockpile should such a decision be made.

The United States has not produced chemical munitions since 1969. The stockpile is old with only a very small percentage in readily usable munitions. In addition, the unitary stockpile is potentially hazardous to maintain and dangerous for our soldiers to deploy, if required. In short, we lack the ability to effectively retaliate with chemical weapons if they are used against us. New binary munitions will be safer, easier to handle, and better for meeting the requirements of our field commanders. They will also allow us to proceed with the destruction of the complete unitary stockpile. There is a linkage between the DOD request to produce binary munitions and destroying the unitary stockpile. The U.S. must maintain a chemical retaliatory capability and to this end retains a chemical weapons stockpile. DOD is requesting in its fiscal year 1986 budget to modernize the old unitary stockpile with a safer, militarily more useful, and smaller binary stockpile and, at the same time, the fiscal year 1986 budget provides funds to prepare for destruction of the old unitary munitions.

BASE CLOSING

Senator **Bingaman**. Under the current law, what constraints are imposed on your Service to close installations that you believe are not needed for the national security?

General **Hatch**. Current statutes require the services to comply with all aspects of the National Environment Policy Act of 1969 prior to making a decision on the relocation of major units and/or the closure of unnecessary installations. This process can be extremely lengthy and results in decisions being delayed for significant periods of time. On occasion the services have been directed to prepare Environmental Impact Statements when initial estimates indicated they were not required. The provisions of sections 2662 and 2687 of Title 10, U.S. Code require detailed justification to be provided the Congress in advance of spending any funds to execute a base closure. It is important to realize that seldom can an installation be closed without new construction being required at the gaining location. This requires specific congressional approval and, because of the time which this requires, effectively means few closures can be executed in less than four years from the time a decision is announced to the Congress. The detailed study and environmental requirements sometimes take 2 years to complete before a decision can be made.

Senator BINGAMAN. In your opinion, does the service have installations that are not needed for the service's role and could be closed without an impact on the national security? Has the service identified those installations to the Secretary of Defense, or to the Congress?

General HATCH. The Army base structure has been significantly reduced in the past 30 years. Some of the remaining installations have been the subject of considerable discussion in regard to potential base closures. Currently, the Army has identified Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, as excess to its needs. This installation can be closed and excessed if the funds necessary to construct a new facility at Fort Belvoir are approved and appropriated by the Congress. Beyond Arlington Hall, the Army has not identified any other posts which are not required. The Army developed a national list of installations which we would consider studying for potential closure if statutory constraints were relaxed, as proposed by Senator Goldwater's new bill. However, the merits of any base closure or realignment would not be fully developed until a formal study is completed. A realignment study identifies the operational, economic and environmental factors associated with the proposed action. Any data developed prior to the formal study are general in nature and are normally used only to determine if a formal realignment or base closure study should be conducted. This preliminary data should not be used to determine the future of an installation.

Senator BINGAMAN. Under current law, must the request to Congress for military construction and O&M funds wait for the completion of the Environmental Impact Statement? If yes, is this constraint a legal constraint (i.e. in statute) or is it departmental policy? If legal, what is that statutory constraint?

General HATCH. 10 USC 2687 et. seq. "Base Closures and Realignments" specifies that no action may be taken to effect or implement the closure of any military installation unless and until certain provisions are complied with. Specifically, regarding environmental documentation, no base closure related action (e.g. military construction) may be taken unless and until (1) the military department complies with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, and (2) the military department submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives its final decision to carry out the proposed closure and detailed justification for such decision, including statements of the estimated fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of the proposed closure. The statute also establishes that no base closure action may be taken until a period of sixty (60) days expires following the date on which the justification referred to above has been submitted to such committees, during which period no irrevocable action may be taken to effect or implement the decision.

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND

Senator BINGAMAN. What funds are incorporated in this budget for Dugway Proving Ground, Utah? What projects are associated with that funding? What testing does the Army intend to undertake at Dugway?

General HATCH. The fiscal year 1986 MCA budget includes four projects at a cost of $8,650,000 and the fiscal year 1986 Army Family Housing budget includes three projects at a cost of $14,768,000 for Dugway Proving Ground. The projects associated with this funding follow:

Project	*Amount*
MCA:	
Ammunition Storage & Processing	$2,150,000
Ammunition Storage Igloos	1,350,000
Photo Optic Maintenance & Repair	1,550,000
Operations & Engineering Center	3,600,000
Total	8,650,000
AFH:	
Family Housing New Construction	8,323,000

Project	Amount
Family Housing Mobile Home Sites	351,000
Family Housing Improvements	6,094,000
Total	14,768,000

Dugway Proving Ground is the nation's only chemical and biological defense proving ground. Its mission is to test chemical offensive systems and chemical and biological defensive systems, obscurant equipment and materiel. The list below shows selected new items to be tested at Dugway, beginning in fiscal year 1986.

Modular Collective Protection Equipment
Collective Protection Armored Vehicle
XM687 PIP (begin fiscal year 1986)
XM40 Protective Mask
Chemical Warfare Agent Protective Wrap
Interior Surface Decontaminations Apparatus
Multiple Launch Rocket System
Prototype Qualification Test of Short Range Air Defense System Command & Control (not chemical or biological related)
Guided Anti-Armor Mortar Projectile (not chemical or biological related)
Support for Tomahawk Cruise Missile Program (not chemical or biological related)

FORT DRUM

Senator **Bingaman**. Is it correct to say that the Army has made the decision to have the family housing spending lead the deployment of troops at Fort Drum?

General **Hatch**. Yes, sir it is. The Army will not station any troops at Fort Drum until adequate housing is available.

Senator **Bingaman**. If the Congress does not concur in the Army's request for this significant expansion of Fort Drum, what alternative facilities would the Army have available to accomplish the mission of the new light division?

General **Hatch**. Fort Drum was selected as the result of a long, complex, iterative analysis of potential stationing alternatives. Fort Drum best met the set of operational, environmental and economic considerations used in this analysis. All stationing alternatives required significant troop facilities and family housing upgrade reflecting long standing Army shortages. Fort Drum offers the unique capability of meeting the training and operational requirements of the complete light infantry division without having to displace currently stationed combat formations. If Fort Drum was not available, the Army would have to restudy the entire set of possible alternatives to determine the next best station or set of stations for the 10th Mountain Division. The previous analysis revealed major costs for all alternatives, and those costs would likely remain, but the operational requirements for the light infantry division cannot be better met by any other station or stations than Fort Drum.

Senator **Bingaman**. General Hatch, in your testimony you indicated that the investment at Fort Drum would result in the deletion of projects at other installations which are part of the backlog of needed modernization. If Congress does approve of the stationing of the new light division at Fort Drum, please specify the additional modernization projects that would not be required.

General **Hatch**. The Army is still in the early stages of planning and programming for the Light Infantry Division (LID) at Fort Drum. At the present time the Army has not decided where all the soldiers will be coming from that will be assigned to man the LID at Fort Drum; therefore, we cannot specifically state which construction projects will be replaced by the requirements at Fort Drum. Each year during program reviews project requests are compared against existing assets and the Army's Military Construction Program is adjusted in accordance with the latest stationing decisions.

Senator **Bingaman**. What is the anticipated total military construction funding which is likely to be required to fully accommodate this new light division at this new installation?

General **Hatch**. The current Army estimate, as of April 17, 1985, is that constructing the required utilities and facilities at Fort Drum to fully accommodate the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) could cost as much as $690 million MCA over the period fiscal year 1986–fiscal year 1989 if the initiatives we are examining for cost savings in the construction phase do not materialize. Congressional authorization is now being sought to permit $82.5 million construction for the initial utilities grid upon which facilities construction will begin in fiscal year 1987.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND

THIRD PARTY FINANCIING—CHILD CARE CENTERS

Senator THURMOND. Last year the Congress directed that you test the third party financing approach on child care centers. Can you give us the results of the test?

General HATCH. The Army's test of third party financing for child care centers is not yet complete. The Army is conducting this test at Fort Lewis, Washington. A Request for Proposal was issued to 60 prospective contractors on January 28, 1985. Ten contractors attended a pre-proposal conference held on February 20, 1985 at Fort Lewis. Three contractors subsequently requested an extension of the solicitation closing date to assess risks involved and develop proposals. The Army granted the extension until May 17, 1985 to ensure that third party contracting is fully and objectively explored. The results of this test will be forwarded in July.

Senator THURMOND. Since your test is incomplete, why have you still submitted projects for U.S. bases in this year's program?

General HATCH. The U.S. projects have been submitted because child care is a critical need for the Army. Over 300,000 Army dependent children are under the age of six, yet our current Army centers contain only 23,000 child care spaces. Waiting lists are very long—for example there are 551 families on the waiting list at Fort Lewis. The infant and toddler care required by our younger soldiers is often not available or affordable in the civilian community. The Army is not willing to delay its U.S. projects in the event third party contracting proves to be unsuccessful. We also recognize that success in contracting at Fort Lewis is no guarantee that entrepreneurial interest will surface at every U.S. installation.

BASE CLOSURE

Senator THURMOND. Assuming New Cumberland Army Depot is not to be closed, why not use third party financing? Certainly there are organizations like Sears that could handle such a warehousing operation.

General HATCH. Third party financing for construction is not recommended for the Eastern Distribution Center at New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania. Third party financing should be tested in the base operations area, prior to being applied to a mission essential activity. The Eastern Distribution Center provides a logistics capability essential to ensure effective and timely response during mobilization, national defense contingency situations and other emergency requirements. As such, the depot plays a critical role in National Defense and maintaining readiness of U.S. and Allied Forces world-wide. The depot supports the Air Line of Communication (ALOC) to Europe, which is a system for the rapid delivery of maintenance related materiel and which makes a direct and immediate contribution to combat readiness of all deployed units.

To explore the possibility of third party financing, for construction, would also require an undesirable delay in constructing the Eastern Distribution Center. It would delay anticipated productivity gains and mobilization capability improvements and subject a mission essential activity to possible disruption. Contracting experience should be gained in the base operations area prior to being applied to a critical mission activity.

Senator THURMOND. Part of Secretary Weinberger's complaint stems from the length of time it takes to decide to close a base and provide alternative facilities to relocate affected units. While he has proposed legislation, referred to this Committee for review, to streamline the decision process, two-thirds of the time associated with closure deals with the design and construction of new facilities. What can be done to shorten that time?

General HATCH. The reason that design and construction of alternative facilities consumes such a large portion of the base closure process is that design and construction actions cannot be initiated until the final decisions are made on the base closure and the new locations for the displaced organizations are identified. It is not feasible to start design earlier for several reasons. The relocation sites are usually not determined until very late in the closure decision process. It would not be prudent to start design on all of the alternatives being considered. Also, starting design early on facilities for organizations to be relocated could create undue public concern before any decisions have been made on the highly sensitive issues surrounding potential base closings. There are limited opportunities to shorten the facilities replacement time within the framework of the existing Military Construction process. Some of the possibilities include design-build techniques or use of temporary structures to relocate personnel during construction. However, the best overall opportunities for time reduction are in the programming and funding process since we would pay premium prices for a reduction in the time to physically accomplish construction. To shorten these processes would require the use of special legislation to authorize and fund construction of facilities for organizations that are relocated by a base closing. Such legislation might allow out-of-cycle processing of these projects and thus shorten time to realize the construction.

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND

Senator **THURMOND**. You have budgeted more than $23 million including almost $15 million for family housing at Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah. Please explain the mission of the Proving Grounds.

General **HATCH**. Dugway Proving Ground (DPG), Utah, tests weapons and equipment associated with chemical warfare and biological defense (CW/BD). DPG also tests smoke munitions for obscuring battlefield targets from visual tracking and laser designation. DPG is the single Department of Defense testing site for support of all Services CW/BD prototype items and complete systems. Although some studies and testing are conducted on deterrent munition weapon systems, the large majority of all work conducted at DPG is for defensive or protective purposes so that the soldier may have the proper equipment to survive on the chemical or biological battlefield.

Senator **THURMOND**. To what degree is the Proving Grounds used to test offensive chemical weapons?

General **HATCH**. Offensive chemical weapons will average 8 percent of DPG's total workload for fiscal year 1985, 17 percent for fiscal year 1986 and 8 percent for the balance of the years through fiscal year 1990.

Senator **THURMOND**. Why are we providing family housing for civilians?

General **HATCH**. Family housing is provided to civilians due to the remoteness and limited availability of housing in the area. The nearest metropolitan area, Salt Lake City, is approximately 80 miles from DPG.

FAMILY HOUSING FOR "INELIGIBLES"

Senator **THURMOND**. Recently the Office of the Secretary of Defense made the decision to program family housing for E1's through E4's under 2 years of service. To what extent has your housing deficit grown to provide for family housing for these people?

General **HATCH**. The recent decision of the Office of the Secretary of Defense allowing the Army to program for E1's through E4's under 2 years of service has increased the deficit by approximately 10,000 units worldwide.

Senator **THURMOND**. What are the expected costs for providing the additional housing?

General **HATCH**. If we cannot obtain support from the local communities, construction cost for these units is estimated at over $800 million.

FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

Senator **THURMOND**. You are asking for authority for $166 million for construction improvement to family housing. This is more than a 66 percent increase over last year's authorization. Why the enormous increase?

General **HATCH**. The fiscal year 1986 Army Family Housing Improvements Program reflects an increasing emphasis by the Army leadership on improving the quality of life of the Army family. The living environment of the soldier and his family has been recognized as a major factor in maintaining force readiness and retaining trained personnel. The increase in the improvements account applies this philosophy to an aging housing inventory that requires improvements and modernization to provide acceptable living standards and to allow continued operation within reasonable costs.

Senator **THURMOND**. What are your strategy and long term funding requirements for construction improvements?

General **HATCH**. The Army's strategy for construction improvements is to eliminate quarters that have substandard conditions, continue a renewal/modernization program for older housing, invest in cost saving energy conservation projects and provide contemporary features that are comparable to off-post civilian housing. The long term funding requirement to support this strategy is dependent on maintaining a standard of living which incorporates the continuing innovations in civilian housing; consequently, the need to improve housing has no finite limit. The analysis of the condition of the inventory indicates a requirement to modernize and renovate between five and seven percent of the units annually to meet current standards.

The long range plan will eliminate the existing substandard classification by upgrading 1,500 units per year through fiscal year 1988, renew and modernize over 5,000 units annually and provide other improvements to over 6,000 units annually. In respect to this, the fiscal year 1987 construction improvements program is anticipated to exceed $200 million.

FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION

Senator THURMOND. Your program for new family housing construction has grown considerably over that which was enacted in fiscal year 1985. Does this indicate a change of priority for the Army?

General HATCH. The priority for the Army has not changed. The Army continues to use the private sector as the primary source of housing for service members and their families. The increase in fiscal year 1986 new family housing construction reflects the urgent shortage of on and off post housing at Dugway Proving Ground, Fort Ord, Fort Drum, and in Germany.

Senator THURMOND. What are your long term strategy and funding requirements for new construction for family housing?

General HATCH. Over the last several years, the Army initiated a strategy to eliminate the programable family housing shortfall by the end of fiscal year 1990 through a combination of Section 801 and 802 housing programs, leasing, attic conversions in Europe and new construction. The funding requirement to support this strategy based upon the successful implementation of the existing Section 801/802 programs is approximately $1.4 billion. After the near term critical deficit is reduced, the Army will implement a steady program of annual investments to provide housing to support mission requirements.

MULTIPURPOSE RANGES

Senator THURMOND. This year you have requested two multi-purpose range complexes for Fort Campbell, Kentucky and Yakima Firing Center in Washington. Describe the anticipated benefits from such training.

General HATCH. The Multi-Purpose Range Complexes-Light (MPRC-L) programmed for Fort Campbell, KY; Yakima Firing Center, WA; and Fort Hunter-Liggett, CA will be primarily designed to support light/motorized infantry training requirements as well as tank gunnery through crew qualification and attack helicopter sustainment gunnery. These facilities will be used by both the Active and Reserve Component. When completed, the MPRC-L will support infantry unit live-fire exercises from squad through platoon. This type of training will significantly enhance light unit combat proficiency. The down range area consists of one 4,600 meter by 1,000 meter lane with five separate maneuver trails and 256 target devices which are grouped in a series of tactical objectives. Targetry will be completely automated and sited to support combined arms, live-fire tactical exercises by presenting realistic threat arrays. When completed, these facilities will be jointly used, truly multi-purpose, and therefore more economical when compared with the old, inefficient, nonstandard mission specific range facilities found at many installations today.

Senator THURMOND. What is the requirement for such training ranges in the next five years and at what cost?

General HATCH. There is one MPRC-L which is programmed for Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii in fiscal year 1988. The estimated construction cost is $25 million. However, there are five MPRC-H scheduled for construction during fiscal year 1987–91, one in fiscal year 1987 (Fort Polk, LA), two in fiscal year 1988 (Camp Grayling, MI and Gowen Field, ID) and one in fiscal year 1990 (Camp Riley, MN) for an estimated construction cost of $70 million.

Senator THURMOND. What alternative to this type of training is available?

General HATCH. There is no standard range facility in the Army inventory which will satisfy current training requirements for light infantry units and attack helicopters at Fort Campbell, KY; Yakima Firing Center, WA; and Fort Hunter-Liggett, WA.

BID SAVINGS

Senator THURMOND. During the last several years, the Congress has authorized the Army to construct certain projects from bid savings. Will all those projects be constructed?

General HATCH. Yes they will.

Senator THURMOND. What is your anticipated bid savings in fiscal year 1985?

General **Hatch**. Based on actual awards, we have received fiscal year 1985 savings of over $50 million to date. Additional savings are anticipated but the amount is uncertain as the bidding climate is changing both in the United States and overseas.

FAMILY HOUSING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Senator **Thurmond**. What impact does the change in eligibility requirements for family housing have on the Army's family housing deficit?

General **Hatch**. The change in eligibility requirements increases the Army's family housing deficit by approximately 10,000 units.

Senator **Thurmond**. What impact will this have in Germany?

General **Hatch**. The change in eligibility requirements increases Germany's deficit by approximately 1,000 units.

GERMANY—DEPENDENT EVACUATION

Senator **Thurmond**. What will it do to your dependent evacuation plans in Germany?

General **Hatch**. The evacuation plans in Germany will be modified as required to accommodate any changes in dependent strength in Germany. At this time a significant increase in Army dependent strength is not expected in Germany as a result of the change in Army eligibility requirements for family housing.

SECTION 801 AND 802

Senator **Thurmond**. What is the current status of Section 801 and 802 proposals for Army family housing?

General **Hatch**. We are reviewing the Section 801 projects at Forts Polk and Hood and the Section 802 projects at Forts Rucker and Campbell. These four projects are scheduled for submission to Congress in the April-May time frame. The Army is in the process of submitting Section 801 projects for 1,400 units to the Congress for Fort Drum. The Section 801 project at Fort Wainwright will be submitted to Congress by July 30, 1985.

FORT JACKSON THIRD PARTY PROPOSALS

Senator **Thurmond**. Would you provide for the record any third party proposals made concerning Fort Jackson to include your preliminary evaluation of the proposals?

General **Hatch**. At the present time the Army has received no third party proposals for the development of family housing at Fort Jackson.

UNITED STATES MANUFACTURED HOUSING

Senator **Thurmond**. What is the status of the previously approved family housing requests for Europe that the Congress required be built with United States manufactured housing?

General **Hatch**. One fiscal year 1984 project located at Wildflecken, Germany has been awarded. Currently, seven projects are being advertised. Five of these seven projects are fiscal year 1984 projects located at Livorno, Italy and Bayreuth, Kitzingen, Dexheim and Vilseck, Germany. The two remaining projects are fiscal year 1985 projects located at Babenhausen and Mainz, Germany. One fiscal year 1984 project at Frankfurt, Germany is scheduled for May 1985 advertisement.

RELOCATING 10TH ARMY DIVISION

Senator **Thurmond**. What would be the cost savings to the government if the 10th Division were located at another base such as Fort Carson?

General **Hatch**. Specific cost savings, if any, realized by stationing the 10th Division at a location other than Fort Drum would have to be calculated on an installation by installation basis. This type of analysis was conducted for seventeen alternative location(s)/stationing options developed during preliminary analysis for a new home for the 10th. Fort Carson was not a candidate for stationing the new division as it was essentially 100 percent occupied with the 4th Mechanized Division. Training land was so scarce that a long term project was recently completed to purchase Pinon Canyon, a large training site some 90 miles distant from Fort Carson. Were the 10th Division to be added to Fort Carson it is estimated that construction costs would approximate those for Fort Drum, but the government would be required to purchase 70-100,000 acres of training land for both maneuver and weapons training. However, it must again be emphasized that Fort Drum was chosen mainly on the basis of operational considerations: unity of command, unit cohesion, and the overall excellent training capability and environment afforded.

Senator **MATTINGLY**. May I make one comment. In reference to the conversation about Palmerola, the committee did defer without prejudice. That was in the language that we had.

Senator **THURMOND**. I think that completes the questions, General Hatch. Incidentally, are you related to Senator Hatch?

General **HATCH**. No relation, sir.

Senator **THURMOND**. We are glad to have you and the other gentlemen here. We thank you for your appearance.

General **HATCH**. Thank you, sir.

Senator **MATTINGLY**. Mr. Chairman, I might add that Senator Garn also has questions that he will submit for the record.

Senator **THURMOND**. Other Senators may have questions for the record. We will submit them to you, if you will kindly answer them for the hearing record.

Our next witness is Rear Adm. John Paul Jones, chief, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Admiral Jones, if you will come to the witness table and bring your staff members with you.

Admiral, would you like your entire statement to go into the record and then give us the thrust of it?

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. J.P. JONES, JR., CEC, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

Admiral **JONES**. Yes, sir; with your permission, sir, I would like to submit my entire statement for the record and briefly summarize the statement.

Senator **THURMOND**. Admiral Jones if you could be brief——

Admiral **JONES**. I would be happy just to accept questions, then, if that is your preference, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **THURMOND**. I think it would be well if you would just give us the thrust of it.

Senator **MATTINGLY**. I might add that Admiral Jones just happens to be from my home county in Georgia, so whatever he says——

Senator **THURMOND**. Will carry great weight.

We are glad to have you, Admiral. You may proceed.

Admiral **JONES**. Thank you, sir. It is a pleasure to be here with you today.

The Navy and Marine Corps military construction and family housing authorization request for fiscal year 1986 is $2.89 billion, and the appropriations request is $2.82 billion—admittedly a large program, but a large program that we need. It is dictated by project deferrals within Navy in prior years because of dollars programmed for essential weapons systems instead of facilities, and because of reduced funding levels by the Congress in fiscal years 1984 and 1985.

We have now increased facilities support required for the new weapons systems that are coming on line. Our program for this year includes just over a billion dollars in support of new missions and weapons systems.

The largest portion of that is $404 million for the Trident Program in Kings Bay. We need to start those projects early in the fiscal year in order to be able to meet the initial operating capability date of December 1989. The fact that 20 percent of the Navy's program is devoted to Kings Bay is indicative of the strong Navy support for this vital program.

The budget this year also includes our first projects in support of the strategic homeporting concept, which was developed to achieve the best strategic posture for our larger fleets. It is based on the five principles of force dispersal, battle group integrity, industrial base utilization, logistics support suitability, and strategic geographic considerations.

It involves modifying both existing ports and developing new ports. The three new ports being considered include: Staten Island, NY, for which the Secretary of the Navy signed the record of decision last week; Everett, WA, in the Northwest, which is the preferred alternative site for a carrier battle group; and a Gulf Coast port, for which the preferred alternative site will be determined some time later this year, for a battleship surface action group.

Our military construction budget this year also strongly supports personnel readiness. We have $369 million in the program for quality of life and $226 million in the program for training facilities.

Our budget also provides strong support in the area of material readiness. It provides maintenance facilities worth $525 million, including shipyard modernization for $87 million and various other fleet support projects.

I would like to mention briefly two projects that I know are of special interest to both subcommittees and that we believe are urgently required. First is the brigade activities center at the Naval Academy. This is needed to provide a facility which will seat the entire brigade of midshipmen for academic, professional, and cultural functions. Similar facilities are available at other major universities in this country and at both West Point and the Air Force Academy. It is needed in order for the Navy to compete for the bright young people that we need to attract to the Naval Academy to become the Navy's officers in this All-Volunteer era.

The second project that I briefly want to mention is a part of our workplace modernization program. We need to upgrade the facility in which the Navy band trains. We have documented cases of severe hearing damage and loss to our Navy band members because the acoustics in that facility are so terrible.

Our family housing request this year includes $739 million. Of that, $113 million is for new construction of 1,227 units, $34 million is for post-acquisition improvements, and $585 million is in the support area for operation, maintenance, leasing, and debt payment.

I would also point out, Mr. Chairman, we are actively pursuing the Section 801 and 802 programs. But, we in Navy have not met with much success. We received no proposals under the 802 program at either Long Beach, CA, or Earle, NJ. Under 801, we received only one proposal in San Diego. We have had that under review, and it is not a very satisfactory proposal. The only good news is that we did receive eight proposals just last Friday for the 801 project in Norfolk.

Mr. Chairman, that completes the highlights of my statement. Do you have questions for me or shall we have General Sheridan proceed, sir?

[The prepared statement of Admiral Jones follows:]

STATEMENT OF
REAR ADMIRAL J. P. JONES, JR., CEC, U. S. NAVY
COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

AND THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

ON

THE FISCAL YEAR 1986 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BUDGET

MARCH 19, 1985

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I AM REAR ADMIRAL J. P. JONES, JR., COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND. I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THE NAVY'S MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 WITH YOU. BRIGADIER GENERAL M. K. SHERIDAN, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WILL REVIEW THE MARINE CORPS PORTION OF THE REQUEST.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

BEFORE I REVIEW THIS YEAR'S REQUEST WITH YOU, I WOULD LIKE TO BRIEFLY DISCUSS OUR MANAGEMENT OF THE NAVY'S MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. THE EXECUTION OF OUR PROGRAM HAS BEEN PROCEEDING EXTREMELY WELL. TO DATE. WE HAVE OPENED BIDS ON 34 PERCENT OF OUR FISCAL YEAR 1985 PROGRAM. OUR BID RESULTS HAVE BEEN REFLECTING A "LESS HUNGRY" CONSTRUCTION MARKET WITH THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIDS RECEIVED THIS FISCAL YEAR BEING SEVEN COMPARED TO NINE IN FISCAL YEAR 1984. THE BIDS HAVE ALSO BEEN COMPARABLE TO THE "LEAN" COST ESTIMATES THAT WE SUBMITTED TO YOU IN LAST YEAR'S BUDGET. BASED ON OUR RECENT BID EXPERIENCE, WE EXPECT THE TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT TO EXECUTE THE FISCAL YEAR 1985 PROGRAM TO BE CLOSE TO THAT OF OUR COST ESTIMATES, WITH LITTLE OR NO SAVINGS BEING REALIZED. THIS IS THE POSITION THAT WE BELIEVE IS THE BEST FOR US TO BE IN, AS IT GIVES US THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF URGENTLY - REQUIRED FACILITIES WITHIN BUDGET LIMITATIONS, ALLOWING VALUABLE DOLLARS TO BE UTILIZED IN THE MOST TIMELY MANNER. THE COST ESTIMATES FOR THE PROJECTS IN THIS YEAR'S REQUEST HAVE ALSO BEEN REFINED TO REFLECT THE CURRENT BIDDING CLIMATE AND HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO CONSTRUCT THE FACILITIES. WE AGAIN FACE THE RISK OF COSTS IN EXCESS OF OUR ESTIMATES IF MARKET CONDITIONS WORSEN. HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF OUR MANY URGENT FACILITY REQUIREMENTS AND BUDGET CONSTRAINTS, WE CANNOT AFFORD TO PROVIDE CONSERVATIVE COST ESTIMATES TO PROTECT US AGAINST THIS RISK.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY

THIS YEAR'S NAVY AND MARINE CORPS REQUEST INCLUDES $2.15 BILLION IN AUTHORIZATION AND $2.09 BILLION IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND $728 MILLION IN AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR FAMILY HOUSING. THE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FOR $2.89 BILLION AND THE APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST FOR $2.82 BILLION REPRESENT A 15 PERCENT INCREASE FROM THE $2.51 BILLION AUTHORIZATION REQUEST OF LAST YEAR AND A SIX PERCENT INCREASE FROM THE $2.67 BILLION APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST. COMPARED TO WHAT WAS APPROVED LAST YEAR, THE REQUEST REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 26 PERCENT FROM LAST YEAR'S AUTHORIZATION OF $2.29 BILLION AND AN INCREASE OF 27 PERCENT FROM LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATIONS OF $2.22 BILLION. AS IN THE PAST YEARS, THIS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING BUDGET REQUEST WAS DEVELOPED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER NAVY AND MARINE CORPS REQUIREMENTS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE OPTIMUM MIX OF APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT OUR STRATEGY OF MARITIME STRENGTH. THIS YEAR'S REQUEST IS THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM NEEDED TO CORRECT THE SIGNIFICANT FACILITIES DEFICIENCIES THAT WE FEEL CAN NO LONGER BE DEFERRED AS WELL AS TO PROVIDE FACILITIES IN A TIMELY MANNER TO SUPPORT OUR NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS WHEN THEY BECOME OPERATIONAL.

OUR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION REQUEST OF $2.15 BILLION AND APPROPRIATION REQUEST OF $2.09 BILLION PROVIDE THE PROJECTS NEEDED TO RESPOND TO THE NAVY'S HIGHEST PRIORITIES OF IMPROVING READINESS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF OUR FORCES. THE APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST OF $2.09 BILLION REPRESENTS A SEVEN PERCENT INCREASE FROM THE $1.95 BILLION REQUESTED LAST YEAR AND A 36 PERCENT INCREASE FROM THE $1.53 BILLION APPROPRIATED. THE APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST INCLUDES AN ADDITIONAL $84.2 MILLION TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THREE PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED. THESE PROJECTS ARE THE PIER

EXTENSION, NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN, FOR $6.8 MILLION; SUPPORT FACILITIES, NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FOR $21.6 MILLION; AND STEAM PLANT NAVAL SHIPYYARD, BREMERTON, WASHINGTON, FOR $55.8 MILLION. WE ARE REQUESTING FULL AUTHORIZATION OF $148 MILLION AND PARTIAL FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $1.5 MILLION FOR THE SANTA MARGARITA WATER PROJECT, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA. ALSO WE ARE REQUESTING AUTHORIZATION ONLY IN THE AMOUNT OF $11.7 MILLION FOR DREDGING IN SUPPORT OF OUR HOMEPORTING AT STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, IN THAT THE PORT AUTHORITIES OF NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK ARE PROVIDING THE FUNDS. THE RELATIVELY SMALL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST OF FISCAL YEAR 1984 REFLECTS THE NEED IN THAT YEAR TO FUND WEAPONS SYSTEM PROCUREMENT AND OTHER HIGHER-PRIORITY NAVY AND MARINE CORPS REQUIREMENTS, RESULTING IN THE DEFERRAL OF NECESSARY FACILITY CONSTRUCTION. THE SIZE OF AND NEED FOR THIS YEAR'S REQUEST IS DICTATED BY THESE FISCAL YEAR 1984 DEFERRALS, THE DEFERRAL OF ADDITIONAL PROJECTS AS A RESULT OF THE REDUCED FUNDING RECEIVED IN FISCAL YEARS 1984 AND 1985, AND THE INCREASED FACILITY SUPPORT REQUIRED NOW THAT NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS ARE BECOMING OPERATIONAL. THE BUDGET INCLUDES A BALANCED PROGRAM SUPPORTING BOTH NEW AND EXISTING MISSIONS, WITH EMPHASIS BEING PLACED ON PROVIDING FACILITIES THAT PROMOTE PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL READINESS, ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY, IMPROVE MORALE AND WELFARE, AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE RETENTION OF PERSONNEL. AS HAS BEEN THE CASE IN PREVIOUS YEARS, THE VAST MAJORITY OF OUR BUDGET (87 PERCENT) IS FOR PROJECTS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES WITH ONLY 13 PERCENT BEING FOR OVERSEAS PROJECTS.

NEW MISSIONS

OUR REQUEST IN SUPPORT OF NEW MISSIONS INCLUDES $1.036 BILLION FOR CONSTRUCTION TO MODERNIZE OUR FORCES AND INTRODUCE NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS. A LARGE PORTION OF THIS REQUEST IS IN SUPPORT OF THE TRIDENT SUBMARINE AND THE NEW TRIDENT II (D-5) WEAPON SYSTEM. THE FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THE $404 MILLION REQUEST THIS YEAR FOR TRIDENT MUST BE STARTED IN EARLY FISCAL YEAR 1986 TO MEET THE PLANNED INITIAL OPERATING CAPABILITY FOR THE TRIDENT II (D-5) SYSTEM AT KINGS BAY, GEORGIA, IN 1989. CONSIDERING THE TIME REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION AND CHECK OUT, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE TRIDENT PROJECTS IN THIS REQUEST BE APPROVED TO INSURE TIMELY FACILITY SUPPORT OF THE TRIDENT II SYSTEM AND THE PRESIDENT'S STRATEGIC MODERNIZATION PLAN. INCLUDED IN OUR REQUEST IS: $161 MILLION FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF FACILITIES TO SUPPORT THE REFIT OPERATIONS, INCLUDING A DRYDOCK AT $125 MILLION; $144 MILLION FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF FACILITIES TO SUPPORT THE STRATEGIC WEAPONS PROGRAM; $59 MILLION TO CONTINUE DREDGING THE ENTRANCE CHANNEL AND PROVIDE UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE; $34 MILLION FOR OTHER SUPPORT AND $6 MILLION TO CONTINUE THE COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. OUR FISCAL YEAR 1986 PROJECTS ARE WELL INTO DESIGN AND WE ARE ON SCHEDULE TO AWARD THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AT KINGS BAY SOON AFTER FUNDS ARE APPROPRIATED. THE TRIDENT BUDGET REQUEST OF $404 MILLION REPRESENTS ABOUT 20 PERCENT OF THE NAVY'S TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST, WHICH EMPHASIZES OUR COMMITMENT TO THIS VITAL PROGRAM.

IN ADDITION TO THE TRIDENT PROJECTS, OVER $174 MILLION IS BEING REQUESTED FOR FORTY-SIX PROJECTS WHICH ARE IN SUPPORT OF NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS COMING ON LINE SUCH AS THE AV-8B ($21.9 MILLION) AND F/A-18 ($41 MILLION) AIRCRAFT; THE LAMPS MARK III ($23.2 MILLION) AND CH-53E ($26.8 MILLION) HELICOPTER, THE LIGHT ARMORED VEHICLE ($30.5 MILLION) AND THE LANDING CRAFT AIR CUSHION VEHICLE ($14.9 MILLION). WE ARE ALSO CONTINUING OUR SUPPORT OF THE NAVAL ACTIVITIES ON DIEGO GARCIA BY REQUESTING $43 MILLION FOR NINE PROJECTS. THIS IS OUR LAST MAJOR CONSTRUCTION REQUEST THAT IS PLANNED FOR THIS STRATEGIC CONTINGENCY SITE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

STRATEGIC HOMEPORTING

AS A RESULT OF THE GOAL TO DOUBLE THE NAVAL SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM, THAT WAS SET BY THE PRESIDENT FOUR YEARS AGO, THE FLEET GREW IN SIZE FROM 479 BATTLE FORCE SHIPS IN 1981 TO 530 SHIPS TODAY. BY THE END OF THIS FISCAL YEAR, THE FLEET IS EXPECTED TO GROW TO 545 SHIPS THEN TO 600 BY THE END OF 1989. TO ACHIEVE THE BEST POSSIBLE STRATEGIC POSTURE WITH THIS INCREASED FORCE LEVEL, THE NAVY DEVELOPED A STRATEGIC HOMEPORTING CONCEPT BASED ON THE FIVE BASIC MILITARY PRINCIPLES OF FORCE DISPERSAL, BATTLE GROUP INTEGRITY, INDUSTRIAL BASE UTILIZATION, LOGISTIC SUITABILITY AND GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS. THIS CONCEPT NECESSITATES THE MODIFICATION OF SHIP LOADING IN EXISTING PORTS AS WELL AS THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PORTS. SECRETARY LEHMAN HAS ANNOUNCED THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE LOCATION FOR THE PROPOSED NEW HOMEPORT FOR A CARRIER BATTLE GROUP AT EVERETT, WASHINGTON, AND LAST WEEK THE RECORD OF DECISION TO HOMEPORT A BATTLESHIP SURFACE ACTION GROUP AT STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK WAS SIGNED. THIS YEAR'S MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST INCLUDES THE INITIAL PROJECTS FOR THESE NEW PORTS, INCLUDING A LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT FOR EVERETT, WASHINGTON, AND LAND ACQUISITION, SITE IMPROVEMENTS AND DREDGING PROJECTS FOR STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK. THE SECRETARY PLANS TO CHOOSE A PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE FOR A THIRD PROPOSED NEW PORT IN THE GULF COAST LATER THIS YEAR.

PERSONNEL READINESS

THIS YEAR'S MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM WILL GREATLY INCREASE THE READINESS OF OUR PERSONNEL BY PROVIDING OUR PEOPLE MODERN FACILITIES WHICH IMPROVE THEIR QUALITY-OF-LIFE AND TRAINING. ADEQUATE QUALITY-OF-LIFE FACILITIES SUCH AS MEDICAL AND DENTAL FACILITIES, BACHELOR QUARTERS, MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION FACILITIES AND RELIGIOUS FACILITIES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE RETENTION OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL AND THE ENHANCEMENT OF PERSONNEL READINESS. THIS YEARS PROGRAM FOR QUALITY-OF-LIFE PROJECTS IN THE AMOUNT OF $369 MILLION CONSTITUTES A SOUND INVESTMENT THAT WILL BE QUICKLY AMORTIZED BY THE RETENTION OF KEY PERSONNEL. THE REQUEST INCLUDES TWENTY-EIGHT NAVY AND MARINE CORPS BACHELOR QUARTERS PROJECTS IN THE AMOUNT OF $236.6 THAT WILL PROVIDE 10,842 NEW AND MODERNIZED SPACES FOR OUR PEOPLE. THE NAVY'S REQUEST OF $165.6 MILLION IS 38 PERCENT GREATER THAN THAT REQUESTED LAST YEAR AND THE MARINE CORPS $71 MILLION REQUEST CONSTITUTES 28 PERCENT OF ITS PROGRAM. THIS YEAR WE ARE CONTINUING TO SUPPORT QUALITY-OF-LIFE THROUGH AN ACTIVE MEDICAL PROGRAM BY REQUESTING $89 MILLION FOR SEVEN MEDICAL & DENTAL PROJECTS WITH EMPHASIS BEING GIVEN TO INCREASED OUTPATIENT SERVICE FOR OUR MEMBERS.

THE NAVY IS CONTINUING ITS EFFORTS TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY-OF-LIFE OF ITS MEMBERS BY EXPANDING ITS CHILD CARE CENTER, RELIGIOUS AND PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMS. THIS YEAR'S REQUEST SEEKS FUNDS FOR SIX CHILD CARE CENTERS, TWO CHAPELS AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FACILITIES, AND THREE PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTERS. IN ADDITION WE ARE REQUESTING FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $13.1 MILLION FOR THREE BRIGS. THESE NEW FACILITIES ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE SPACES FOR OUR PRISONERS THAT MEET OUR REHABILITATION, SAFETY, HABITABILITY AND FIRE PROTECTION STANDARDS.

IN ORDER TO MAN OUR NEW AIRCRAFT, SHIPS AND WEAPONS SYSTEMS, WE NEED TO HAVE BRIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE IN OUR NAVY AND MARINE CORPS. OUR NAVAL ACADEMY IS IN DIRECT COMPETITION WITH THE MANY EXCELLENT UNIVERSITIES IN OUR COUNTRY AS WELL AS THE OTHER SERVICE ACADEMIES FOR THESE BRIGHT PEOPLE. WE, THEREFORE, NEED TO HAVE THE BEST IN INSTRUCTION AS WELL AS FACILITIES AT THE ACADEMY. YOU HAVE BEFORE YOU A PROJECT FOR A BRIGADE ACTIVITIES CENTER WHICH WILL PROVIDE A FACILITY AT OUR NAVAL ACADEMY CAPABLE OF SEATING THE ENTIRE BRIGADE OF MIDSHIPMEN FOR A WIDE RANGE OF ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL AND CULTURAL

FUNCTIONS. UNLIKE OUR SISTER SERVICES AND MOST UNIVERSITIES, THE ACADEMY DOES NOT PRESENTLY HAVE AN ADEQUATE FACILITY TO CONDUCT THESE FUNCTIONS WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO ENSURE A WELL-ROUNDED EDUCATION FOR OUR FUTURE OFFICERS.

A PROJECT IN THIS YEAR'S REQUEST TO MODERNIZE THE EXISTING NAVY BAND TRAINING BUILDING AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD MAY ON THE SURFACE SEEM UNWARRANTED. THIS PROJECT, HOWEVER, IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO ENHANCE THE PROFESSIONAL PROFICIENCY, HEALTH, MORALE AND RETENTION OF THE MEMBERS OF OUR NAVY BAND. THE MODERNIZATION WILL PROVIDE SUFFICIENT ACOUSTICS TO ELIMINATE THE CURRENT UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION WHICH HAS RESULTED IN CASES OF HEARING DAMAGE AND LOSS. IN ADDITION, THE PROJECT WILL ELIMINATE UNSAFE STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS IN THE BUILDING. THIS PROJECT REPRESENTS A MINIMAL, REALISTIC SOLUTION TO THE VERY REAL FACILITY NEEDS OF THE BAND.

WITH THE INCREASED SOPHISTICATION OF OUR WEAPONS SYSTEMS, IT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT TO PROVIDE MODERN TRAINING FACILITIES TO BRING OUR PERSONNEL TO THE PROPER STATE OF READINESS REQUIRED TO MAN OUR COMPLEX SHIPS AND WEAPONS. IN ORDER TO IMPROVE READINESS TRAINING, WE ARE REQUESTING $226.7 MILLION FOR TRAINING PROJECTS. THIS CONSTITUTES A 50 PERCENT INCREASE OVER THE $151 MILLION REQUESTED LAST YEAR. THESE FUNDS WILL BE LARGELY UTILIZED TO MODERNIZE, EXPAND AND PROVIDE NEW TRAINING FACILITIES TO THE PROPER SIZE AND CONFIGURATION REQUIRED TO PROVIDE OUR PERSONNEL REALISTIC TRAINING ON EQUIPMENT CORRESPONDING TO OUR LATEST SHIPS AND WEAPONS SYSTEMS.

MATERIAL READINESS

MATERIAL READINESS IS IMPROVED THROUGH OUR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES THAT SUPPORT THE REPAIR, MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING OF OUR SHIPS, AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT, INSURING THAT THEY ARE FULLY COMBAT READY AND MISSION CAPABLE. IN THIS YEAR'S REQUEST WE HAVE $525 MILLION FOR NEW AND MODERNIZED FACILITIES AT OUR NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD PROVIDING THE PROPER LEVEL OF MAINTENANCE REQUIRED FOR OUR WEAPONS SYSTEMS. INCLUDED IN THIS AMOUNT ARE $81 MILLION IN SUPPORT OF THE MARINE CORPS MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, $128 MILLION FOR NAVY AVIATION MAINTENANCE AND $244 MILLION IN SUPPORT OF THE TRIDENT SUBMARINE AND MISSILE SYSTEMS.

THE MAJORITY OF THE MARINE CORPS MAINTENANCE PROJECTS ARE FOR NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS THAT ARE COMING ON LINE SUCH AS THE CH-53E HELICOPTER, F/A-18 AND AV-8B AIRCRAFT, AND THE LIGHT ARMORED VEHICLE. THE NAVY AVIATION MAINTENANCE PROJECTS ARE COMPRISED OF TWELVE AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR PROJECTS IN THE AMOUNT OF $78 MILLION AND FIVE INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FOR $48 MILLION AT OUR NAVAL AIR REWORK FACILITIES. MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES MAKE UP THE MAJORITY OF OUR TRIDENT PROGRAM THIS YEAR WITH $91 MILLION BEING REQUESTED FOR STRATEGIC WEAPONS FACILITIES AND $153 MILLION FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES, INCLUDING THE $126 MILLION DRYDOCK. SUPPORTING MATERIAL READINESS AS WELL AS THE SUSTAINABILITY OF OUR FORCES ARE $131 MILLION FOR WATERFRONT SUPPORT PROJECTS, $87 MILLION FOR SHIPYARD MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AND $52 MILLION FOR FLEET SUPPORT OF OUR INDUSTRIAL BASE AT OUR NAVAL SUPPLY CENTERS, PUBLIC WORKS CENTERS, NAVAL WEAPONS STATIONS AND NAVAL MAGAZINES. THE WATERFRONT SUPPORT PROJECTS INCLUDE PROJECTS SUCH AS THE $17.6 MILLION EQUIPMENT WASHDOWN FACILITY AT RADIO ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, WHICH IS URGENTLY REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE PLANT AND PEST ACT AND THE $9.1 MILLION DEPERMING PIER AT THE NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, WHICH IS ALSO URGENTLY REQUIRED TO REPLACE A SEVERELY INADEQUATE AND UNSAFE PIER. IN OUR SHIPYARD MODERNIZATION PROGRAM, WE ARE REQUESTING $55.8 MILLION FOR THE FINAL PHASE OF THE STEAM PLANT AT THE PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERTON, WASHINGTON, WHICH IS REQUIRED TO INSURE UNINTERRUPTED SHIP OVERHAUL AND REPAIR WORK. IN ADDITION, AT THE BREMERTON SHIPYARD WE HAVE A $20.7 MILLION ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

PROJECT THAT IS REQUIRED TO UPGRADE THE EXISTING SYSTEM WHICH IS IN CONSTANT NEED OF REPAIR AND LACKS SUFFICIENT POWER FOR SUPPORT OF OUR SHIPS AND SUBMARINES IN OVERHAUL.

COST EFFECTIVENESS

THE NAVY CONTINUES TO PURSUE THE MOST COST EFFECTIVE APPROACH TO PROVIDE FACILITY SUPPORT FOR OUR PEOPLE, SHIPS, AIRCRAFT AND WEAPONS SYSTEMS. WE TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE LONG-TERM COST OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPING OUR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS. LIFE CYCLE COSTS ARE CONSIDERED PRIOR TO MAKING A DECISION ON THE METHOD OF PROVIDING THE FACILITY; INCLUDING ALTERNATIVES SUCH AS LEASING; ALTERING, MODERNIZING, OR ADDING TO EXISTING FACILITIES; OR BUILDING NEW. EXAMPLES OF THIS PROCESS ARE DEMONSTRATED BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE MODERNIZATION PROJECT AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD AND THE FLEET SUPPORT CENTER AT THE NAVAL ELECTRONIC SYSTEM ENGINEERING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. THE PROJECT TO CONVERT 143,000 SQUARE FEET OF EXISTING SPACE AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD HAS BEEN DETERMINED TO BE MORE ECONOMICAL THAN LEASING NEW SPACE OR BUILDING NEW FACILITIES TO OVERCOME THE CURRENT NAVY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE SPACE DEFICIENCY IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C. AREA.

OUR FLEET SUPPORT CENTER PROJECT IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE IN WHICH EXISTING SOUND STRUCTURES ARE PROPOSED TO BE MODERNIZED AS THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE APPROACH COMPARED TO NEW CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND LEASING. THIS PROJECT CONTINUES THE NAVY'S COLOCATION PLAN IN SAN DIEGO, WHICH WE TERM THE BROADWAY DEVELOPMENT. AN EXISTING SEVEN-STORY REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDING IS NO LONGER NEEDED AS A STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND WILL BETTER SERVE US WHEN CONVERTED TO CONSOLIDATED ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL SPACES. WE WILL RELOCATE INTO THIS BUILDING NAVY CIVILIAN ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS NOW HOUSED IN INADEQUATE, SCATTERED, LEASED SPACE LACKING UTILITIES AND OTHER FEATURES ESSENTIAL TO THEIR MISSION.

FAMILY HOUSING

OUR TOTAL REQUEST THIS YEAR FOR FAMILY HOUSING IS $739 MILLION. THE PROGRAM REPRESENTS A BALANCE AMONG ACQUISITION, COST OF OWNERSHIP, HABITABILITY IMPROVEMENTS, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT FOR OUR NAVY AND MARINE CORPS FAMILIES.

FUNDS REQUESTED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION OF FAMILY HOUSING ($113 MILLION) WILL PERMIT THE CONSTRUCTION OF 1,227 UNITS LOCATED AT SEVERAL SITES: THE NAVAL AIR STATION ADAK, ALASKA; MARINE CORPS AIR STATION EL TORO, CALIFORNIA; NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA; MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA; FLEET TRAINING GROUP PACIFIC WARNER SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA; NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, COLTS NECK, NEW JERSEY; AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA AND PUBLIC WORKS CENTER SUBIC BAY, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES. THE FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM PLACES EMPHASIS ON LOCATIONS WITH LITTLE OR NO COMMUNITY HOUSING AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE OR RENT.

THE FISCAL YEAR 1986 POST-ACQUISITION PROGRAM INCLUDES $34 MILLION FOR HABITABILITY IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $6.9 MILLION ARE REQUESTED FOR ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING, AND CONSTRUCTION DESIGN SERVICES.

THE $585 MILLION REQUESTED FOR FAMILY HOUSING SUPPORT WILL PROVIDE FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, LEASING, AND DEBT PAYMENTS FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS IN FISCAL YEAR 1986. THE OPERATIONS REQUEST OF $268 MILLION IS HEAVILY INFLUENCED BY THE COST OF UTILITIES, NOW OVER 67 PERCENT OF THE OPERATING

REQUIREMENT. FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $277 MILLION FOR MAINTENANCE WILL PROVIDE FOR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AND CONTINUED REDUCTION OF MAINTENANCE BACKLOG. FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $22.5 MILLION FOR LEASING AND $17.3 MILLION FOR DEBT PAYMENTS COMPLETE OUR FAMILY HOUSING REQUEST.

IN AN EFFORT TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR OUR PEOPLE BY MEANS OTHER THAN NEW CONSTRUCTION, WE HAVE BEEN ACTIVELY PURSUING HOUSING THROUGH THE SECTION 801 AND 802 PROGRAMS. WE ARE DISAPPOINTED TO REPORT, HOWEVER, THAT THE SECTION 801 AND 802 PROGRAMS, WHICH WE HAD HOPED TO HAVE HELPED US OVERCOME OUR HOUSING SHORTFALL, ARE NOT PROVING SUCCESSFUL FOR US. AT OUR 802 SITES IN LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, AND EARLE, NEW JERSEY; DESPITE EARLY INTEREST BY POTENTIAL BIDDERS WE RECEIVED NO BIDS. WE ATTRIBUTE THIS TO THE INABILITY TO OBTAIN RESIDENTIAL LAND AND MEET OUR COST TARGETS IN THESE URBANIZED AREAS. WE HAVE EVALUATED THE ONE SECTION 801 LEASE PROPOSAL RECEIVED FOR HOUSING IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AND UNFORTUNATELY MUST REJECT THE PROPOSAL DUE TO ITS NON-CONFORMITY TO OUR REQUEST. LAST WEEK WE RECEIVED EIGHT SECTION 801 PROPOSALS FOR THE NORFOLK SITE WHICH WE ARE NOW BEGINNING TO EVALUATE. WHILE WE SUPPORT EXTENDING THOSE PROGRAMS, THESE SOURCES MAY NOT BE THE BEST METHODS TO INCREASE HOUSING IN THE HIGH-COST AREAS UNLESS GOVERNMENT LAND IS MADE AVAILABLE.

SUMMARY CONCLUSION

THIS IS A PROGRAM THAT PLACES HIGH PRIORITY ON READINESS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF OUR FORCES AND INSURES A TIMELY RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS NOW BEING INTRODUCED INTO THE FLEET. EACH OF THE PROJECTS IN THIS BUDGET REQUEST HAS SURVIVED THE CLOSEST SCRUTINY OF ITS COST OF OWNERSHIP AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE MISSIONS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS. WE URGE YOUR FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF THE NAVY'S FISCAL YEAR 1986 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS. I WELCOME ANY QUESTIONS THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAMS
AUTHORIZATION SUMMARY BY MAJOR CLAIMANT
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Major Command	Budget Request	% of Program	Pollution Abate.	Energy Conservation
Inside the United States:				
US Marine Corps	391,490	13.5	5,020	
Chief of Naval Research	28,900	1.6		
Office of the Comptroller of the Navy	2,940	.2		
Chief of Naval Operations	73,890	2.5		
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	149,515	4.7	1,570	840
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	176,425	6.0	385	
Chief of Naval Education and Training	162,215	5.5	4,600	1,795
Naval Military Personnel Command	1,900	.1		
Naval Medical Command	67,760	2.3		
Chief of Naval Material	685,380	22.1	9,270	1,725
Naval Oceanography Command	4,890	.5		
Naval Telecommunications Command	785	.1	785	
Naval Security Group Command	6,040	.6		
Subtotal, Inside the United States	1,752,130	59.7	(21,630)	(4,360)
Outside the United States:				
US Marine Corps	7,015	.6		
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	69,100	2.3		
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	100,710	3.4		
Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe	22,795	1.5		
Chief of Naval Material	5,480	.4		
Naval Telecommunications Command	33,520	1.8		
Naval Security Group Command	3,700	.3		
Host Nation Infrastructure Support	980	.1		
Subtotal, Outside the United States	243,300	10.4	(-)	(-)
Total	1,995,430	70.1	(21,630)	(4,360)
Unspecified Minor construction	21,560	1.4		
Architectural & Engineering Services & Construction Design	139,260	4.8		
Access Roads	2,960	.2		
Total	2,159,210	76.5		
Family Housing	738,739	23.5		
Grand Total	2,897,949	100.0		

FISCAL YEAR 1986 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAMS
AUTHORIZATION SUMMARY BY FACILITIES CATEGORIES

NAVY

Description	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	% OF PROGRAM
Operational	264,647	11.8
Training	226,700	10.6
Maintenance & Production	525,365	24.5
RDT&E	74,565	3.5
Supply	82,603	3.9
Medical	84,360	3.9
Administrative	98,950	4.6
Troop Housing	236,590	11.0
Community	43,640	2.0
Utilities	253,625	11.8
Energy Conservation	4,360	.2
Water Pollution Abatement	21,630	1.0
Real Estate	78,395	3.6
Access Roads	2,960	.1
Unspecified Minor	21,560	1.0
Architectural and Engineering Services and Construction Design	139,260	6.5
Total	2,159,210	100.0

Family Housing		
FH - Construction	113,050	15.3
FH - Improvements	34,020	4.6
FH-P&D	6,930	.9
FH-O&M	544,958	73.8
Domestic Lease Alloc.	3,545	.5
Foreign Lease Alloc.	18,934	2.6
FH-Debt Reduction	17,302	2.3
Total	738,739	100.0
Grand Total	2,897,949	

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 1986 FAMILY HOUSING AUTHORIZATION

Installation and Project		Requested Amount (Dollars in Thousands)
Construction New Construction		
NAS, Adak AK:	100 units	15,500
MCAS El Toro, CA:	282 units	29,800
NPWC, San Diego, CA:	200 units	15,200
MCAGCC, Twentynine Palms, CA:	100 units	8,400
FTGP, Warner Springs, CA:	44 units	4,400
NWS, Earle, NJ:	200 units	15,400
ASO, Philadelphia, PA:	1 unit	170
NPWC, Subic Bay, RP:	300 units	24,180
Total:	1,227 units	113,050
Post acquisition construction		40,950
Construction improvements		(34,020)
Planning		(6,930)
Total authorization for appropriation request, construction		154,000
Operations and maintenance:		
Operating Expenses:		
Management account		(42,155)
Services account		(29,946)
Utilities account		(181,343)
Furnishing account		(13,636)
Miscellaneous account		(420)
Total operating expenses		267,500
Total maintenance account		277,458
Leasing		22,479
Domestic		(3,545)
Foreign		(18,934)
Debt payment		17,302
Principal		(16,239)
Interest payment family housing		(822)
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums for existing coverage		(241)
Total authorization request O&M and debt payment		584,739
Total authorization for appropriation request, Construction, O&M and debt payment		738,739

FISCAL YEAR 1986 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAMS
APPROPRIATION SUMMARY BY MAJOR CLAIMANT
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Major Command	Budget Request	% of Program	Pollution Abate.	Energy Conservation
Inside the United States:				
US Marine Corps	245,030	10.0	5,020	
Chief of Naval Research	28,900	1.0		
Office of the Comptroller of the Navy	2,940	.2		
Chief of Naval Operations	73,890	2.6		
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	137,815	4.8	1,570	840
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	176,425	6.2	385	
Chief of Naval Education and Training	162,215	6.0	4,600	1,795
Naval Military Personnel Command	1,900	.1		
Naval Medical Command	89,360	3.0		
Chief of Naval Material	741,180	25.1	9,270	1,725
Naval Oceanography Command	4,890	.4		
Naval Telecommunications Command	785	.1	785	
Naval Security Group Command	6,040	.6		
Subtotal, Inside the United States	1,671,370	60.1	(21,630)	(4,360)
Outside the United States:				
US Marine Corps	7,015	.6		
Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet	69,100	2.4		
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet	100,710	3.6		
Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe	29,545	1.0		
Chief of Naval Material	5,480	.5		
Naval Telecommunications Command	33,520	1.2		
Naval Security Group Command	3,700	.3		
Host Nation Infrastructure Support	980	.1		
Subtotal, Outside the United States	250,050	9.7	(-)	(-)
Total	1,921,420	69.8	(21,630)	(4,360)
Unspecified Minor construction	21,560	.8		
Architectural & Engineering Services & Construction Design	139,260	4.9		
Access Roads	2,960	.2		
Total	2,085,200	75.7		
Family Housing	738,739	24.3		
Grand Total	2,823,939	100.0		

FISCAL YEAR 1986 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAMS APPROPRIATION SUMMARY BY FACILITIES CATEGORIES

NAVY

Description	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	% OF PROGRAM
Operational	259,697	12.6
Training	226,700	10.9
Maintenance & Production	525,365	25.4
RDT&E	74,565	3.2
Supply	82,603	4.0
Medical	105,960	5.1
Administrative	98,950	4.8
Troop Housing	236,590	11.3
Community	43,640	2.1
Utilities	162,965	7.8
Energy Conservation	4,360	.2
Water Pollution Abatement	21,630	1.0
Real Estate	78,395	3.8
Access Roads	2,960	.1
Unspecified Minor	21,560	1.0
Architectural and Engineering Services and Construction Design	139,260	6.7
Total	2,085,200	100.0
Family Housing		
FH - Construction	113,050	15.3
FH - Improvements	34,020	4.6
FH-P&D	6,930	.9
FH-O&M	544,958	73.8
Domestic Lease Alloc.	3,545	.5
Foreign Lease Alloc.	18,934	2.6
FH-Debt Reduction	17,302	2.3
Total	738,739	100.0
Grand Total	2,823,939	

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 1986 FAMILY HOUSING APPROPRIATION

Installation and Project		Requested Amount (Dollars in Thousands)
Construction New Construction		
NAS, Adak AK:	100 units	15,500
MCAS El Toro, CA:	282 units	29,800
NPWC, San Diego, CA:	200 units	15,200
MCAGCC, Twentynine Palms, CA:	100 units	8,400
FTGP, Warner Springs, CA:	44 units	4,400
NWS, Earle, NJ:	200 units	15,400
ASO, Philadelphia, PA:	1 unit	170
NPWC, Subic Bay, RP:	300 units	24,180
Total:	1,227 units	113,050
Post acquisition construction		40,950
Construction improvements		(34,020)
Planning		(6,930)
Total authorization for appropriation request, construction		154,000
Operations and maintenance:		
Operating Expenses:		
Management account		(42,155)
Services account		(29,946)
Utilities account		(181,343)
Furnishing account		(13,636)
Miscellaneous account		(420)
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Senator THURMOND. Admiral Jones, this year the Navy has requested $18 million for initial work for homeporting of a battleship surface action group at Staten Island, NY, and $18 million for land acquisition to homeport a carrier battle group at Everett, WA. What is the total estimated cost of providing such facilities?

Admiral JONES. Mr. Chairman, the total estimated cost for the homeporting projects for the surface action group at Staten Island, is $291 million. That is over all fiscal years. And, the total cost for the carrier battle group homeporting project at Everett, in the Northwest, will be $364 million over all fiscal years. That is out through fiscal year 1990 in both cases.

Senator THURMOND. What is the additional capital investment, as well as additional operating cost, to use those ports rather than ports already existing?

Admiral JONES. Our existing homeports are already near capacity, and facilities must be constructed at some location to accommodate the increased number of ships in the Navy. The clearcut advantage of geographic dispersal makes new homeport initiatives worthwhile, even though they are going to cost more, as the Secretary of the Navy advised you in a recent letter, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. This represents an enormous amount of expenditures. Why not use existing port facilities, rather than starting from scratch?

Admiral JONES. As I mentioned in response to your last question, sir, our existing homeports are already near capacity, and we see strategic advantages in being able to disperse our forces, of the five key elements of the strategic homeporting concept, and to alter the ship mix in our existing homeports, so that we provide battle group integrity.

Senator THURMOND. That is a lot of money, is it not?

Admiral JONES. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. It is almost $1 billion, is it not? What is it in total?

Admiral JONES. The $291 million and $364 million would be about $650 million.

Senator THURMOND. $650 million, almost three-quarters of a billion. To what degree did you consider economics in this decision, or did you just feel it might be better from the military standpoint?

Admiral JONES. The concept was developed without regard to cost. The decision to move ships to the Northeast or the Northwest was made based on five principles that I mentioned a moment ago: force dispersal, battle group integrity, geographic considerations, logistics, suitability, and industrial base utilization. That decision was made without regard to costs.

Now, once that decision was made, Mr. Chairman, costs did become a factor in narrowing down the alternatives and selecting the site that was ultimately in New York and the preferred alternative site in the Northwest. For instance, in the selection of Staten Island for homeporting the surface action group in the Northeast, we also considered Boston, Philadelphia, Narragansett Bay, Bayonne, and Earle, NJ. From a cost standpoint, we received the best offer from New York, and so, we selected Staten Island.

Senator THURMOND. You received the best offer in what respect?

Admiral JONES. The Port Authorities of New Jersey and New York jointly have agreed to fund the dredging and bulkhead work up to $15 million.

Senator THURMOND. Now where is this?

Admiral JONES. That is at Staten Island.

Senator THURMOND. You said New Jersey.

Admiral JONES. It is in New York, sir, but the Port Authorities of New York and New Jersey jointly.

Senator THURMOND. Oh, jointly.

Admiral JONES. Yes, sir; they jointly have agreed to fund $15 million for the dredging and bulkhead improvement at the selected site on Staten Island.

Additionally, the city of New York agreed to give us the land on Staten Island rent-free for 15 years. We are taking them up on that offer, but in a slightly modified manner.

We are going to make, as you say, a substantial capital investment, and we did not feel that a 15-year rent-free lease was in our best interest. We wanted fee simple.

So, we are currently negotiating with the city. I believe we are very close to agreement to acquire the land in fee, but at a discounted price based on the value of their offer to give us the property rent-free for 15 years.

So, we got a good deal from the city of New York and from the Port Authorities of New York and New Jersey. Cost was clearly a consideration in selecting New York over those other ports that I mentioned.

Senator THURMOND. Suppose we approve it, provided New York furnishes the land?

Admiral JONES. Well, they have agreed to give it to us 15 years rent-free.

Senator THURMOND. That is 15 years. What about the next 50 years?

Admiral JONES. We plan to acquire it in fee, discounted by their offer of 15 years rent-free and then we would have it forever. The only stipulation is that the city of New York would like to have it back if we ever choose not to use it as a homeport or as a naval base.

Senator THURMOND. You could do that. They give it to you with the understanding that it would go back to them if you discontinue using it. Could you work that out?

Admiral JONES. Well, we are going to agree to give it back to them after we——

Senator THURMOND. If you do not, come down to South Carolina, I think we can arrange it at Charleston or Georgetown or Beaufort. [Laughter.]

Admiral JONES. Well, the Secretary of the Navy has already signed the record of decision, though, Mr. Chairman, selecting Staten Island as the location for homeporting in the Northeast.

Senator THURMOND. But the funding has not been authorized yet.

Admiral JONES. No, sir, that is true. But, Charleston is not the Northeast, sir.

Senator THURMOND. You might see what you can do about getting the land free.

Several years ago we had a situation like this and finally got the land. You see, this is going to be a tremendous economic impact there. You are spending between $600 million and $700 million on those two places, and if they are going to get all the payroll, which is equivalent to a big industry, it seems to me they ought to be willing to furnish the land, with the understanding that you give it back if you give up the place.

Admiral JONES. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Recently a statement was released by Secretary Weinberger and Senator Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, regarding closure of a number of naval bases. When do you intend to proceed with these closures?

Admiral JONES. My understanding, sir, is that there are no base closures recommended in the 1986 budget. I do not have a base closure list, and as far as I know, we are not going to close any bases this year.

Senator THURMOND. Why did the Secretary put these naval bases on the list, then?

Admiral JONES. I cannot speak for the Secretary, sir. I just know that we have no plans to close any of the Navy bases.

Senator THURMOND. Would not a recommendation with the Secretary of Defense carry weight with the Navy?

Admiral JONES. Oh, yes, sir, it would. But we have no plans in the Navy to close any bases this year.

Senator THURMOND. Would you contact the Defense Department and find out what they mean, and let us know if they truly recommend this or not, so we can determine what action to take?

Admiral JONES. Sir, my understanding is that that list is tied to proposed legislation. There would be no way we could close any bases unless there is some new legislation.

Senator THURMOND. Would you find out if they want to recommend legislation?

Admiral JONES. Yes, sir, I would be glad to find that out.

Senator THURMOND. The Defense Department released a list of 22 bases as candidates for base closure and says that it will save hundreds of millions of dollars. This committee wants to know—and I imagine you would, too—do they want these bases closed? If so, do they want it this year? Give us the legislation you want and maybe we can help you.

Admiral JONES. I will certainly relay that.

Senator THURMOND. Contact the Defense Department and find out if they and the Navy can agree on what they want. You see, the Secretary of Defense says you can close them and the Navy says you do not want to close any of these yet. Who is going to make the decision? Is it the Defense Department or the Navy? And what is the decision going to be?

Now, I have a number of other questions here for you to answer for the record, but I will ask one more. This year's request contains considerable funds for shipyards. Both the administration's Grace Commission report and Secretary Weinberger's base closure list zero in on shipyards.

Compare this year's request with last year. What is your funding profile for the next 5 years?

Admiral **JONES**. Sir, this year's budget request is $24.3 million in authorization and $80.1 million in appropriations for shipyard modernization, that compares to a fiscal year 1985 authorization of $43.3 million and appropriations of $57.5 million.

The tentative 5-year plan is for an increase in the funding profile which could bring us to approximately $300 million a year by 1990.

Senator **THURMOND**. We have a number of other questions, but to save time I am going to let you answer those for the record if that would suit you.

Admiral **JONES**. Yes, sir, that is fine, Mr. Chairman.

[Questions submitted by Senator Strom Thurmond follow:]

BASE CLOSURES

Question. Why are you proposing capital investment for facilities at these bases if you are considering them for closure?

Answer. DoD provided a notional list of hypothetical candidates for closure at the request of Senator Goldwater. The list is notional, not a request for action. There are no plans to close those bases. The projects in the budget are urgently required to support missions which are currently assigned to those bases.

NAVAL ACADEMY ACTIVITIES CENTER

Question. You have requested more than $21 million for a Brigade Activities Center at the Naval Academy. Given the enormous pressures to bring down the budget deficit, it is difficult to view this as a priority. Please explain.

Answer. This project does not provide for a high national defense priority in a direct way. It is necessary to induce and retain high-quality students and faculty in an effort to provide well-rounded officers for the Navy. The athletic aspects of the project are not to be ignored. At most colleges only 5 percent of the student body enters into athletic programs. At a military academy 100 percent participation is mandatory. Thus, the field house is needed as a field house at all times, and the brigade activities center is needed for its theatrical as well as its arena capabilities.

As it relates to the development of naval officers, the activities center is nearly on a par with libraries, classrooms, laboratories, and quarters; all of which are necessary adjuncts to a complete campus.

UNIFIED SPACE COMMAND

Question. What is the current status of the unified space command?

Answer. The concept of the unified command has been approved and it is expected to commence operations in fiscal year 1986.

Question. What is the impact of that decision on your requirement for a command and control center for your space command in Dahlgren, Virginia?

Answer. The services will still have space responsibilities and space command headquarters, whether there is a unified command or not. This is the same as the unified commands at Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. Commander in Chief, Europe, and Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command, with component commands of all services in the same areas. During emergencies, the Navy Space Command, as well as the other services report to the unified command. Each service command has assigned functions, and reporting to a unified command is helpful in eliminating duplication between the services. It does not diminish the requirements of the services. The Navy is responsible for space surveillance, keeping track of nearly 5,000 objects in space. Navy also operates navigational satellites, and Navy communications satellites.

AIR COMBAT TRAINING RANGE, CECIL FIELD

Question. You have budgeted over $26 million for an Air Combat Training Range at Cecil Field in Florida. Explain the significance of the training to be conducted there?

Answer. Air combat training in the southeast takes on great significance as the light attack mission is transferred from the A-7 aircraft to the dual-mission F/A-18 aircraft. The F/A-18 is designed to be both a fighter as well as an attack aircraft. This means that pilots stationed at Cecil Field now require fighter training, training not previously required by the A-7 pilots. The range permits up to 36 aircraft from

NAS Cecil Field, MCAS Beaufort and Shaw AFB to train simultaneously while being closely monitored on the ground. This has proven to be an effective and safe method of providing "dog fighting" experience to fighter pilots. Pilots' performances is taped and can be reviewed by the pilots and their instructors upon returning to base.

Question. Why can't this training be accomplished at the Virginia Cape Range?

Answer. The training range at Cape Hatteras was constructed in the late 1970's. Utilization of the Cape Hatteras range has averaged 90 percent of the scheduled hours over the past few years. For example, in fiscal year 1983 out of the 2400 hours scheduled (based on 10 hours use per day) 2100 hours were used. About 25 percent of the usage was attributed to the Air Force fighters from Langley AFB. As the number of F-14 aircraft stationed at NAS Oceana has increased (over 24 aircraft), scheduling of training on the range has been even more difficult. The range can not accept additional users planned for the F/A-18 training. Also, the Cape Hatteras training range is too far from NAS Cecil Field and MCAS Beaufort to permit F/A-18s to transit the range, exercise and return without refueling.

Question. What other similar training projects do you have planned in the next five years?

Answer. A Key West range in the Gulf of Mexico is planned for next year under Air Force sponsorship. The Navy will be a user and will require a small debriefing facility at NAS Key West. The Navy is considering a similar range for the Southern California area in the late 1980's. Expansion of the Virginia Cape range in the early 1990's is also being considered.

EQUIPMENT WASHDOWN FACILITY, RADIO ISLAND, NC

Question. Your request contains almost $18 million for a washdown facility and land acquisition at Radio Island in North Carolina. What has made this requirement critical?

Answer. This project is critical for several reasons: (1) Permits the Marine Amphibious Brigade and the ships on which they deploy to return from overseas three to ten days sooner. This will save ship fuel of $2.5 million per year minimum, eliminate lost ship days and improve morale; (2) Eliminates redundant handling of up to 2,000 vehicles and 2,500 units of cargo, saving wear and tear on equipment; (3) Ensures a thorough job of cleaning and reduces the chance of plant or animal pests entering the U.S. ecosystems; (4) Eliminates host nation objections to washing equipment on their soil; and (5) The facility will be available as a mobilization asset for load out of Marine Corps units.

Question. What is the economic payback for this facility?

Answer. The payback for this project and its follow-up wharf planned for next year is less than ten years. At present, when returning home from Europe, the task force must first go to Rota, Spain or England to wash equipment. This stretches-out the time for return trips to the United States by from three to ten days. Additional steaming fuel and charter costs total about $2.5 million per year. An equivalent of 126 operating days of Amphibious Ready Group and Marine Amphibious Unit time are consumed using this current washdown method. Claims for damages in Spain and England while conducting washdowns will be eliminated. Damage to equipment incurred during redundant handling will be drastically reduced.

MODERNIZATION OF THE WORKPLACE

Question. How much of your program is in support of modernization of the workplace?

Answer. $472 million or 23 percent of the fiscal year 1986 military construction program is for modernization of the workplace.

Question. How have you established the level of support?

Answer. A level of support for modernization of the workplace has not been established since the level of the annual military construction program is constrained by the total Navy appropriation. Therefore the annual military construction program is developed using a balanced approach of new mission, quality of life and replacement/modernization requirements.

Question. How often will you capitalize your investment?

Answer. For the projects included in fiscal year 1986 the Navy should capitalize its investment in 5 to 10 years.

NAVAL ACADEMY HOSPITAL

Question. Why is there a requirement this year for a Naval hospital at Annapolis when the Academy already has a medical facility and there is a locally available commercial hospital?

Answer. The primary requirement is for better outpatient facilities. Numerous deficiencies exist in the present clinic housed in some of the old hospital buildings.

Only acute orthopedic care is provided active duty personnel in the local hospital. All other military inpatient care is normally provided at Naval Hospital Bethesda, MD causing lost time and interruptions to studies for midshipmen. If the hospital is provided the midshipmen can be tutored during hospitalization and thus not disrupt normal academic progression.

The recently upgraded Bancroft Hall clinic provides only basic outpatient care for midshipmen.

NAVAL SHIPYARDS

Question. This year's request contains considerable funds for shipyards. Both the Administration's Grace Commission report and Secretary Weinberger's base closure list zero in on shipyards. Compare this year's request with last year.

Answer. The FY 86 MILCON budget requests $24.3 million authorization and $80.3 million appropriations for Shipyard Modernization (SMOD). This compares to $43.3 million and $67.5 million respectively in FY 85.

Question. What is your funding profile for the next 5 years?

Answer. The tentative 5 year funding profile trends upward, being in excess of $300 million by 1990.

Question. Can't more of the work be done commercially?

Answer. Navy does use private yards for overhauls and repair of Naval vessels. Current policy is a 70/30 split, 30% annual work goes to private yards which is consistent with capabilities existing in Navy and private yards. The 70/30 split looks favorable for present and future composition of the Fleet. Presently, all new shipbuilding and most conversions go to private yards.

TRIDENT—KINGS BAY

Question. Your construction program for the TRIDENT base at Kings Bay, GA is more than $400 million. That's 25% of the total requirements at Kings Bay. Is your construction on schedule?

Answer. The construction program at Kings Bay, GA is on schedule. All but one FY 85 project has been awarded, all FY 86 designs are on schedule and will be ready for award in the first quarter of FY 86, and the FY 87 projects are nearing 35% design.

Question. Can you obligate the amount of your request in FY 86?

Answer. Yes, we plan to obligate all of the FY 86 projects in the first quarter of FY 86.

Question. When does the first TRIDENT arrive?

Answer. The first TRIDENT SSBN arrives in the first quarter of CY 1989.

FLEET SUPPORT CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CA

Question. What is the mission of the Fleet Support Center you are proposing for $27 million?

Answer. The Fleet Support Center provides consolidation of three compatible Navy activities which are now in extremely substandard facilities in San Diego. The activities will be in a better location to more effectively support the Fleet. The major activity, Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Center, provides repairs to communications and navigation equipment on Navy ships and at shore activities and acquires and provides life cycle support for new electronics gear. The second activity, Naval Sea Support Center Pacific, provides technical expertise and logistical support for the installation, checkout, alteration and maintenance of combat systems and other shipboard gear. The third activity, provides both in-house and commercial printing and reproduction services.

Question. What other alternatives were considered?

Answer. (1) Building a completely new facility at the Broadway Complex. (2) Leasing office space in downtown San Diego and light industrial space elsewhere in San Diego. On a uniform annual cost basis the new facility would cost about $980,000 per year more and the leasing alternative would cost about $5,000,000 more than the proposed project.

Question. What is the payback on the requested facility?

Answer. While the proposed project is the least costly of the alternatives considered, all involve major investments and therefore none would payback in a short period of time. The tangible savings are the elimination of about $1,200,000 per year in maintenance, utility and security costs at Air Force Plant #19. The project is requested due to the condition of the existing facilities and not as a cost saving measure.

AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS, KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

Question. The unit costs for the airfield improvements in Keflavik, Iceland are very high. Explain what accounts for this?

Answer. The cost of construction projects in Iceland are higher than similar projects in the United States for the following reasons: 1) Harsh climate with short outdoor construction season, usually May through October. Frequent windy, wet conditions reduce contractor productivity. 2) Soil conditions are severe. Rock blasting is required for subgrading work. Volcanic "mold" upper layers must be removed and disposed. Long haul to source of aggregate (mountain). Contingencies must be included to cover unexpected problems. 3) Long lines of communications for supplies specified as "buy-American", with frequent delays. Ocean freight and airlift are required. No in-country source of construction materials, except cement. 4) Labor costs are high because of scarcity of labor, strong union system, high benefits. 5) High inflation rates and high interest rates. 6) Lack of competitive bidding. Iceland Prime Contractor is sole contractor in accordance with valid country-to-country agreements. 7) Contractor must maintain a camp which includes messing, lodging, motorpool and stores.

DIEGO GARCIA

Question. The Committee understood that minimal work remains at Diego Garcia. Yet your request this year is almost $40 million. Please explain.

Answer. The Navy consolidated the balance of its most needed operational and support requirements for Diego Garcia in the FY 1986 Military Construction Program now before Congress to take advantage of the economies associated with having the current on-island joint venture contractor finish the major construction effort. Like any other naval activity, facility requirements will probably be generated in the future. These new requirements will be evaluated for the most efficient means of executing the construction contract at that time.

FLEET SUPPORT FACILITY—LONDON, U.K.

Question. What is the concept of operation for the Fleet support facility requested for London in the U.K.?

Answer. During peacetime, the beds, ward equipment, generators, and supplies for the Navy's 1,000 bed Communication Zone hospital acute care wards will be packed in International Standardization Organization shipping containers and stored in warehouses at RAF Locking. Navy will budget for and maintain the facility buildings and standardized deployable medical systems assets until medical mobilization efforts are required during a European war.

FLEET OPERATIONAL CONTROL CENTER, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

Question. Why is the Fleet Operational Control Center at Yokosuka, Japan not in the Japanese Facilities Improvements Program?

Answer. The Japan Facilities Improvements Program (JFIP) is not a proper forum for many of the U.S. projects in Japan. The Japanese themselves consider the JFIP a vehicle to provide capital improvements, and will not include projects that they consider to be alteration or repair. These projects are of an expense type to them, or operations and maintenance projects that do not qualify in the JFIP. There are also projects that are of a capital improvement nature that the Navy does not want to submit to the Government of Japan. The JFIP is scrutinized by the Japanese equivalent of our Department of Defense, then sent to the Diet where it is discussed openly. We have obtained family and bachelor quarters, personnel support facilities, fuel tanks (where the old tanks were leaking and an environmental issue was paramount), but no real direct military operational facilities have been accepted for the Navy in JFIP.

The complete review and acceptance process in the Diet includes public debate, disclosure to the officials in the local prefectures where the project will be built, to the Mayors and city governments, and to the populace. Japan is a democratic nation, and the U.S. assisted, in a way, in their reaching that goal. The U.S. has been beset at times with pickets and demonstrators against some of our ships, weapons, and equipment as they arrived in Japan, or transited through to other locations. The Japanese government themselves have experienced demonstrations, some of which were not only vocal, but physical.

In this atmosphere, the Navy has been reluctant to call special attention to projects, such as the operations center, that are of a purely military nature, providing the processing of intelligence, and providing communications that are to be used in a war situation, that is, providing assistance in the direction of forces for the purpose of sinking submarines, or destroying aircraft or targets of any description. The Navy has not submitted to the JFIP those projects that would be assailed by the public, or which are of a classified nature, or contain much classified materials or equipment to which attention is counterproductive.

DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FOR NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS

Question. To what extent does your program provide support for new deployments (new weapons systems and units)?

Answer. 33.5% of program supports new weapons systems ($83 million) FA-18, AV-8B, CH-53E, LAV.

Only Light Armored Vehicle requires establishment of new units. Three active Battalions are being established and will be located at Pendleton, Lejeune, and 29 Palms. In addition, one reserve battalion is being established. Each Battalion will contain approximately 900-1000 persons.

The following projects support weapon systems coming on line:

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and project title	Project No.	Cost
AV-8B:		
MCAS Cherry Point, maint hangar addition	867	3,190
MCAS Cherry Point, survival equipment shop	869	490
MCAS Cherry Point, VTOL pads	874	4,600
MCAS Iwakuni, aviation armament shop	762	1,130
MCAS Yuma, engine test cell	395	3,570
MCAS Yuma, operational trainer facility	401	2,550
Subtotal		15,530
F/A-18:		
MCAS Beaufort, air combat training facility	353	1,080
MCAS El Toro, communications lines	460	980
MCAS Cherry Point, warehouse	808	5,100
MCAS Iwakuni, operational trainer facility	758	645
MCAS Kaneohe Bay, maintenance hangar improvs	536	940
MCAS Kaneohe Bay, ground support equipment	539	1,290
MCAS Yuma, power check pads	398	1,130
Subtotal		11,165
CH-53E:		
MCAS New River, maintenance hangar	404	7,650
MCAS Tustin, maintenance hangar—OH space	149	8,330
MCAS Tustin, engine maintenance shop	158	2,940
MCAS Tustin, aircraft parking apron	172	4,450
MCAS Tustin, applied instruction building	249	2,250
Subtotal		25,620
LAV:		
MCB Camp Lejeune, BEQ—681 PN	631	9,500
MCB Camp Lejeune, automotive organizational shop	806	4,850
MCB Camp Pendleton, BEQ—Las Flores—507 PN	956	7,950
MCB Camp Pendleton, tactical vehicle maintenance shop	958	3,100
MCB Camp Pendleton, elec comm maintenance facility	959	1,470
MCB Camp Pendleton, battalion headquarters	960	3,300
MCB Camp Pendleton, armory	972	365

Station and project title	Project No.	Cost
Subtotal		30,535
Total		82,850

QUALITY OF LIFE

Question. What is your overall investment strategy for troop and family housing, dining and community facilities.

Answer. Marine Corps has been and intends to continue allocating approximately 40% of its annual MILCON request to quality-of-life projects. Emphasis is on BEQs. After FY 86, BEQ deficiency will be 41,064 spaces. Family Housing is not included in the above.

The Marine Corps is also continually increasing MCON requests for new family housing construction and improvements to further enhance the quality-of-life of Marines.

SANTA MARGARITA WATER PROJECT

Question. You are requesting again this year $1.5 million to fund the Navy's portion of the Santa Margarita Water Project. Describe the major features of the project.

Answer. The project consists of two dams with associated reservoirs; a crossbase aqueduct to distribute water aboard Camp Pendleton; a conveyance pipeline to provide water to the community of Fallbrook; flood detention capacity to provide 100 year flood protection; and minor road relocation and recreation improvements.

Question. What are the total costs?

Answer. The Navy estimates the total cost from all fund sources to be approximately $282 million at the end of the projected 7-year construction cycle. Of that amount, approximately $148 million will be Navy's share of the cost.

Question. What benefits does the Navy derive from this project? Who else benefits?

Answer. The Navy will get a sufficient additional secure source of water to augment our inadequate ground water supplies and protection from flooding which has caused over $40 million in damage at Camp Pendleton since 1969. The other major benefactor of the project is the Fallbrook Public Utility District, which will receive their Federal Court awarded 40% of the water produced.

Question. What is the current status of the overall authorization for the Bureau of Reclamation to construct the project?

Answer. As you know, the Secretary of the Interior was unsuccessful in obtaining overall project authorization in the 98th Congress. I understand that Senator Wilson and Congressman Packard, who sponsored the legislation last session, still support the project and intend to reintroduce appropriate bills during this Congress.

LIGHT ARMORED VEHICLES (LAV)

Question. You are currently in the process of deploying your Light Armored Assault Division. How much of your FY 86 request supports facilities for this deployment?

Answer. 7 projects support LAV $30,535 million.

[In thousands of dollars]

Station and project title	Project No.	Cost
MCB Camp Lejeune, BEQ—681 PN	631	9,500
MCB Camp Lejeune, automotive organizational shop	806	4,850
MCB Camp Pendleton, BEQ—Las Flores—507 PN	956	7,950
MCB Camp Pendleton, tactical vehicle maintenance shop	958	[illegible],100
MCB Camp Pendleton, elec comm maintenance facility	959	1,470
MCB Camp Pendleton, battalion headquarters	960	3,300
MCB Camp Pendleton, armory	972	365

Station and project title	Project No.	Cost
Total		30,535

Question. How much in the way of facilities is programmed in future years?

Answer. 2 projects $12,000 million.

MCB Camp Pendleton, fiscal year 1987 P-961 Dining Facilities Addition	$4,050
MCB Camp Pendleton, fiscal year 1987 P-203 LAV Facility	7,950
Total	12,000

Question. I understand the personnel spaces for this project come from your current personnel resources. Why can't you use existing facility assets as well?

Answer. LAV is an addition to Marine Corps Inventory. No existing facilities to satisfy requirements.

The three Marine Corps activities receiving the LAV (Pendleton, Lejeune, 29 Palms) already have a large deficiency in the type of facilities required by the LAV.

STRATEGIC HOMEPORTING

Question. Has the Navy identified the funds in this year's request that are associated with the Strategic Home Porting Intiative?

Answer. This year's budget requests $18.6 million for Staten Island, NY and $17.6 million for Everett, WA.

Question. Would you furnish this information to my staff by 22 March?

Answer. Navy will provide the information to the staff.

NAVY

Question. What impact on housing deficits will the change in eligibility criteria have?

Answer. The increased eligibility of personnel in grades E-1 through E-3 creates an additional 3,000 unit programmable deficit of Navy family housing. In view of the recent introduction of this policy, the Navy has not projected the time it will take to eliminate this backlog.

CHARLESTON NAVAL SHIPYARD

Question. What is your projected workload at the Charleston Naval Shipyard during the next 5 years?

Answer. Expect to continue using yard's specialized capabilities in overhaul and selected availabilities of nuclear powered ballistic missile and attack submarines, and guided missile cruisers and destroyers. Such ships will continue to be homported in Charleston in significant numbers. Our policy is to overhaul as close to the operating homeport as possible.

Question. Do you foresee any problems in supporting that level of effort?

Answer. Navy does not foresee major problems in supporting the expected workload from facilities viewpoint. However, our shipyard modernization study recently updated, shows a backlog of $274 million in construction of new and replacement facilities. Navy must address backlog continuously over coming years. As a result of prior year MILCON, since 1980 just under $60 million of new construction was approved. These projects solved many critical problems with electrical utilities, waterfront support and logistics support.

Question. Could your pump replacement project and your pier improvement project be executed in the fiscal year 1986 program?

Answer. Design of the Drydock #1 pumphouse modernization project could be completed in fiscal year 1986. Navy expects an Architectural Engineering (A/E) contract award by April 1985, while scheduling anticipated 35 percent design completion by October 1985. The Pier Foxtrot modernization project has 20 percent design completed and on hold. If design resumed now, could reach 35 percent/100 percent design completion by February 1986 and September 1986 respectively.

HOMEPORTING

Question. This year the Navy has requested $18 million for initial work for homeporting of a battleship surface action group at Staten Island in New York and $18 million for land acquisition to homeport a carrier battle group at Everett, Washington. What is the total estimated cost of providing such facilities? What is the additional capital investment, as well as additional operating costs to use those ports rather than ports already existing?

Answer. In the case of homeporting at Staten Island, New York, the estimated cost for facilities is $291 million. Annual operations and maintenance (O&M) costs there are expected to be approximately $14 million. At Everrett, Washington, the cost for all new facilities is currently estimated at $364 million. Annual operations and maintenance would be approximately $15 million.

At least 45 percent of the capital investment in facilities at the above new homeports would be required in existing homeports, if there were no plan to open new homeports. For example, family housing, dredging, added utilities and services, barracks and pier work would be prerequisites to assigning the New York and Everett bound ships to present ports. Existing ports are already at peak loading and accepting other new ships themselves.

At least 40 percent of the O&M costs would be incurred in existing ports, should the New York and Everett bound ships be placed in such ports. Obviously, utilities services to the ships and shore support facilities, increased warehouse operations and maintenance of waterfront structures have to be paid for at whatever location selected for the battleship and carrier battle groups.

Question. This represents and enormous amount of expenditure. Why not use existing port facilities rather than starting from scratch?

Answer. For several years, Navy has been reviewing its ship homeporting posture. Recognizing that the present homeport assignments in the continental U.S. and Hawaii may not be optimum from a strategic and military standpoint, the principal concern has been with how policies affect the Navy's ability to perform its function in times of tension or war. Also, the question of how best to accommodate the additional ships coming into the fleet has been examined.

A majority of the Strategic Homeporting Concept initiatives are being accommodated by adjustment of the ship mix in existing ports. Present plans call for approximately 30 ships to be berthed at new ports. The balance of the increase to develop a "600 ship" Navy will be accommodated in existing ports.

Our rationale for expanding the number of homeports is centered on five principles: dispersal, battlegroup integrity, exercise of the industrial base, development of suitable ports, and advantageous use of the national geography for training and operations. These goals enhance our ability to the perform our mission. Additional ports are needed to provide the opportunity to achieve them.

Question. To what degree did you consider economics in your decision process?

Answer. Cost effectiveness was not a factor in conceiving the Strategic Homeporting Concept. Originally, it was unconstrained by fiscal considerations. The goal was to define the optimum homeporting posture from a strategic standpoint. In execution of the Strategic Homeporting Concept, cost is a factor. The goal is achievement of the best possible strategic posture, considering both the ideal military situation and economic realities.

Once an area such as the Northeast is selected as a Strategic Homeporting site economics play an extremely important role in determining the exact location. The City of New York has offered to sell the Stapleton site at a discount to the Navy and the Port Authority has offered to contribute $15 million to the construction program. Both of these economic incentives were considered when making the decision to homeport in New York.

Similarly, at Everett, several sites investigated with regard to operational considerations, impact on the local community, availability of industrial base, land availability and configuration, and logistics in the area. Everett was found to be superior to other sites in these regards, and is also the least expensive in original construction funding.

Any discussion of the cost effectiveness of Strategic Homeporting must not ignore an essential consideration: the goal is to achieve the best possible posture in peacetime to permit us to perform our mission in war. There is an additional cost both in establishment and operation of new bases, but the cost is small relative to the investment already made in establishing and operating a Navy.

Question. What other homeports are being considered for the aircraft carrier and battleship groups?

Answer. Staten Island, New York, has been selected for homeporting the second new battleship (IOWA) surface action group (BBSAG).

Everett, Washington, is the preferred alternative for the only aircraft carrier (NIMITZ) battle group (CVBG) now planned for a new homeport. Other locations considered are: Seattle, Bangor SUBASE, Bellingham, Bremerton Shipyard, Olympia, Tacoma, and Whidbey Island.

The ports of Alameda, Treasure Island and Hunters Point in San Francisco Bay, plus Pearl Harbor, are now being evaluated by the Navy for homeporting the third BBSAG (MISSOURI). Long Beach is being considered also, except not for battleship itself. Preferred alternative to be announced in June 1985.

The ports of Mobile, Pensacola, Lake Charles, Pascagoula, Corpus Christi, and Houston/Galveston are now being evaluated by the Navy for homeporting the fourth BBSAC (WISCONSIN). Preferred alternative to be announced in May 1985.

SHARED ENERGY SAVINGS LEGISLATION

Question. Have you evaluated using shared energy savings contracts?

Answer. Yes. The Department of Defense started evaluating shared energy savings contracting two years ago. In December 1983, the Navy was assigned as Lead Service to develop shared energy savings contracts and to evaluate the benefits and costs associated with this new and unique form of contracting. We have developed three pilot solicitations for shared energy savings and have met with industry representatives to insure that they will be able to participate in these pilot solicitations.

Question. How much could shared energy savings contracts reduce your annual energy costs?

Answer. Shared energy savings contracts could reduce the Navy's annual shore facility energy costs between $25 and $100 million. Estimated annual Department of Defense savings for this unique contracting concept are $75 to $300 million.

Question. Can shared energy savings replace the Energy Conservation Investment Program?

Answer. Shared energy savings contracts will augment, not replace, the Energy Conservation Investment Program. Shared energy savings contracts with terms of seven to ten years will be able to relieve capital investment costs for capital improvements with paybacks under four years. This still leaves many cost effective energy conservation opportunities which would be funded through the Energy Conservation Investment Program.

Question. Are there any barriers which prevent your awarding shared energy savings contracts?

Answer. Yes, there is a legal barrier. Shared energy savings contracts are a unique blend of energy audit, design, construction, and operation and maintenance. Additionally, the contractor finances the improvements to our energy systems and amortizes the investment out of his share of the savings. The government receives a reduction in energy costs without any capital investment. We need legislative authority to enter into multi-year shared energy savings contracts and also to pay for these contracts with annual appropriations. Recognizing the unique features of these contracts, we must also modify some existing contracting requirements before we can take full advantage of the potential savings available from shared energy savings contracts.

Question. Have you developed proposed legislation to authorize the award of shared energy savings contracts?

Answer. The Navy has drafted proposed legislation which will allow us to award shared energy savings contracts. The Navy draft of the proposed legislation, which has been submitted to DOD for approval, follows:

SEC. 8. (a) Chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

2691. Shared Savings Energy Service Contracts

"The Secretary of a Military Department may contract for periods of not more than 30 years for energy savings (including related construction, equipment, utilities, supplies and services such as operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment). Section 502 of the Department of Defense Authorization act, 1981, as amended, shall not apply to services performed under such contracts.

The costs of contracts under this section for any year may be paid from annual appropriations for that year.

In the event funds are not made available for the continuance of such a contract into a subsequent fiscal year, the contract shall be cancelled or terminated, and the costs of cancellation or termination may be paid from —

(1) appropriations originally available for the performance of the contract concerned;

(2) appropriations currently available and not otherwise obligated; or

(3) funds appropriated for those payments."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by adding after the item relating to section 2691 the following:

"2691. Shared Savings Energy Service Contracts."

Senator THURMOND. Senator Mattingly.

Senator MATTINGLY. Admiral, I would just like to compliment you for your testimony in the hearing that we had at Kings Bay, which is a part of this record. And I am going to make the rest of your day. I am going to let you respond to my questions in writing.

Admiral JONES. Thank you very much, sir.

[Questions submitted by Senator Mack Mattingly follow:]

TRIDENT CONSTRUCTION

Question. What amount of military construction has been spent to date to support deployment of the Trident I and II?

Answer. $714.6 million in military construction has been authorized to date to support deployment of the Trident I. Included is $659.8 million that was authorized for Bangor and various other locations, including Cape Canaveral, and $54.8 million that was authorized for the C-4 Backfit program at Charleston. $653.1 million in military construction at Kings Bay, Cape Canaveral, China Lake, and various other locations was authorized to support deployment of the Trident II. In addition, $106.9 million was authorized at Kings Bay for the Poseidon relocation program.

Question. How much is requested for Trident construction in fiscal year 1986 request?

Answer. $404.1 million is requested for Trident construction in fiscal year 1986.

Question. What additional amounts are identified in the five year defense program to support the Trident deployment?

Answer. The table below reflects the additional amounts (in budget year dollars) identified in the five year defense program to support the Trident deployment.

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			Total
	1987	1988	1989	
NSB, Kings Bay	231.7	117.4	54.5	403.6
NSB, Bangor	0	0	25.7	25.7
Total	231.7	117.4	80.2	429.3

Question. Does the Extended Defense Plan assume any additional Trident-related construction in outyears? If so, what requirements are expected?

Answer. The Extended Defense Plan, defined as beyond fiscal year 1989, includes an additional $140M at NSB, Kings Bay, primarily for additional personnel support facilities and magazines. An additional $165M has been identified at NSB, Bangor which will complete the facilities and magazines necessary to support deployment of the Trident II. All amounts are shown in budget year dollars.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Question. Your budget includes a $21.6 million request for the San Diego Medical Center. I understand the project involves renovating the old hospital into barracks space which could later be used for additional hospital beds in the event of a contingency.

When will the new hospital be occupied?

When will the existing hospital be vacated?

Can the $21.6 million be obligated during Fiscal 1986?

Answer. The new hospital is scheduled to be occupied over a period of time starting in January 1987 and ending in January 1988.

The existing hospital facilities will be vacated over the same period, between January 1987 and January 1988.

The 1986 project is comprised of 6 principal construction contracts, the first one of which is the maintenance building which will be awarded in August 1986. The full amount will not be obligated in 1986.

NAVAL ACADEMY

Question. At the Naval Academy, your budget seeks funding for a new hospital and a brigade activity center. Please tell the committee a little history on both projects and what the new facilities will provide and at what cost?

Answer. The present Naval Academy clinic buildings were constructed between 1939 and 1942. This clinic serves all eligible beneficiaries on an outpatient basis except for midshipmen who are treated at their recently upgraded clinic in Bancroft Hall. The fragmented clinic is made-up of ten small structures connected by narrow enclosed passageways. The clinic buildings plus other adjacent vacant buildings operated as a commissioned Naval Hospital, with 34 inpatient beds, until March 1979 when it was downgraded to an outpatient clinic in a shore establishment realignment decision.

The specific reasons for downgrading the old hospital were the age and condition of the structures and the relatively high operating costs. Loss of accreditation was threatened by utility systems and fire-safety deficiencies. The many separate buildings required excessive staffing which contributed to high operating costs. Utility costs were also high.

The inpatient workload for active duty military was to be absorbed primarily at the Naval Hospital Bethesda, Maryland. This has proven impractical and has resulted in lost academic time for midshipmen. With an inpatient facility at the Academy, the students can be tutored while hospitalized.

The primary reason for the project, however, is the need to upgrade the present fragmented and deteriorated outpatient facilities. The project will refurbish the historical core structures and demolish other nearby buildings to clear a site for a new adjoining structure to contain the majority of the clinical spaces and a 20-bed inpatient facility. The new hospital will provide general acute care services for inpatients. The project costs $12,540,000 of which only $2,000,000 will go towards constructing the inpatient facilities.

The brigade activity center has been planned for the past 20 years as part of the master plan for development of the complete campus. The plan includes all facilities necessary to provide a complete college for the development of naval officers in the modern environment. Included are classrooms, laboratories, library, quarters, physical education, recreation, automobile parking, and the support facilities that are required on all college campuses.

The student or brigade activity center is one of the planning requirements. Where most colleges construct a separate auditorium for performing arts, lectures, and large student assemblies, plus an arena for indoor sports presentations, the Naval Academy is able to use a single facility for all of these functions. The combined facility is adequate because few conflicts of scheduling are anticipated; the cost is lower for the combined facility; and less space is used on the limited campus area.

The activity center, though of high importance to rounded development of the midshipmen, had to wait until now for programming. The new academic buildings and library had to be constructed and three substandard buildings had to be demolished on the site of this proposed construction.

NAVAL SPACE COMMAND

Question. The Navy is requesting $4.7 million for a command and control center at Dahlgren, Virginia for the Naval Space Command. Where is this facility currently located? Is there duplication of the Navy's space command with the Air Force Space Command. What about the joint command which has been mentioned in the past?

Answer. The command is now at Dahlgren using a portion of a building that is occupied by a subordinate command, Naval Space Surveillance Command (SPASUR). Both commands are severely crowded, despite the fact that mobile offices have been leased to provide some of the space. At present, only 46 of the planned 125 personnel are on board. The Navy space command is in charge of detecting and tracking all objects in space that are in a polar orbit (of which there are thousands), operating navigational satellites, and Navy communications satellites. This does not duplicate a function of another service. The joint command would operate like all other joint military commands with subordinate commands from the services. Each subordinate has its own mission, and likelihood of duplication is diminished by the very existence of an overall unified command.

PUGET SOUND STEAM PLANT

Question. Phase IV of a steam plant at the Naval Shipyard at Puget Sound, Washington is requested in the budget at $55.8 million. Is this the final phase of this project? Will the entire amount requested be obligated in FY 86?

Answer. Yes, this is the final phase of the steam plant to construct the power plant, install the previously acquired equipment, complete utility distribution systems, and demolish the existing plant. All of the work is included in a lump sum, fixed-price contract which is scheduled for award in May-June 1985. When the FY 86 funds are approved, they will be obligated as part of this contract.

PLANNING & DESIGN

Question. The request for planning and design in FY 86 is slightly less than the FY 85 appropriation. What is the reason for the decrease, particularly in light of the sizeable programs for the future being anticipated because of strategic homeporting?

Answer. The budget level for design funds does reflect the levels of the military construction program in the out years. We anticipate that a portion of those programs will have had prior year design accomplished. Hence, our budget level takes that into account.

FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION

Question. Your request for family housing is very large. Please tell the committee more about the new construction being planned—where and why?

Answer. New construction comprises 15 percent of our total FY 86 Family Housing budget request. The $113 million requested will fund construction of 1,227 new units at eight installations. The locations where we propose to build new units range from highly urbanized coastal, metropolitan areas such as San Diego and El Toro, California, to the remote Aleutian Island of Adak, Alaska, and to an overseas project for Subic Bay in the Philippines.

We rely on the private community as our primary source for housing, but there are many locations where the supply is insufficient or unaffordable, even with the Variable Housing Allowance. There are about 2,600 families at our FY 86 construction locations who are either involuntarily separated or must live more than one hour from work in order to find suitable housing. Many more are paying too much or living in unsatisfactory housing. The adverse effects on morale brought about by a lack of housing causes retention problems which eventually hurt readiness. Alternative means of satisfying the requirement for more housing have been carefully evaluated at each location, and we have found construction to be the best option.

Adak, Alaska is an isolated island with no community housing available. We are proposing to construct 100 housing units to meet the needs of our junior enlisted families. Families are totally reliant on military housing and can not join military members until assignment to Navy housing is assured.

Military families assigned to El Toro, California, are faced with a very limited availability of suitable, affordable housing in the community. The 282 new units we are proposing will reduce the financial hardships imposed upon these families.

San Diego, California, is a primary fleet location on the west coast. We are proposing the construction of 200 new housing units to meet a portion of the needs of our junior enlisted families. The high costs of housing in the San Diego area force our families into undesirable situations. Along with the San Diego Association of Governments, we are seeking remedies to the critical housing problems we have in San Diego.

Twentynine Palms, California, is located on the remote fringes of the Mojave Desert where there is little housing available in the private sector. The 100 units we are proposing to construct will allow more junior enlisted families to be adequately housed.

Survival and escape training is conducted at Warner Springs, California. The cadre assigned to this remote installation are forced to choose between commuting some 150 miles a day or going home only on the weekends. The 44 units we are proposing will enable our families to establish a more stable environment.

The area surrounding Earle, New Jersey, is noted for its expansive horse farms and expensive housing. We are proposing the construction of 200 units to meet the needs of the junior enlisted families who will accompany the ships being homeported at the Weapons Station.

We are proposing to replace one set of flag officer quarters at the Aviation Supply Office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This is the first example of our efforts to reduce the number of quarters which have become too expensive to operate and maintain. This housing unit was originally built as temporary barracks during World War II and has long outlived its economic life.

The final construction project we are proposing is for 300 units at Subic Bay in the Republic of the Philippines. This project will satisfy the requirements of our junior enlisted families who are presently faced with family separations or unsuitable community housing while awaiting assignment to Navy quarters.

NAVY BAND

Question. Please describe the band building in Washington, D.C. being requested at $1.9 million. Where is the function accomplished at the present time?

Answer. The Navy Band now uses two permanent buildings at the Washington Navy Yard, built originally for industrial purposes. The band has a requirement for 42,100 SF which is met by the two buildings they occupy. This project will modernize 12,360 SF for use as practice rooms, recording control room and music library. The present location is well suited for the band and its 175 skilled musicians.

There are no other existing facilities in the Washington area which can accommodate the band.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Question. What do you see as the most serious shortfall in facilities for the Navy? How is it being addressed? Is the Navy committed to improving the quality of life for its personnel during their shore assignments?

Answer. The most serious shortfalls in facilities are in training, bachelor housing and industrial facilities modernization. To rectify these serious deficiencies the Navy is requesting in the fiscal year 1986 budget $227 million for new and replacement training facilities, which constitutes a 129 percent increase over last year's appropriated amount; the bachelor housing program requests almost $166 million for 6900 new and replacement housing spaces, which is a 9 percent increase over last year's budget request.

The modernization of the Navy's industrial facilities, principally the eight Naval Shipyards and the six Naval Air Rework Facilities (NARF's) will require large segments of annual military construction investments in coming years. Goal is to eliminate the $4 billion modernization backlog over a ten to fifteen year period. Total funding proposed in FY 1986 for these installations is $170 million, which addresses the most serious shortcomings and emplaces capability not now existing, which modern Naval forces require for depot level maintenance. Increases of 50% to 100% over the FY 1986 budget level can be expected for these Navy industrial complexes.

The Department of the Navy is fully committed to the quality of life improvement program and will continue to place emphasis on the bachelor housing program, morale, welfare and recreation program, and family support type of facilities. Providing modern, semi-private or private living accommodations for bachelor enlisted personnel during their years on shore duty is a clear signal of interest in their welfare. Hopefully, modern accommodations will make service life more comfortable and a service career more attractive.

FALLON NAS

Question. Please give the committee a brief description of the projects being requested at the Fallon Naval Air Station in Nevada. What is the out-year program for this facility? What is its mission?

Answer. The projects being requested at NAS Fallon Nevada and their purpose are as follows:

P-265—Strike Warfare Training Building, $7,350,000

Provides an instructional facility to teach pilots integrated, large scale attack techniques in a hostile environment.

P-267—Aircraft Parking Apron, $8,230,000

Provides parking apron for adversary and training aircraft squadrons using hangar approved in fiscal year 1985.

P-268—Control Tower, $2,350,000

Provides a new and higher control tower, more centrally sited, to enhance positive aircraft control and safety of flight.

P-255—Range Improvements, $12,000,000

Provides electric power, and roads to a bombing range, provides spotting towers, instrumentation and communications at the range. Range will be used for air to ground attack practice.

P-272—Utility Systems Improvements, $6,570,000

Upgrades and improves station water, sewer, heating, telephone and electrical lines to accommodate station growth. Projects listed above are dependent on this project for utility connections.

The out-year program for Fallon are:

P-067—Runway Improvements	$18,000,000
P-269—Range Improvements	4,600,000
P-243—BEQ	3,360,000
P-250—Water Treatment System	670,000
P-019—Fire Station Addition	1,380,000
P-246—BEQ Modernization	2,130,000
P-247—BOQ Modernization	1,360,000

The NAS Fallon mission is to support aerial weapons training for fleet squadrons and carrier air wings.

TRIDENT CONSTRUCTION

Question. Because of the detailed hearing that our subcommittee held at Kings Bay, I have not asked any questions about the individual projects.

However, I am waiting for a document that was requested during the hearing at Kings Bay. The document involves the St. Mary's airport and its location and flight path over the critical weapons area on Kings Bay.

What is the status of this report and when will it be available?

Answer. The St. Mary's airport risk assessment is being reviewed within the Navy Department. Upon completion of this review, the Navy Secretariate is expected to make a decision on whether the risk is great enough to require action impacting on the airport and the degree of the action to be taken, if any. Information on the decision will be provided to Senator Mattingly's office, and then to the Kings Bay Impact Coordinating Committee as soon as the decision is made.

HOMEPORTING

Question. Admiral Jones, The Navy's strategic homeporting plan will be very costly in the Military Construction account. I understand that between the Staten Island, New York port; the Everett, Washington port; a Gulf Coast port; and possibly another location in Hawaii or California; that we are looking at over $1 billion in military construction funding. Please provide the committee with as much detail as possible on these ports for the record (facilities required, funding, fiscal year, etc.).

Answer. In the case of Northeast Homeporting at Staten Island, New York, the projected total construction cost is expected to be $291 million. At Everett, Washington, the cost for all new facilities is currently estimated at $364 million. Because specific sites have not been selected for the Gulf and Pacific (Hawaii/California) ports, funding profiles have not been developed.

For the West Coast port of Everett, WA, the full costs at this time are estimated as follows:

West Coast Homeport Milcon Program

	Thousands
Fiscal Year 1986:	
Land Acq (NS Everett)	$17,640
Future (Tentative):	
SIMA Fac	13,800
GSE Shop	2,900
Dredge/Brkwtr (Outer Area)	24,300
Dredging (Inner Area)	8,900
Mole/Site Improvements	15,200
Shore Utility Systems	21,300
Desron Wharf	18,500
Land Acquisition Incr 2	44,000
Carrier Pier	40,000
Aircraft Barge Fac (Whidbey)	1,600

Admin Facilities	4,000
Storage Facilities	7,000
Medical/Dental (Everett)	3,500
Utilities; Incre 2	29,000
Security Facilities	1,000
Public Works Facs	2,000
Desron Wharf, Incr 2	40,000
Carrier Maint & Tran Shed	6,100
Port Services	1,300
Cir and Site Imprv Incr 1	8,100
Barracks/Mess	17,500
Fuel Farm	3,000
MWR	10,800
Training Facilities	1,800
Sports Complex	13,800
Fleet Support Facs	2,200
Public Works	2,000
Cir and Site Imprv; Incr 2	1,400
Admin Fac	1,300

The future projects are intended to be programmed for the construction in the next five fiscal years. The program above accommodates a carrier and 12 escort and support ships.

Staten Island, New York Homeport Milcon Program

	Thousands
Fiscal Year 1986:	
Dredging (Port Authority NY/NJ)	$11,700
Land Acquisition	2,940
Site Improvements	3,920
Future (Tentative):	
Berthing Pier, Bulkhead	40,000
Barracks and Messhall	15,500
Utilities, Stapleton	14,600
Site Improvements/Utilities	29,200
Community Center	12,400
Supply Facilities	10,500
Shore Inter Maint Activity	30,000
Recreation Facility	7,400
Utilities, Ft. Wadsworth	13,000
Public Works Facilities	10,000
HQ Building	4,500
Upgrade Family Housing	6,000
Exchange, Clubs, Hobby, Bowling, Lodge and Community Facs. (Non-Approp Funds)	28,000
Family Housing (Incr I)	33,000
Family Housing (Incr II)	30,000

The future projects are intended to be programmed for construction in the next four fiscal years. The program above accommodates a battleship, four escorts, and two Naval Reserve Ships.

Senator THURMOND. Admiral, we are glad to have you with us. We thank you for your presence here and for the testimony you have given.

We will now take up the Marine Corps. We have Brig. Gen. M.K. Sheridan, U.S. Marine Corps, Director, Facilities and Services Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics.

General, would it suit you to put your entire statement in the record?

General SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; it certainly would.

Senator THURMOND. Would you just highlight it in a few minutes and then we will have questions.

General SHERIDAN. I can do it very quickly, sir.

Senator THURMOND. That is fine.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. M.K. SHERIDAN, U.S. MARINE CORPS, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS, USMC

General **Sheridan**. This year the Marine Corps' appropriations request is $247 million, an increase of $20 million over fiscal year 1985, about a 9-percent increase it provides a balanced program in response to the Marine Corps' most urgent needs.

Also included in our authorization request is the full $148 million for the Santa Margarita water project at Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, CA. Our appropriation request is $1.54 million because it funds the final planning and first year of a 7-year construction project to be accomplished by the Bureau of Reclamation.

I would be happy to accept any questions.

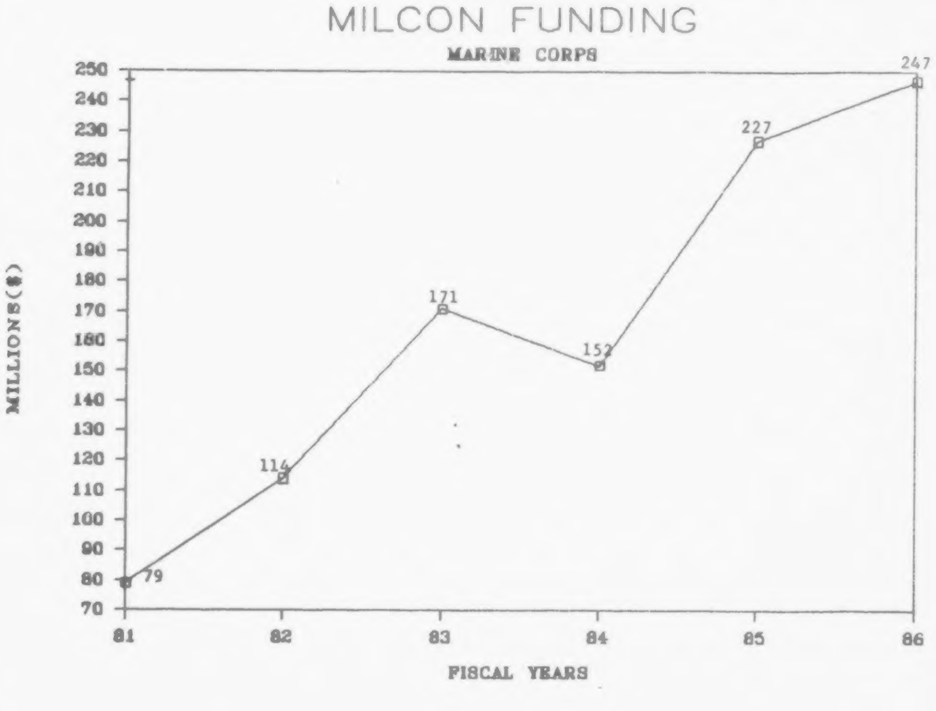
[The prepared statement of General Sheridan follows:]

Prepared Statement of Brig. Gen. M.K. Sheridan, U.S. Marine Corps, Director, Facilities and Services Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (Installations and Logistics)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Brigadier General M.K. Sheridan, Director, Facilities and Services Division, Installations and Logistics Department, Headquarters Marine Corps. I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you this year to present the Marine Corps Military Construction Program for Fiscal Year 1986.

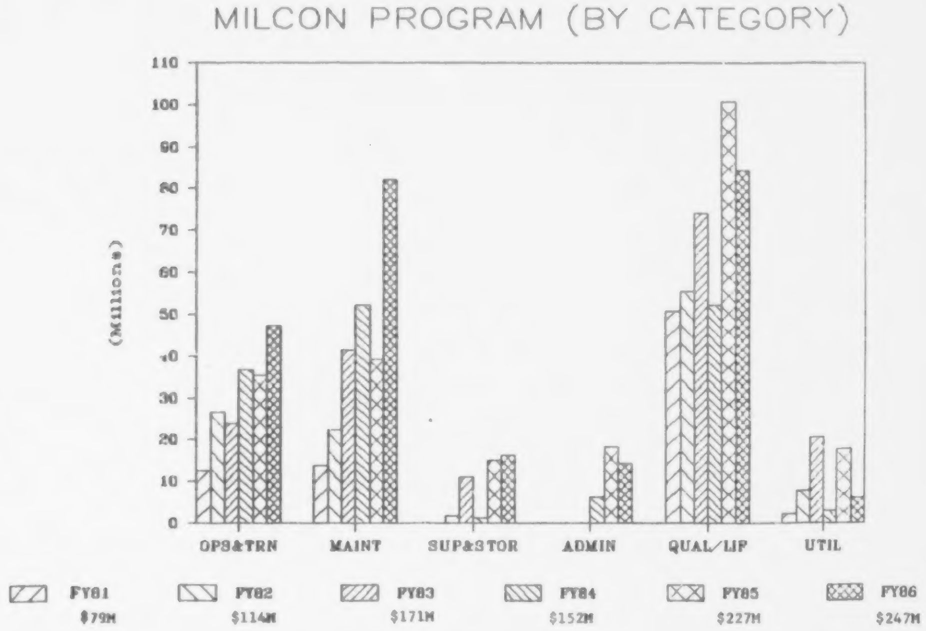
Your past support of this program has been superb. All marines and their dependents have benefitted through recent acquisition of modern housing, dining, training and maintenance facilities. These improved facilities, which provide support for us to recruit, train, and equip the Fleet Marine Forces, have resulted in improved mission capability, readiness, sustainability, morale and productivity. The positive impact of improved facilities is also reflected in the retention of the high quality personnel on which the corps is built. As displayed in chart 1, our Milcon Program has increased from $114 million in 1982, when the Marine Corps became its own resource sponsor within the Department of the Navy, to $227 million in 1985.

CHART 1



These funds have been applied against needed facility improvements in the categories shown on chart 2.

CHART 2



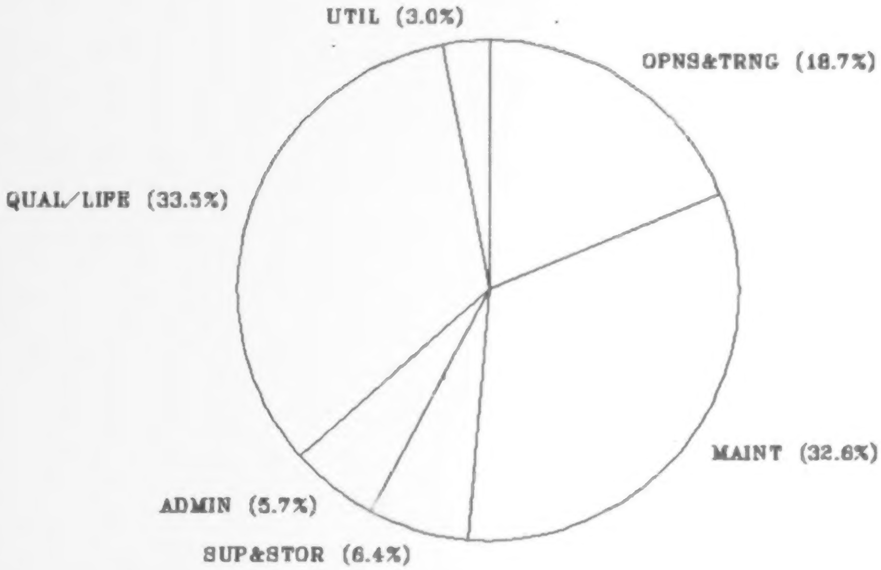
With your continued support, we will experience even greater benefits in improved readiness, and sustainability.

This year, the Marine Corps authorization request is $247.0 million, an increase of $20 million over fiscal year 1985. We are also requesting full authorization of $148 million for the Santa Margarita water project. It provides a balanced program in response to the Marine Corps' most urgent needs, as indicated in chart 3.

CHART 3

FY86 MILCON PROGRAM

BY CATEGORY

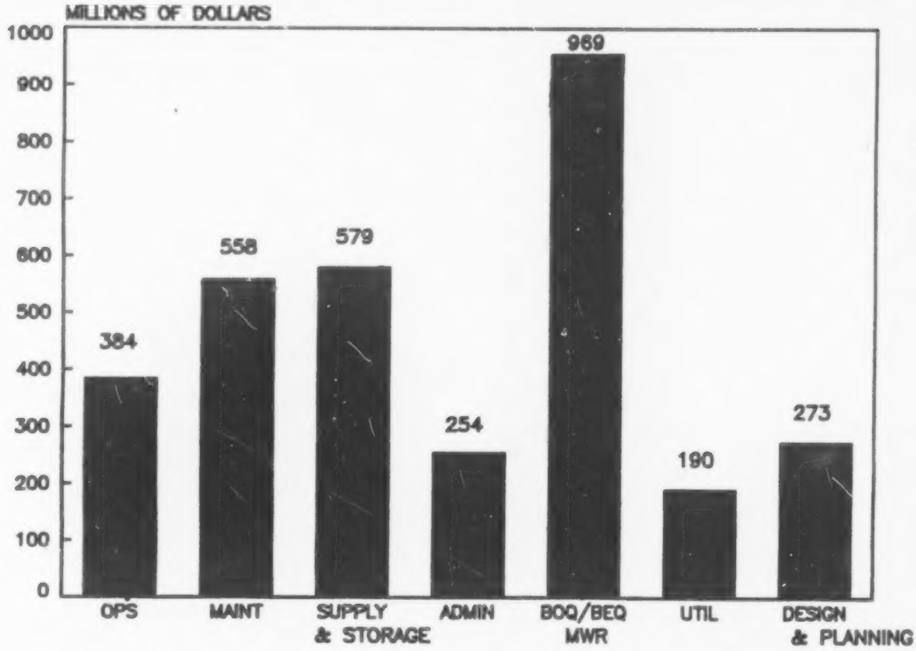


In general, the program is directed toward supporting the maintenance of new weapons systems now being acquired to keep us a thoroughly modern fighting force (32.6 percent of program) and to provide the quality of life deserved by our marines and their dependents (33.5 percent of program). This balanced facilities program is essential, since facility support of both material and personnel is needed to provide the high quality of combat readiness on which we pride ourselves. Shore facilities which support the Fleet Marine Forces and other training functions include: Four major ground unit support bases; ten air installations; two recruit depots; two logistics bases, two landing force training commands; and a development and education command. With a current construction backlog of $3.2 billion in required facilities, we must continue to pursue an aggressive military construction program. Chart 4 depicts our current deficiencies.

CHART 4

DEFICIENCIES

TOTAL DEFICIENCY=$3.2 BILLION



Our quality of life projects are essential to personnel retention and the high morale which enables the Marine Corps to remain a highly efficient force. Historically these types of projects have proved to be sound investments. Bachelor enlisted housing and other quality of life projects represent the largest category in this year's request, amounting to $83 million. This reflects the Commandant's policy of improving the living and working conditions of our marines and their dependents. In contrast to fiscal years 1980 to 1982 when we averaged $42 million for BEQ's, this year's request includes $71 million for six projects at six Marine Corps activities which provide living spaces for 3,969 bachelor enlisted marines. After we finish our fiscal year 1986 program, we will still have a deficit of 41,064 enlisted spaces—a full one-third of Marine Corps' total requirement for bachelor enlisted housing. While the Marine Corps has dedicated 41 percent of its military construction budget ($329 million) in fiscal years 1980 to 1985 to the construction of 22,848 living spaces, we still have a long way to go and are committed to allocating the resources in the coming years to continue reducing this deficiency. Also included are $12 million for three child care centers, a physical fitness facility, and a clothing issue building.

The marine spends more waking hours in his work place than in his living quarters. Consequently, we are also emphasizing replacement of antiquated maintenance, operational and training facilities.

With the introduction of new weapons systems, the Marine Corps requires the support facilities to efficiently maintain and conserve these assets. Therefore, the second largest category in our request is for maintenance facilities, and $80.6 million is requested for 27 projects at 14 Marine Corps activities.

The aviation readiness projects include: New maintenance hangars, hangar additions and improvements in support of AV-8B and F/A-18 aircraft; an engine maintenance shop; parachute survival equipment shops; an aviation armament shop; an engine test cell; power check pads in support of AV-8B and F/A-18 aircraft, and ground support equipment shops.

Maintenance facilities are also requested to support the activation of such units as the 1st Light Armored Vehicle [LAV] Battalion, and an M198 towed 155 mm howitzer battalion. These units will increase both firepower and mobility of our

West Coast and Western Pacific forces. The support facilities include an automotive organizational shop; heavy gun shops; electronic communications maintenance facilities; operations and maintenance facilities; combat vehicle, tactical vehicle and automotive maintenance shops; and a radiographic facility.

We are requesting $46.2 million for the construction of 20 operational and training projects at 11 Marine Corps activities. These projects, essential to support our readiness, will provide facilities such as: A landing pad for the AV-8B; aircraft parking aprons; combat aircraft ordnance loading area; tactical support van pads; an aircraft direct fueling facility; an aviation ready fuel storage facility; communication lines and improvements; armories; a fueling pier extension; applied and academic instruction buildings; an air combat training facility; operational training facilities; and an aircraft water survival training facility.

Also included is a request for $16 million for 3 general warehouse projects; a medical supply and storage facility; and a storehouse/communications-electronics facility. These projects will ensure that the materials provided the Marine Corps are properly organized and maintained so that they are available when needed.

Our request includes $14 million for 6 administrative projects at 4 activities which include battalion administrative offices; a special intelligence support facility; a brigade headquarters; a group headquarters facility; and a battalion headquarters to support the light armored vehicle [LAV].

An additional $5.8 million is requested for 3 utilities projects at 3 activities, which provide loading/unloading ramps; electrical distribution lines; and sewage system improvements.

Included in our authorization request is the full $148 million for the Santa Margarita water project at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California. Our appropriation request is $1.54 million because it funds the final planning and the first year of a 7-year construction project to be accomplished by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Santa Margarita water project is an urgent operational requirement for Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton. Assured water supply, provided through this project will permit unconstrained future use of the base's unique and irreplaceable training assets. The project's flood protection will prevent the repeated flood damages and disruption to operations. Flood damage to the over $1 billion worth of nonrelocatable improvements in the Santa Margarita flood plain has cost over $40 million to repair in the last 15 years and has resulted in severe, although temporary, losses in readiness.

Over 60 years of litigation was settled in 1968 when a Federal district court approved an agreement signed by the Fallbrook Public Utility District, the Attorney General, and the Secretaries of the Navy and Interior. The settlement stipulated that the Bureau of Reclamation would be the project's construction agent and that 60 percent of the water would go to Camp Pendleton and 40 percent to Fallbrook. The project, as currently proposed, consists of a 36,500 acre-foot reservoir to be developed at a site owned by Fallbrook, and a 140,000 acre-foot reservoir on Camp Pendleton. Also included are the needed conveyance facilities and road and utility relocations to provide a complete and usable water project. The Department of the Interior is also investigating other alternative projects which would provide Camp Pendleton an assured water source and adequate flood protection.

Camp Pendleton has historically been independent of offbase water. The base's ground water basins can produce approximately 8,500 acre-feet of water a year without causing salt water intrusion and aquifer degradation. With the current population of 38,831 the consumption is 9,500 acre-feet of water. It is anticipated that by 1990 the population will increase to 40,048, which could produce a demand for consumption of up to 9,800 acre-feet.

Although the current wet hydrological period has prevented much of the aquifer damage which could be expected, a sustained withdrawal rate of this level is impossible. Failure to obtain additional secure supplies will mean either reassignment of many of the base's functions to less cost effective locations, or exceeding the aquifer's safe yield until such time that the ground water basins are completely destroyed by salt water intrusion.

SUMMARY

Mr. Chairman, in summary, I would like to emphasize that the Marine Corps fiscal year 1986 military construction budget request reflects the most urgent needs of the Marine Corps and places high priority on readiness and sustainability of our forces and ensures timely support for new weapons systems now being introduced into the field.

Our program is the result of a careful, well-reasoned, and thorough decision process based on our best judgment and operational experience. The projects included represent the most cost effective method of achieving the Marine Corps' mission. We urge your favorable consideration of the Marine Corps fiscal year 1986 military construction appropriation request. Permit me to emphasize again our appreciation for this committee's support in the past.

Sir, this concludes my statement. I welcome any questions that you might have.

Senator **Thurmond**. General, to what extent does your program provide support for new deployments?

General **Sheridan**. As you know, the entire Fleet Marine Force is on a unit deployment basis. All battalions and all squadrons in the Marine Corps deploy overseas, primarily to Okinawa and Japan and also to the Mediterranean, on a 6-month basis. They deploy from home bases, like Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton, Cherry Point, and El Toro.

So many of the projects that we have here in our program are, in fact, for facilities at those home bases.

Senator **Thurmond**. What is your overall investment strategy for troop and family housing, dining, and community facilities?

General **Sheridan**. This year we have put about 33 percent of all of our dollars into what we would call the quality-of-life items. As we look out into the 5-year defense plan, we look at continuing to put about 40 percent of all of our dollars into this area.

We have quite a backlog, particularly with respect to adequate bachelor enlisted quarters, that we are very much concerned about. I think that we can do something about it over the next 5 years.

Senator **Thurmond**. General, you are requesting again this year $1.5 million to fund the Navy's portion of the Santa Margarita water project. Would you describe the major features of this project?

General **Sheridan**. Yes, sir. It is located at Camp Pendleton, CA. It is a joint project between the Navy and the Department of the Interior. There are really three parts to this whole dam project. It is generally referred to as two dams, one at Camp Pendleton and one at Fallbrook, which is a community that is a little higher up in the mountains from Camp Pendleton.

It really provides final resolution of litigation over water rights that has been going on for about 60 years. In 1968, a Federal district court decided that the solution to the water rights issue between the Navy—that is, the Marine Corps at Camp Pendleton—and Fallbrook should be taken care of by building two dams.

These two dams, in addition to providing a reliable source for water for both Camp Pendleton and for Fallbrook, would provide flood control for Camp Pendleton. Camp Pendleton has a major flood plain that runs right down the middle of it. Since 1969, we have had about $40 million worth of damages out there.

Senator **Thurmond**. $40 million?

General **Sheridan**. Yes, sir, since 1969.

Senator **Thurmond**. Have you recommended anything heretofore to prevent that?

General **Sheridan**. No, sir; other than the dams, which would, of course, contain the water.

The Bureau of Reclamation, in addition to looking at this two-dam proposal, has also looked at a one-dam proposal. They have also looked at other proposals which involve just building smaller cofferdams to slow down the water.

Senator THURMOND. Over what period of time has the damage taken place?

General SHERIDAN. Since 1969.

Senator THURMOND. Why have you not done something about it before now?

General SHERIDAN. Most of the damage that occurs whenever you have one of these 20-year, 40-year, or 50-year floods, occurs to the roads, to the culverts, and to the bridges that literally are crossing this particular flood plain. As long as we maintain the roads to get from one side of Camp Pendleton to the other, you stand the chance of damage that can come with the floods to that road network.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, you are taking a chance.

General SHERIDAN. Yes, sir, we are.

Senator THURMOND. What is the total cost?

General SHERIDAN. The total cost to the Government for this entire two-dam project would be $282 million. The Navy's share is 52 percent of that or $148 million.

Senator THURMOND. The rest of it is going to be put in——

General SHERIDAN. It is funded by Fallbrook and by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Senator THURMOND. If we fund this, what assurance are you going to have that they are going to fund their part?

General SHERIDAN. I gather that they are very serious about this. They are just as serious about it as we are.

Senator THURMOND. Are you in close coordination with them and working with them?

General SHERIDAN. Oh, yes, sir. We have been working with them and the Department of the Interior now for some years on this.

Senator THURMOND. What is the current status of the overall authorization for the Bureau of Reclamation to construct the project?

General SHERIDAN. Up to this point this year there has been no bill introduced to the Interior Subcommittee dealing with any of the reclamation projects.

Senator THURMOND. Do they plan to introduce it?

General SHERIDAN. To the best of my knowledge, they do intend to get authorization this year from the Interior Subcommittee.

Senator THURMOND. It will not do much good for us to act unless they are going to act, would it?

Who do you have coordinating this, the two departments to get this project?

General SHERIDAN. The Department of Interior has had the lead on this all along. There is no question that we have been well out in front, because we can come before the Military Construction Subcommittee year after year and pitch our side of it. But sooner or later, of course, the Department of the Interior will have to obtain authorization for these funds.

Senator THURMOND. If we authorize it, do you think you can get them to authorize their part?

General SHERIDAN. Well, beyond that, there is the whole problem of getting it approved in the Congress by the water committees.

There is a certain amount of concern that perhaps it should not be authorized.

Senator THURMOND. That it should not be authorized?

General SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Why?

General SHERIDAN. I would hesitate to try to outguess the water politics of California, sir.

Senator THURMOND. I have some questions here on the light armored assault division. If you want to answer those for the record, it would be all right.

General SHERIDAN. All right, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Senator Mattingly.

Senator MATTINGLY. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. General, we thank you for your testimony. We appreciate you and the Admiral being here and we will do the best we can by you.

Admiral JONES. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[Questions submitted for the hearing record follow:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DANIEL INOUYE

FORD ISLAND CAUSEWAY

Senator INOUYE. According to the Master Plan for Naval Base Pearl Harbor, completed in September 1984, there is insufficient land for further expansion necessary to support the Pacific Fleet and efforts crucial to national defense on the main base complex. Ford Island represents a possible site for this expansion.

Answer. Now that the main base complex is nearly completely used, no new missions or functions can be introduced. Necessary expansion can be accommodated at Ford Island. The other alternatives would be costly purchase of additional civilian land, or even more costly demolition of existing facilities on the main base and replacement with high-rise construction and multi-story parking garages.

Senator INOUYE. Specifically, what types of facilities would be housed on Ford Island should a Causeway be built?

Answer. With construction of a bridge, it will be feasible to berth large ships on Ford Island, and conduct training operations. Intermediate maintenance shops could be built for the ships, and bachelor housing and personnel support facilities, including recreation, would be feasible. There are already anti-submarine warfare operations and a control center for restricted navigational areas around Hawaii. Similar operational and intelligence facilities would be compatible.

Senator INOUYE. What time frame are we talking about?

Answer. The increased manning and support levels for 600-ship Navy are taking place now and in the next five years.

Senator INOUYE. The Pearl Harbor Master Plan also states that presently, the shoreline is optimally developed and the shipyard is intensely built-up. In terms of maneuverability, can Ford Island be developed to berth battleships and accommodate aircraft carriers?

Answer. Ford Island is surrounded by deep water in many locations that makes it ideally suited for berthing the large, deep-draft ships.

Senator INOUYE. Currently, taxpayers pay $3 million per year for personnel to run the present Ford Island transportation system and another $2 million for man-hours lost due to inherent delays in the system. Essentially, this Causeway will pay for itself by 1996. The economic savings are obvious; but how does building the Causeway support the Pacific Fleet and efforts crucial to national defense?

Answer. The economic benefits are the main driving force behind the bridge project and would provide justification even if there were no expansion. The lack of space on the main base and desirability of using the under-utilized Ford Island complex for expansion provide the final impetus that forces recommendation of the project into the earliest possible fiscal program.

Senator INOUYE. When will the 35 percent design stage be completed?

Answer. The 35% design will be complete in June 1985.

Senator INOUYE. Assuming funds were provided in fiscal year 1986, when would funds be obligated?

Answer. This project can be obligated within fiscal year 1986.

Senator INOUYE. Current plans for homeporting decisions included the Gulf Coast area in fiscal year 1986 and the western area in fiscal year 1987 (USS Missouri). When will homeporting of the USS Missouri be made?

Answer. Final proposals for 3 sites were received 1 April 1985. The SECNAV preferred alternative is expected to be announced in June 1985.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JEFF BINGAMAN

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator BINGAMAN. What is the "programmable" deficit in family housing at this point? Over what period of time does the Navy project for the elimination of the current backlog of family housing units?

Recently, the Department changed its policy to expand eligibility for family housing to the E-1 and E-2 levels. What additional demands will this increase in eligibility have on the programmable deficit in family housing? Taking this increased eligibility into account, over what period of time does the Navy project for the elimination of the backlog?

Answer. The programmable deficit for Navy family housing is approximately 25,000 units. This deficit represents the total estimated need for housing at this time. We will rely on the private sector to meet a significant portion of this need as personnel movements materialize. Our estimate of new construction needs is approximately 12,500 units. There are 7,950 housing units presently identified in the Navy's Five Year Defense Plan for family housing construction. The elimination of the balance of the construction backlog will take an estimated 10 to 12 years.

The increased eligibility of personnel in grades E-1 through E-3 creates an additional 3,000 unit programmable deficit of Navy family housing. In view of the recent introduction of this policy, the Navy has not projected the time it will take to eliminate this backlog.

EXTENSION OF CONGRESSIONALLY ESTABLISHED HOUSING TEST PROGRAMS

Senator BINGAMAN. Last year, Congress included in the Military Construction Act a 1 year test for family housing, the so-called "801" and "802" programs. Service implementation has been slow, and the results mixed.

What has caused the response from the private sector to both the 801 and 802 projects to be so mixed?

Is the Department recommending an extension of this authority?

Are there provisions in the current statutory scheme that, in the Department's view, have constrained the private sector's participation in these two programs?

Answer. Subsequent to the receipt of only 1 bid in San Diego, CA and the lack of any bidders at Long Beach, CA and NWS Earle, NJ participants in the pre-proposal conference were queried as to the reasons for not submitting proposals. The bidders identified several problem areas:

(1) The ability of the bidders to obtain financing for a minimum of 20 years at a fixed rate under any circumstances.

(2) The annual rental maximum allowed under a Section 802 contract was not sufficient to allow an amortization of all costs and a sufficient rate of return.

(3) Financial risk sharing between the government and the bidders was identified as a problem area. It was felt that the government was not assuming a fair share of the risk involved in bidding on a section 801/802 project.

(4) The time allowed for the potential bidders to prepare a proposal and obtain zoning approval must be expanded. The short bid preparation period (about 90 days) was identified by a number of bidders as a reason for not considering the program at all. The requirement for a properly zoned project site cannot be satisfied in some of the areas identified by the Navy in less than a year.

Yes, the Navy believes there is substantial merit in continuing the Section 801 and 802 programs. We view 801 and 802 as simply another acquisition method. It remains to be seen whether they will substitute for or complement our traditional construction acquisition method.

The specific provisions in Section 801(g)(1) and 802(a) that requires any contract/agreement include a clause, "that the obligation of the United States to make payments under the contract in any fiscal year is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose" should be repealed and replaced with a provision that, "contracts awarded under this authority must be funded from current year appropriations."

BASE CLOSING LEGISLATION

Senator **Bingaman**. On March 5, Senator Goldwater introduced legislation (S.568) that would provide the Secretary of Defense "emergency" authority to close installations. At the same time, Senator Goldwater and the Secretary jointly announced a list of 22 installations that could be closed without affecting the national security?

Would you provide a list of the missions of those 22 installations which have been identified within your Service's area and whether the missions undertaken by those installations would have to be transferred to other installations or could be done without.

Have you calculated the savings over some period of time that would result from the closing of any of these installations? Some have argued that the "front end" cost of closing some of these installations could be substantial. Have you calculated what the first year expenditures may be for any of these 22 facilities?

Answer. The list of 22 installations announced jointly by Secretary Weinberger and Senator Goldwater is a hypothetical list and not a request for action. The statement said DOD would propose a substantial base closure list if the legislation proposed by DOD and introduced by Senator Goldwater were passed. There is no certainty that legislation will pass nor the notional list of bases will be the same once the legislation is passed since force structures and base structures are dynamic. Navy believes that the requests for construction at the bases on the current notional list should be approved since there is no certainty that any of these installations will be closed.

Senator **Bingaman**. Under the current law, what constraints are imposed on your service to close installations that you believe are not needed for the national security?

Answer. Sections 2662 and 2687 of title 10, United States Code, require Congressional notification before the Secretary of Defense may consummate a base closure. Furthermore, the National Environment Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of a comprehensive environmental impact statement. In addition, section 2687 prohibits the construction, conversion, or rehabilitation of any military facility which may be associated with a closure until a report and justification have been provided to the Congress.

Senator **Bingaman**. In your opinion, does the service have installations that are not needed for the service's role and could be closed without an impact on the national security? Has the service identified those installations to the Secretary of Defense, or to the Congress?

Answer. No. The Department is continuously looking for ways to streamline its operations and increase its efficiency. However, the myriad of requirements preparatory to base closures does not make such actions economically attractive.

Senator **Bingaman**. Under current law, must the request to Congress for military construction and O&M funds wait for the completion of the environmental impact statement? If yes, is this constraint a legal constraint (i.e., in statute) or is it Departmental policy? If legal, what is the statutory constraint?

Answer. No. Budget requests for funds have been made before completion of the environmental process. But, such actions reflect a calculated risk that a favorable decision will evolve from the environmental process. Certainly, if Congress approved funds before completion of the process, the Department could not take any irrevocable action until it had fully complied with the requirements of the environmental process.

HOMEPORTING

Senator **Bingaman**. The Secretary of the Navy has already made a "record of decision" to build an additional strategic homeport for the fleet in New York. He has announced a preferred site for another West Coast site at Everett, Washington (with a decision likely after completion of the environmental impact statement). A third site is under discussion in the gulf coast.

What ships are scheduled to go to the New York facility if Congress approves of this expansion of the homeports? What is the estimated I-O-C (initial operational capability)? In addition to the facilities, what additional spending is likely to be required in on-shore and infrastructure support for that surface action group homeported there?

Answer. The battleship, *Iowa*, and 4 escorts, making up a Battleship Surface Action Group (BBSAG), will be stationed at Staten Island. The escorts are a cruiser, a destroyer and 2 guided-missile destroyers. In addition to the BBSAG, 2 reserve fast frigates will be homeported at Staten Island. The initial operational capability is projected to be September 1989.

In addition to facilities provided through appropriated funds, several non-appropriated funded facilities will be required. This will include a bowling alley, commissary, Navy exchange, and officer and enlisted clubs. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) cost is expected to be about $15 million per year for the Shore installation at Staten Island when full operational capability is attained.

Senator BINGAMAN. If Congress does not approve of the additional spending for these facilities, what alternatives does the Navy have if and when the additional ships in the group are commissioned?

Answer. New construction ships in the BSSAG, such as the cruiser and guided missile destroyers, would have to be assigned upon commissioning to existing east coast homeports such as Norfolk, Charleston, and Mayport. These ports are or will be near maximum capacity without those additional ships, however.

SANTA MARGARITA WATER PROJECT

Senator BINGAMAN. In the Marine Corps, there is again a request for significant funds for the Santa Margarita Water Project at Camp Pendleton, California. (The Marine Corp's statement (pg. 6) spells out the need for this project.) Has there been an agreement with the Public Works Committees of the Congress on the appropriateness of this project?

Answer. In the last Congress, the Senate passed S.805 which authorized the Secretary of Interior to construct the Santa Margarita Project. The House counterpart bill died in committee. I understand that Senator Wilson and Representative Packard continue to support the project and will reintroduce the needed bills in the current session. I understand that the Department of Interior is continuing to work with the appropriate committees and are optimistic that all differences can be resolved.

ANNAPOLIS HOSPITAL

Senator BINGAMAN. This year, the only new inpatient hospital construction requested in the entire military construction budget is for the 20-bed hospital at Annapolis. What is the rationale for the inclusion of this facility?

Answer. The primary purpose of the requested project is to correct numerous facility deficiencies in the outpatient clinic now being operated in the old hospital buildings. Since inpatient care was discontinued in 1979, significant academic time has been lost by midshipmen needing hospitalization. With a hospital at the academy the students can be tutored while confined. Therefore, assessment of the need to provide inpatient care was included in the process of developing the upgrade project for the clinic. Of the $12.54 million for this project, only about $2.0 million is attributable to the provision of inpatient care. This minimal investment will significantly enhance medical care for the midshipmen, active duty personnel, and other beneficiaries at Annapolis.

Senator BINGAMAN. What is the capability of other military and civilian hospitals in the Washington area to meet the limited medical requirements that this hospital would apparently provide?

Answer. Only acute orthopedic care can be provided active duty personnel in the local hospital. All other military inpatient care is normally provided at Naval Hospital, Bethesda, MD. The mission of military medicine makes sharing of facilities impractical. The health care providers of the Navy must remain available to fulfill unique military operational requirements and participate in exercises to ensure readiness. Expanded use of CHAMPUS would greatly increase the cost of providing health care at the Naval Academy.

Senator BINGAMAN. What is the additional staffing that would be required to fully operate this hospital compared to outpatient clinics only?

Answer. The following additional staff would be required to operate the proposed hospital facility:

Medical Corps	8
Medical Service Corps	4
Nurse Corps	19
Hospital Corpsmen	33
Civilians	26
Total	90

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JOHN STENNIS

MERIDIAN NAVAL AIR STATION

Senator STENNIS. It has come to my attention that Meridian Naval Air Station is having difficulties with the security of their runways—this includes both the magazine and operations areas. Please provide for the Committee information regarding the status of a security fence at Meridian, including its design status. Could this program be accelerated into the fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Program?

Answer. A project has recently been developed which would upgrade the security of the ammunition storage area and the centroid flight operations area. The project was identified too late to be considered for fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Programming. Since it is not included in the fiscal year 1986 program, no design has been accomplished and it is unlikely that the project can be executed in fiscal year 1986.

OCEAN SCIENCES ACADEMIC BUILDING, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

Question. The justification for the Ocean Sciences Academic Building in Monterey, California refers to the need for expansion of the oceanography training program at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey. I am concerned that scarce Navy oceanographic expertise would be required to implement the expanded basic oceanographic training program, while a center of excellence for oceanography is being established at NAVOCEANO and NORDA in Bay St. Louis. It appears that the supporting facilities for this expansion don't presently exist at Monterey and would require substantial investment in addition to the dilution of scarce scientific resources. Please provide the committee with an explanation as to why the training shouldn't take place at existing universities or at Bay St. Louis where the expertise already exists and where a synergism would occur.

Answer. The proposed structure is a 4 story building, including the basement. One complete floor is for classrooms of a general nature, required for the entire postgraduate school. The basement is to be occupied by computers and laboratory space in connection with the Wargaming functions, headquartered at Newport, Rhode Island. Another half floor is needed for computer science. The remaining one and a half floors, the largest single user of the building, is for oceanographic laboratories and classrooms. The graduate students in oceanography do not exist independently of the remainder of the postgraduate school, but require the use of the school's computers and computer training, the mathematics, physics, and chemistry departments, and other expertise at the school that may be lacking on the part of an individual student, and may need strengthening while oceanography is being pursued as a primary educational goal. The oceanographers at Bay St. Louis are not there to provide education, and are not prepared to provide for the ancillary teaching skills in mathematics and related studies. They are an operational and research oriented community.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS FACILITY/SMALL ARMS RANGE, GULFPORT, MS

Question. It is my understanding that two critical projects—a battalion headquarters facility and a small arms range—which were in support of the Ninth Naval Construction Battalion were dropped from the fiscal year 1986 budget request when the Ninth Battalion itself was in jeopardy last year. Report language accompanying the Defense authorization and appropriation bills was included last year to provide for this battalion and it is presently coming on line. In view of this, please provide the Committee with the current status of these projects, including their design status.

Answer. The battalion headquarters facility is tentatively included in the Navy's fiscal year 1987 MILCON program at a cost estimate of $1,500,000. The 35 percent design effort will be awarded in April 1985 and completed in July 1985. A construction contract can be awarded in the second quarter of fiscal year 1986.

The small arms range project is presently unprogrammed. The design has been completed. The estimated cost for this facility for fiscal year 1986 is $750,000.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JAMES R. SASSER

HOMEPORTS

Question. The Navy has embarked on a new policy of dispersed homeports for naval battlegroup elements, to make major naval assets less vulnerable to attack.

Everett, Washington, has been selected as the homeport for a Carrier Battle Group. Staten Island was selected as the homeport for the battleship *Iowa*.

What additional facilities requirements have been identified at these two locations to support the deployments?

Answer. For Everett, Washington, a total construction program of $364 million will be requested. This year contains $17.6 million. The remainder will be spread over the next 5 years.

The New York homeport will require a construction program now estimated at $291 million, made up of operational, logistics, personnel, and family housing facilities at Stapleton and Ft. Wadsworth, Staten Island. About 10 percent of the program will be paid for from non-appropriated funds. Also, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey will contribute $15 million to dredge and construct waterfront facilities. The fiscal year 1986 request is for $18.6 million to begin the program. Balance of construction will be requested over the next 3 years.

GULF COAST HOMEPORT

Question. The Navy is currently studying proposals to build another homeport on the gulf coast. What is the status of this strategic homeporting study?

Answer. In March 1985 the Navy narrowed the list of potential Gulf Coast homeports to seven from an initial group of sixteen. The seven are Mobile, AL; Pensacola, FL; Lake Charles, LA; Pascagoula, MS; Corpus Christi, TX; Houston/Galveston, TX; and Key West, FL (Reserve ships only). Navy will further evaluate the seven ports and announce a preferred alternative in May 1985. Ships considered for a Gulf Coast port make up a battleship surface action group (BBSAG) consisting of a battleship, cruiser, guided missile destroyer, and three Reserve frigates.

Question. When will a selection be made?

Answer. Following conduct of the environmental impact process, the Secretary of the Navy is expected to announce a Record of Decision on the selected port in November 1986.

Question. When will facilities requirements for the new Gulf port be identified?

Answer. Following selection of preferred alternative, master planning can begin with facilities requirements derived through that effort by early 1986.

Question. When can this subcommittee expect to receive a request for military construction to support a new Gulf port?

Answer. Programming of military construction will take place over several years. First increment of construction should be requested in the fiscal year 1988 program. Initial operating capability is expected in 1990.

HOMEPORTS

Question. The Army is considering a lease-back arrangement for facility construction to support the new light divisions. Under this proposal, private developers would build the necessary facilities and then lease them back to the Department of Defense.

Is the Navy considering such a proposal for construction which may be identified to support homeporting decisions?

Answer. No it is not.

Question. Does the Navy believe that such a lease-back arrangement would be in the best interest of the government and the taxpayers?

Answer. The Navy sees no advantage to acquire operational and support facilities for its new homeports through a lease-back arrangement.

Question. Should the Navy propose such a lease-back arrangement, what new funding accounts would be created to assure that this committee would continue oversight over the Navy's complete military construction budget, including such leased facilities?

Answer. None are being considered.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOLLOW

MILLINGTON

Question. What is requested for the Naval Air Station, Memphis? What is programmed in the next 5 years? What has been approved in the last five years? $3.2 million is requested for a new brig. Since this is a training facility, why does the Navy feel a Brig is a more important project in fiscal year 1986 than an instruction building?

Answer. The following projects are requested for Memphis:

P-257—Radar Operational Facility	$825,000
P-192—Air Traffic Controller Training Building	2,740,000
P-092—Aviation Mechanic Training Building	6,750,000
P-185—Naval Legal Services Building	1,370,000
P-005—Brig	3,180,000

The following will probably be requested in the next 5 years:

102—Appl Instrct Bldg	9,940
183—Academic Inst Bldg	2,100
032—UEPH	9,940
101—Applied Inst Bldg	1,145
228—Fossil Fuel Htg Plnt	13,980
274—Fuel Strg Facility	2,195
094—Applied Instr Bldg	9,740
188—Enlisted Dining Facility	7,065
189—Approach Lighting	2,910
260—Administrative Office	745
261—Marine Brks	4,010
086—Cor Viol R/W 3-21 1st Incr	2,385
122—CNTT Headquarters	6,035
194—Applied Inst Bldg	6,030
269—Taxiway Lighting	500

The following projects have been approved in the last 5 years:

Fiscal year 1982:	
009 Chapel & Relig Educ Bldg	2,200
030 UEPH	6,300
049 Cold Storage Warehouse	850
254 Pay & Personnel Supt Off	1,650
Fiscal year 1982 total	11,000
Fiscal year 1983:	
090 Applied Instruction Bldg	8,400
Fiscal year 1983 total	8,400
Fiscal year 1984:	
091 Applied Instruction Bldg	4,650
275 Municipal Sewer Connection	7,150
Fiscal year 1984 total	11,800
Fiscal year 1985:	
216 Elec Dist Sys Improvements	1,700
248 Water Treatment Fac	5,540
259 Fac Energy Improvements	3,120
Fiscal year 1985 total	10,360

Nas Memphis has a base population of nearly 14,000 people together with Naval personnel in the surrounding five state area. Normal probability curves will predict a small number of personnel committing petty or felony crimes, necessitating a brig facility for pre and post trial confinement. The deficiencies of the present brig are so severe that its prisoner capacity has recently been reduced to zero. Deficiencies relate to physical security, fire safety, environmental health, industrial health, and electrical and mechanical problems. While the staff still use the brig for their administrative work, prisoners are held in local jails or flown under escort to Great Lakes, IL. As shown by the instructional projects funded and requested, the Navy is not neglecting the training facilities. The deficiencies of the brig are so great however that fiscal year 1986 programming was dictated.

FALLON NAS

Question. The Navy has proposed Fallon Naval Air Station in Nevada as the site of the proposed supersonic operation area and Strike Warfare Center. What mission will be assigned this new center? Why was Fallon chosen as the site? What military construction costs are associated with the center? Recently, the Navy issued a report on the Fallon project. What were the findings of that report?

Answer. The supersonic operations area will provide an instrumented area for pilots to practice fighter and attack, maneuvers at supersonic speed. Other than some tracking radar installations, it does not require any facilities, being rather the designation of already existing military reserved airspace for supersonic flights.

The Strike Warfare Center will provide an instructional facility to teach integrated large scale attack techniques in a hostile environment; provide a repository of allied and enemy tactics, and develop and promulgate new tactics.

Fallon was chosen as the site because of its favorable flying climate, reserved airspace, air-to-ground ranges, and the existence of operational and community support facilities.

The total cost of facilities associated with the upgrading of training capabilities at Fallon is $[illegible]0 million spread over fiscal year 1985, 1986, and 1987. The Strike Warfare Center, as such, is responsible for only a portion of these costs. The remaining facilities would have been requested with or without the Strike Warfare Center.

It is not clear what report is referred to. The Navy is requesting withdrawal of 181,000 acres of land, in several parcels of land surrounding the existing ranges. The Navy is also requesting several other military construction projects for Fallon. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared for each of these actions. It is anticipated that both will be complete this summer. No adverse environmental impact is anticipated from the land withdrawal action, although there may be some from the supersonic operations.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

Question. How many military construction projects were approved in fiscal year 1980?

How many are requested in the fiscal year 1986 budget?

Provide for the record the number of military construction projects which have been approved in each of the last 5 years.

Answer. For Navy, the information follows:

Fiscal year	Authorized	Appropriated
1986 (budget request)	325	327
1985	312	307
1984	237	234
1983	223	207
1982	231	237
1981	190	191
1980	188	194

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION

Question. How much is requested for military construction overseas in fiscal year 1986?

Answer. Authorization: $243,300,000; Appropriation: $250,050,000.

Question. How many projects are requested?

Answer. Authorization: 49; Appropriation: 50.

Question. How much was approved for overseas construction in fiscal year 1980?

Answer. Authorization: $56,420,000; Appropriation: $49,020,000.

Question. How many overseas projects were approved that year?

Answer. Authorization: 21; Appropriation: 20.

Question. For each of the last 5 years, provide for the record the number and amount of overseas construction approved by Congress.

Answer.

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Number of projects		Amount	
	Authorization	Appropriation	Authorization	Appropriation
1985	51	49	173,300	155,640
1984	45	43	107,065	122,720
1983	36	34	199,685	167,805
1982 [1]	29	28	238,845	238,465
1981	18	17	180,197	176,597

[1] Included $149,000,000 in authorization and $175,500,000 in appropriations for facilities expansion at Diego Garcia, Kenya and Somalia.

CAMP LEJEUNE

Question. Personnel strength at Camp Lejeune is expected to increase from 29,000 presently to more than 40,000 in fiscal year 1990, according to the 1390. Why are personnel being increased at this location?

What military construction projects have been programmed in the fiscal year DP to support this expected personnel increase?

Answer. The current personnel strength of 29,172 shown on the Form 1390 was low because of inadvertent omissions. The current strength is 39,034. Strength is broken down as follows:

	Permanent	Supported	Students
Officer	234	32	2,234
Enlisted	2,265	2,618	27,402
Civilian	2,720		1,529

The following reflects the anticipated growth in personnel, by year:

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

	FY 1985		FY 1986		FY 1987		FY 1988		FY 1989		FY 1990	
	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL
TAB (N)	8	139										
HQII MAF (N)	59	59										
H&S CO (N)	5	68										
HQ 22ND MAU (N)	13	24										
HQ 24TH MAU (N)	131	24										
ENG SPT CO, 2d FSSG (I)	2	95										
TRANSPCO MTBN, 2d FSSG (I)			1	100								
H&S CO, 2MAINT BN 2d FSSG (I)	3	34	-1					+3				
ELEC MAINT CO 2d MAINT BN (I)				+10		+15		+14				
MT MAINT CO 2d MAINT BN (I)				+11				+58				
ORD MAINT CO 2d MAINT BN (I)			+1	+68				+100				
GNSPT MAINT CO 2d MAINT BN (I)		+14		+17				+21				
LAV TOW AUGMENT, FSSG (N)	2	+112										
BLK FUEL CO 2d FSSG (I)		+50		+37				+11				
TOTAL	105	619	1	243		15		207				

(N) New Unit
(I) Increase in unit strength

NOTE: LAV BN 45/857 WAS ADDED IN 84'

Consequently, no specific Military Construction class projects have been programmed for this small increase in personnel.

LEJEUNE LAV FACILITIES

Question. When will the construction be completed?

Answer. November 1987.

Question. When will this unit be activated?

Answer. Light Armored Vehicle Battalion was activated in April 1984.

Question. How will battalion personnel be housed until this project is completed?

Answer. Battalion personnel are now temporary in World War II open-squad-bay buildings and will ultimately be relocated to the new facilities provided by this project.

LCAC

Question. What is requested to support the Landing Craft Air Cushion?

Answer. The program this year includes additional shops, parts storage, offices, paving for parking of the craft, wash rack for removing saltwater and dirt from the craft, and access road to the site.

Question. What has been provided in the last 5 years to support the LCAC? What is programmed in future years?

Answer. The shore facilities program has been incremented over a 4 year period at each of the LCAC sites, one East Coast and one West Coast. Facilities construction is scheduled to coincide with the arrival of craft, starting with 6 on the West Coast, and progressing to a total of 90 craft, divided between the 2 sites by 1994. Facilities programming is as follows:

		Million
Fiscal year 1984	Coronado	$21.2
Fiscal year 1985	Little Creek	19.4
	Coronado	3.2
Fiscal year 1986	Coronado	9.0
Fiscal year 1987	Little Creek	9.5
Fiscal year 1988	Coronado	9.6
Fiscal year 1989	Little Creek	6.5
Fiscal year 1990	Coronado	11.7
Fiscal year 1991	Little Creek	6.0

NAVAL STATION ROOSEVELT ROADS, PUERTO RICO

Question. What is requested for Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico?

Answer. Naval Station Roosevelt Roads and the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility provide support to the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Ranges in the Caribbean Sea. There are range operations facilities on Puerto Rico, and Vieques Island, St. Thomas and St. Croix Islands. There are 3 projects requested in fiscal year 1986: Seabee Barracks at Naval Station Roosevelt Roads; Underwater Range Operations Center at St. Croix; and Range Operations Center at Vieques Island. The 3 projects total $21.8 million.

Question. What projects have been approved for Roosevelt Roads in the last 5 years?

Answer. The following are projects approved at Naval Station Roosevelt Roads in the past 5 years:

Fiscal year:	*Million*
1981 Sanitary Sewage Collection and Treatment Facility	$9.1
1981 Lighting Systems	0.2
1984 Family Services Center	1.3
1985 Waterfront Operations Facility	2.2
1985 Fuel Storage Facility (DLA)	10.8

The following projects were approved for the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility:

Fiscal year:	*Million*
1981 Range Operations Facility (St. Thomas)	$1.4
1984 Range Operations Center Addition, Pico del Este Mountain, (Puerto Rico)	1.5
1985 Land Acquisition (St. Croix)	0.6

Question. What is programmed in the fiscal year DP for Roosevelt Roads?

Answer. Projects for the Naval Station include: warehouses, utilities upgrade, child care center, dining facility, officers quarters, airfield approach lighting, and base physical security. Projects that support the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility include: land acquisition on St. George's Hill, St. Croix, range operations center addition, telemetry building, and torpedo shop.

Question. In the past 5 fiscal years, what maintenance and repair funds have been obligated at Roosevelt Roads?

Answer. Naval Station Roosevelt Roads provides support to the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Ranges in the Caribbean Sea. There are range operations facilities on Puerto Rico, Vieques Island, St. Thomas and St. Croix. The totals obligated for maintenance and repair at all these locations are as follows:

Fiscal year:	*Thousands*
1980	$5,121
1981	5,637
1982	8,707
1983	8,831
1984	7,584
1985	10,535

CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

Question. Personnel strength at Camp Pendleton is expected to increase from 29,000 presently to over 37,000 in fiscal year 1990. Why are personnel being increased at this location?

What Military Construction Projects have been programmed in the fiscal year DP to support this expected increase?

Answer. The current personnel strength of 29,172 shown on the Form 1390 was low because of inadvertent omissions. The current correct strength is 35,583. Strength is broken down as follows:

	Permanent	Supported	Students
Officer	304	1,640	13
Enlisted	4,536	22,350	2,262
Civilian	2,226	2,252	0

The following reflects the anticipated growth in personnel, by year:

CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

UNIT	FY 1985		FY 1986		FY1987		FY 1988		FY 1898		FY 1990	
	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL
(N) 1ST LAV BN	39	671										
(N) 5TH MAB			57	133								
(I) IMAF	10	71										
(I) H&S BN	52	-30										
(I) HQ BN	10	44										
(I) ITS STAFF	4	23										
(I) 9TH COMM	7	41										
(I) 1ST TANK BN	3	33										
(I) 3RD AAV BN (-)		29										
(N) TAB					7	138						
(N) LCAC			8	110	4	84	5	72	4	82	8	265*
(N) TOW PLAT(IMAF)	2	160										
(N) 155(SP) BTRY	17	26										
TOTAL	144	1068	65	243	11	222	5	72	4	92	8	265

TOTAL - OFFICER: 237 ENLISTED: 1,952

(N) New Unit
(I) Increase in unit strength

*FY 90-94

Consequently, no specific military construction projects have been programmed for this small increase in personnel.

SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE (SI) SUPPORT FACILITY

Question. The 1391 for the Special Intelligence (SI) Facility at Camp Pendleton states: "The current computer facility is not an SI facility. All or a portion of the current facility could be upgraded to the SI level; however, operation in an SI mode could be disrupted and potentially compromised by other processing activities of a lesser classification."

If the current facility is not SI, how could upgrading it to SI disrupt SI operations? Is the current facility operating in an SI mode?

Answer. The present computer center does not have space available to accommodate the new mission. If space were available, substantial modifications would have to be made to the facility to meet the required strict and precise security criteria. This would include providing lead shielding for the entire SI area. Disruption of SI operations could occur when operating simultaneously with other processing activities of lesser classification at the same facility where interference could occur.

The existing facility is not operating in an SI mode. The SI facility is a new mission requirement.

NAVAL RESEARCH LAB

Question. $28.9 Million is requested for an electronic warfare laboratory at the Naval Research Lab. In view of the fact that Congress has provided two previous projects for EW lab space at the lab, why is this project necessary?

Answer. The previous projects were all parts of a single MILCON concept which was built in increments because of budgetary constraints. The proposed MILCON project Electronic Warfare Laboratory (EWL) which is the final increment is required to be able to stay abreast of and counter the Soviet threat. The Soviets have already developed and deployed extensive offensive systems. As technology provides improvements or new techniques on their side we must develop counters or else face loss of our comand and control capability. The previous projects provided the capability to simulate sophisticated one-on-one encounters between ships or between aircraft. As their state-of-the-art electronic warfare equipment progresses we must be able to counter them particularly with means to engage them in earlier stages of naval combat to be able to counter these newer and longer range Soviet weapons. Earlier combat stages involve their targeting processes, surveillance action, and force activity. Through extensive modeling and simulation capabilities the EWL will provide the facilities to conduct the required RDT&E down to the necessary detail of events by microseconds during these critical earlier phases of an engagement. Each of the stages offers opportunities for EW actions that could provide significant operational advantages if exploited properly. The EWL will provide the facilities to conduct the necessary RDT&E in support of developing these techniques.

To acomplish the above investigations with real forces in at-sea or in-air exercises would be prohibitively costly. EWL will permit the necessary RDT&E to be identified and carried out through use of simulation which provides extraordinary savings over investigations with real forces.

Question. When was the need for the fiscal year 1986 project first identified?

Answer. The additional need for the Coordinated Electronic Warfare Simulation (CEWS) laboratory was first recognized by the Navy about (5) years ago, as the need to be able to counter earlier stages of hostile engagements and as EW strategies to counter multiple threats. The Director of Navy Laboratory's Navy EW Advisory Group (NEWAG), which coordinates EW R&D programs within the various Navy laboratories and development centers through numerous studies and analyses, has validated this need as have many other independent bodies. By 1982 an EWL MILCON project was established without funds; but funding was resolved by 1984 because of the urgent requirement for sophisticated simulation capability.

SPACE COMMAND

Question. When was the Space Division established?

Answer. The Naval Space Command was commissioned Oct. 1, 1983, the beginning of fiscal year 1984.

Question. When was the current command and control center placed in operation?

Answer. Operations at Dahlgren commenced on Oct. 1, 1983.

Question. How would operations be diminished if Congress deferred the center until a later year?

Answer. Current operations were started by moving into spaces used by a subordinate command, Naval Space Surveillance (NAVSPASUR), and by leasing mobile trailer office space. Only 40 percent of the end strength personnel are currently on board. If the new building is not provided, the SPASUR will continue to be extremely crowded, and the remaining 60 percent of staff for Naval Space Command will not have space needed to complete the staffing required.

DATA PROCESSING CENTER, JACKSONVILLE

Question. $10.3 million is requested for a new Data Processing Center at Jacksonville. What facilities will these replace? If design was initiated in late 1982, why was it only 35 percent complete as of January 1985?

Answer. The NARDAC now occupies 25,000 SF in a warehouse that was built on the Naval Air Station in 1941, plus 6,655 SF in a separate, remote wood frame building, and two leased mobile trailers.

The project was originally programmed for the fiscal year 1984 budget when the design was started in late 1982. Subsequently, Navy deferred it to fiscal year 1986 at which time we stopped design at the 35 percent stage. Design was restarted on the project in the fall of 1984 since the project was in the 1986 budget.

DATA PROCESSING CENTER, NORFOLK

Question. $10.9 million is requested for a new data processing center at Norfolk. What facilities will these replace?

Answer. The NARDAC is presently occupying a portion of a World War II warehouse in the Naval Air Station, Norfolk industrial area.

Question. What is planned for the existing facility?

Answer. It will be returned to the air station for future use as a warehouse, or disposal as necessary.

Question. The 1391 for this facility is almost identical to the 1391 for the Jacksonville facility. Are these facilities redundant?

Answer. They are very similar. There was a clerical error that omitted the differences. Norfolk only occupies a shared converted warehouse in an industrial area. The two locations have a similar customer base, but in different geographical areas. Jacksonville supports a Naval Supply Center, where Norfolk does not. Norfolk processes the entire payroll for Commander in Chief US Atlantic Fleet; otherwise, both activities process civilian payrolls, support a Naval Air Rework Facility, Pay/Personnel Administrative Support System, Defense Data Network, etc.

MONTEREY

Question. $13 million is requested for a new ocean science academic building. When was a comprehensive facilities study conducted?

Answer. In 1982, the Naval Education and Training Command of Pensacola, Florida, completed a space utilization study of the post graduate school to determine classroom, laboratory, and support space required for the increased student loading.

Question. What facilities will this new building replace? What is planned for the existing facilities?

Answer. This project provides increased space, not replacement. The driving force is the increase in numbers of students and complexity of technology.

D.C. MODERNIZATION

Question. $6.3 million is requested for an administrative office modernization at NDW. If this project is deferred, how will existing operations be diminished?

Answer. Building 157 will house a portion of Military Sealift Command. The main body of MSC will move to renovated Building 210 at the Washington Navy Yard, as provided for in the fiscal year 1983 MILCON Authorization Act. However, since fiscal year 1983, MSC's space requirements have grown beyond the capacity of building 210 due to enlargement of MSC's fleet and level of operations. (The mission of Military Sealift Command is to deploy and sustain our military forces worldwide as national defense requirements dictate.) MSC has been forced to occupy additional temporary overflow space in the Wolfe Building in Silver Spring, Maryland as a stop-gap measure until other space is provided in Building 157 at the Washington Navy Yard. Without the additional Navy Yard space MSC will be subjected to a protracted period of fragmented operations which would impact upon the Command's ability to effectively perform its National Defense mission.

The project also provides additional space in Navy Yard Building 176 to alleviate severe overcrowding in the Naval Commands in the Washington area. Such overcrowding adversely impacts operational efficiency of the Command's technical staff. If the project is not approved in the fiscal year 1986 program, Navy would be compelled to seek authorization for additional GSA leasing. The recent request for 36,000 net square feet of new leasing would have to be supplemented by 60,000 additional square feet. This alternative would cost considerably more money than the investment associated with this project since the project has a payback of less than five years. In addition to being costly, leasing requires a considerable lead time which would result in prolonged overcrowding and inability of NAVMAT commands to staff at required levels. This would impact upon NAVMAT's ability to adequately respond to mission requirements.

Question. Since this project was only at 25 percent design in January, why was it included in the 1986 budget?

Answer. If this project is not completed, additional leases of high cost office space will be needed, as there is a deficiency of space in the Washington area. The work is needed to avoid higher cost alternatives. The design was known to be achievable, and is now approaching 45 percent completion.

AIR COMBAT TRAINING RANGE, NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD, FLORIDA

Question. The sum of $26.3 million is requested for an air control training range to serve Cecil Field, Florida. Has a comprehensive survey been done of existing facilities which document the need for such a range?

Answer. An extensive survey was conducted in 1982, the results of which were published in January 1983, which compared the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps air combat training requirements with existing assets. The survey concluded that the Charleston range was required to provide realistic air combat training to fighter pilots in the southeast US. The fully-instrumented range will consist of eight ocean towers, one land relay tower, a computer and debriefing facility at MCAS Beaufort, South Carolina and a debriefing facility at NAS Cecil Field, Florida.

Utilization of the Cape Hatteras range has averaged 90 percent of the scheduled hours over the past few years. For example, in fiscal year 1983 out of the 2400 hours scheduled (based on 10 hours use per day) 2100 hours were used. About 25 percent of the usage was attributed to the Air Force fighters from Langley AFB.

The introduction of the dual-mission F/A-18 aircraft to NAS Cecil Field has generated training workload that did not exist before. After the five new F/A-18 squadrons are established, the existing twelve A-7 squadrons will transition to F/A-18s. Up until now, light attack pilots were not given air combat training. The new range will be used by pilots from Cecil Field, MCAS Beaufort, and Shaw AFB.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE TRAINING, NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Question. A total of $5.8 million is requested for anti-submarine warfare aircraft training buildings at Jacksonville. Why wasn't this project presented to the Congress when the new trainers were requested for procurement?

Answer. The year of the construction request supporting trainers is determined by the delivery date of the trainers. This will prevent a building from standing empty waiting for delivery and it will insure that a building is available when the trainers arrive. The delivery date of the trainers is January 1987, therefore, programming the building in fiscal year 1985 would have been a year earlier than necessary.

MAYPORT, FLORIDA

Question. Why are personnel assigned to Mayport expected to increase by 4,300 in the next five years.

Answer. The growth is attributed to the establishment of five new LAMPS Mk III helicopter squadrons with a total of 65 aircraft. Also, new ships such as FFG-7 frigates, CG-47 Aegis cruisers, and service life-extended aircraft carriers are being assigned to Mayport. There will also be additional support and administrative personnel assigned to the base as the number of ships and aircraft increase.

Question. What Military Construction projects have been programmed to support this growth?

Answer. Projects in support of the establishment of Light Airborne Multi-purpose System (LAMPS) Mk III helicopter squadrons at Mayport include: maintenance hangar, intermediate maintenance activity, utilities, training buildings, aviation warehouse, barracks and dining facility. The hangar requested in this budget request completes the construction program for LAMPS Mk III at Mayport. Projects to support the ships include: Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity, repair wharf, several waterfront utilities improvement projects, and bulkhead replacement. These projects were approved over the period fiscal year 1980 through fiscal year 1985 at a total of $82.60 million. As noted, the fiscal year 1986 program includes the hangar at $9.8 million.

NAVAL FACILITY RADIO ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

Question. A total of $17.6 million is requested for an equipment washdown facility at Radio Island, North Carolina. Will a west coast washdown facility also be requested?

Answer. A west coast facility will not be requested because Marine Corps deployments with the Pacific Fleet differ from those with the Atlantic Fleet. Also, the threat to domestic U.S. agriculture from Pacific area insects, plant diseases, and weeds is not as great. Deploying Marine Corps Battalions and their vehicles and equipment depart from and return to Okinawa, their permanent Pacific base. Equipment can therefore be returned to base and washed as part of the routine maintenance program.

RADIO ISLAND

Question. Does the Navy have any statistics which indicate how many vehicles have been turned down by the USDA inspectors at Radio Island during the past year?

Answer. The vehicles are washed and inspected by the Marine Corps overseas and rarely fail inspection upon return to the United States. However, at least one vehicle failed the Department of Agriculture plant and animal pest inspection last year. The USDA inspectors are quick to point-out, however, that should the UK and

Spain, where washdowns now take place, revoke our washing rights or place restrictions, the equipment would arrive in the United States in unacceptable condition. They rate present Radio Island reception point as totally unfit for washing operations. USDA is aware of impending revocation of overseas washing rights and strongly supports construction of the proposed facility.

ADAK

Question. $2.7 million is requested for an electric power plant at Adak. List for the record each instance where this facility has experienced a power outage in the last 3 years and the damage which resulted.

Answer. To date, a catastrophic power failure has not occurred. The present system is protected by having standby generators, and, more importantly, UPS (uninterruptible power system) equipment. The UPS protects the computers from power outages and surges which would alter or erase data. Over the next 3 years there will be additional equipment with higher power requirements that the present system cannot handle.

LONG BEACH

Question. Why are personnel being increased at Long Beach by more than 3,500 over the next 5 years?

Answer. With the exception of 377 personnel at a new Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA) to perform work on surface combatant ships, the personnel increase is aboard ships. There are increased numbers of ships and new larger ships with increased personnel.

Question. What projects have been programmed in the FYDP to support this increase?

Answer. The FYDP continues the following projects that are in support of increased ship homeporting:

	Million
Brig	$5.9
Pier Extension	3.7
Berthing Pier	33.5
Barracks (266 MN)	3.5
Port Services Building	4.4

SUBMARINE BASE, PEARL HARBOR, HI

Question. $2.9 million is requested for Bachelor Enlisted Quarters at the Submarine Base at Pearl Harbor. Since the number of enlisted personnel is not expected to grow in the next 5 years, why is the project necessary?

Answer. Project does not provide new housing spaces as a result of personnel increases. This project is necessary because it modernizes an existing substandard barracks that is currently below DOD minimum housing criteria standards. Modernization will upgrade by providing individual berthing rooms, bathrooms and utility system support, to a level that Navy personnel currently assigned to this facility, will be adequately housed.

SAN DIEGO PIER

Question. Where does the Navy already have deperming piers?

Answer. The Pacific Fleet currently has only two deperming piers, one in San Diego and one at Pearl Harbor. A third pier at Bangor, WA is specifically constructed for Trident Submarines, and not usable by surface ships.

Question. Why can't these facilities be utilized instead of building a new one at San Diego?

Answer. The San Diego project is a replacement for a pier that is used for most ships on the West Coast. It is structurally weakened by age, and too narrow to operate safely. Further, when replaced, the area will be dredged to accommodate 688 Class and larger submarines which cannot use the present pier.

Question. Are any other deperming piers programmed in the next 5 years?

Answer. The Pearl Harbor deperming pier is scheduled to be replaced in the next few years. It is the only pier in the Pacific which can deperm an aircraft carrier.

CORONADO TRAINING BUILDING

Question. $5.2 million is requested for a new surface warfare officer training building at Coronado. If this facility is denied, will the Navy reduce the present number of students or the number of weeks in training?

Answer. If the facility should be denied by the Congress, the Navy will attempt to obtain trailers or relocatable structures for temporary classroom space. It is not considered feasible to either reduce the number of students or to reduce the length of the course.

EOD TRAINING FACILITIES

Question. $13.7 million is requested to move the explosive ordnance disposal training facility from Indian Head, Maryland, to Eglin, Florida. What is wrong with the existing facilities? Why was Eglin chosen instead of modernization at Indian Head.

Answer. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with the existing facilities at Indian Head, although they are much too small for the number of personnel proposed to be trained. The existing facilities at Indian Head will be continued in use for advanced training in ordnance disposal techniques. Eglin, Florida was chosen because this training requires detonation of practice charges, generating noise impulses over a wide area. Because of the settled residential nature of the surrounding area, the Indian Head school has established a 20 lb limit on their practice charges. Introductory EOD training calls for charges of 50 lbs and sometimes 1000 lbs. These so far exceed the Indian Head limit that no such training has been done there. Eglin offers virtually unlimited space for this training and is the Navy's preferred site.

The Navy is the designated tri-service agent for introductory EOD training. However, because of the limitation at Indian Head, and the lack of suitable facilities elsewhere, the Navy has not done any tri-service training, forcing each service, Navy included, to utilize makeshift facilities elsewhere.

NEW LONDON SUB SCHOOL

Question. $13.3 million is requested for a new submarine training building at New London. Can't the maintenance trainer approved by Congress for procurement in fiscal year 1985 be accommodated in existing facilities?

Answer. The $134 million of submarine operator and maintenance trainers both funded and planned for this facility cannot be accommodated in any of the existing buildings at New London.

NEWPORT NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER

Question. Why are permanent personnel assigned to the Naval Education and Training Center expected to increase by more than 1,600 in the next 5 years, when the student population remains approximately the same?

Answer. There will be five additional Atlantic Fleet ships (4 FF; 1 FFG) homeported at Newport, together with a Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity. These account for 1370 people of the 1600 person increase.

ORLANDO

Question. Why are the number of students at the Orlando training center expected to increase 5,000 in the next 5 years? Why will civilian personnel employment be increased from 400 to 1,400. Isn't most of the training conducted by uniformed personnel?

Answer. The number of enlisted students, as of 9/30/84, given as 8,414 is erroneous. The number should have been 10,814 giving an increase of 2676 enlisted students over the next 5 years. Of this increase, 2406 will be students at the Nuclear Power School.

The civilian workforce of the Naval Training Equipment Center, with their 1024 people, was inadvertently omitted from the 9/30/84 personnel strength. There will be no actual increase in civilian employment.

NATO SUPPORT

Question. $980,000 is requested for Host Nation Infrastructure Support. Has this item been requested and approved in previous years?

Answer. This item has been requested and authorized in each year beginning with fiscal year 1983. Although authorized, funds have not been appropriated for the project. Instead, committees have directed the Navy to reprogram savings. The Appropriation subcommittees have approved all reprogramming requests submitted to date for this project.

Question. What is programmed for this item in the fiscal year DP?

Answer. Proposed for POM-86 fiscal year DP Programming:

Fiscal year:	*Thousands*
1986	$980
1987	3,150
1988	3,450
1989	3,630
1990	3,910

FAMILY HOUSING IN CALIFORNIA

Question. $15.2 million is requested for 200 units at San Diego. Almost $30 million is requested for 282 units at El Toro. What is the area construction cost index at each facility? Why are these costs so different?

Answer. The area construction cost indices are: San Diego=1.11, El Toro=1.16. The differences in total project cost are primarily attributable to the difference in number of units and the larger average size of the El Toro units, because they are three and four bedroom units while San Diego will be primarily two bedroom units. The cumulative effect on project costs is shown below.

Factor	San Diego	El Toro	Percent difference
Number of units	200	282	+41
Average net sq. ft.	980	1,364	+39

The effect is cumulative, so: 1.41×1.39×$15.2 million=$29.8 million.

FAMILY HOUSING REPAIR

Question. Almost $50,000 is budgeted for repair of one unit of family housing at PWC San Diego and $52,000 for one unit at Guantanamo. Who are the tenants of these units? How much has been spent in the last 5 years for maintenance and repair of these units?

Answer. The unit at San Diego is occupied by the Commanding Officer, Naval Ocean Systems Center, and the unit at Guantanamo Bay is occupied by the Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks. In the last 5 years a total of $62,979 has been spent on maintenance and repair of the San Diego unit. No individual cost records have been kept for the unit at Guantanamo Bay, so the costs to maintain and repair this unit over the last 5 years are not available; however, maintenance records indicate that no major work has been accomplished in the past 5 years.

Senator **Thurmond**. The subcommittees are adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 3:50 p.m., the subcommittees were adjourned.]

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION, FISCAL YEAR 1986

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1985

U.S. SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

Washington, DC.

AIR FORCE, GUARD AND RESERVE PROGRAMS

The subcommittees met in open session, pursuant to notice, at 2:04 p.m. in room 232A, Russell Senate Office Building, Senator Mack Mattingly (chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee) presiding.

Armed Services Committee members present: Senators Thurmond (chairman of the subcommittee) and Bingaman.

Appropriations Committee members present: Senators Mattingly (chairman of the subcommittee) and Sasser.

Armed Services Committee staff present: Alan L. Chvotkin, counsel; Robert E. Bayer and Russel E. Milnes, professional staff members; and Marie F. Dickinson, staff assistant.

Appropriations Committee staff present: Rick Pierce.

Also present: Romie L. Brownlee, assistant to Senator Warner; DeForest Hamilton, assistant to Senator Denton; Mary A. Shields, assistant to Senator Stennis; and Edward McGaffigan, Jr., assistant to Senator Bingaman.

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR MACK MATTINGLY, PRESIDING

Senator MATTINGLY. The hearing will come to order.

Let me begin by saying that once again it is my pleasure to be able to hold joint hearings with the Armed Services Committee on Military Construction, which is so ably chaired by the Senator from South Carolina.

I would like to welcome our witnesses today who will present testimony in support of the military construction budget for the Air Force and for all of the Guard and Reserve components. First, Maj. Gen. Clifton Wright, Director of Engineering and Services Headquarters, will present the Air Force program. Maj. Gen. Billy Jones, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Guard and Reserve, will testify on behalf of the Reserve components program.

In addition to those two gentlemen, we have each of the Guard and Reserve components represented by Major General Temple, Director of the Army National Guard; Brigadier General Mott, Deputy Chief of the Army Reserve; Rear Admiral Smith, Deputy Director, Naval Reserves; Maj. Gen. John Conaway, Director of the Air National Guard; and Brigadier General Scheer, Deputy to the Chief of the Air Force Reserves.

Let me extend a particular welcome to Mr. Jones, who will be appearing before the subcommittees for the first time in his new position. He is a native Georgian and has served his country in various active duty positions since World War II and has served as Adjutant General of the State of Georgia.

Let me repeat what I have been saying at the start of each of our hearings. We are facing a serious problem in the budget request for defense expenditures for fiscal year 1986. As you are aware, our committees have always been supportive of the military construction program and I hope will continue to be.

However, we will have to make restrictions in the requests this year, and this is obvious from the recent budget resolution reported to the full Senate. I really seek your help and full cooperation, and I have asked each of our witnesses to put their priorities in order in all categories under the budget request.

Together, I am hopeful we can work to keep the military construction program moving forward, even if we have to slip into somewhat of a lower, slower speed. It is in the best interest of all of us to ensure that the deficits are reduced, and it is therefore necessary for every agency in the Government to sacrifice a little for the betterment of all.

Our first witness is General Wright. General, welcome back again to the annual agony. You can either read your whole statement or summarize it, and then we can get to the questions.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. CLIFTON WRIGHT, U.S. AIR FORCE, DIRECTOR, ENGINEERING AND SERVICES, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. FRANCIS de MARTINO, USAF, CHIEF, PROGRAMS DIVISION, DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES; AND LT. COL. MICHAEL McAULIFFE, USAF, CHIEF, DIVISION OF HOUSING AND SERVICES, DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES

General **Wright**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is indeed a pleasure to appear again before this subcommittee with the Air Force's fiscal year 1986 military construction program. Let me extend my appreciation to this subcommittee for its support of several programs vital to the Air Force.

We particularly appreciate the initial authorization of schools and housing for the military personnel deploying with the ground-launched cruise missile in Europe, thus allowing them to eventually be joined by their families; the continued support of the construction needed to meet the Peacekeeper, B-1B, and air-launched cruise missile deployment schedules; and the unwaivering recognition of the need to improve the living conditions of our single men and women through our dormitory modernization program is very important to the Air Force.

Our military construction request for this year is $1.973 billion in authorization and $2.082 billion in appropriation. These requests are $105 million and $83 million less than last year's submittal. Our military family housing request is $944 million, which is $115 million less than last year's submittal. Our requests address both strategic and conventional force mobilization and continue to improve the quality of life for our people.

There is much being said about the size of this year's defense budget, as you said, Mr. Chairman, and obviously some hard decisions will be made. Let me say at the start that we have already made many hard decisions in this program. It has been scrubbed down considerably from what our field commanders had submitted.

We believe that the request before you represents the minimum necessary to support the military hardware being procured and deployed, to sustain the people who must operate and maintain it, and to provide the worldwide basing structure to field it.

We are unquestionably in a better position today than we were 4 years ago. However, we are far from well and there is still much to do. For the most part, you have provided the facilities required to field new weapons systems. This year we are asking you to step up to the larger part of our modernization needs, that is, to replace or upgrade our aging physical plant.

We simply cannot continue to acquire and deploy new weapons systems without keeping pace on the other side of the equation. There is momentum throughout America to modernize our industrial production base. Industries in the private sector have recognized the need to replace and upgrade their plants, which have been neglected, literally consumed over the years in the interest of output. The leaders of our industrial community know that they must face up to this problem in order to be able to compete in the marketplace of the world.

As we conduct the business of military preparedness, we also consume our physical plant. Facilities are used on a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week basis, to train our people and to maintain and operate our weapons systems. This Nation has a $120 billion investment in the Air Force physical plant. We believe that to fulfill our responsibilities we must, like our colleagues in the private sector, make a commitment to upgrade or replace on a businesslike basis that which we have consumed. We look to the Congress to support this initiative, which not only makes good business sense but solidifies the foundation of our defense posture.

Our modernization requirements, based on a 50- to 60-year life cycle for replacement or major upgrade, will require some $6 billion over the next 5 years. We are seeking approximately $1.1 billion this year as a start toward that goal. To defer this work not only impacts productivity and quality of life, it places an increasing and unnecessary burden on the operations and maintenance accounts.

Mr. Chairman, that is a summary of my opening statement, and I am prepared now to address your questions.

[The prepared statement of General Wright follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. CLIFTON D. WRIGHT, DIRECTOR OF AIR FORCE ENGINEERING AND SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committees, I am Major General Duke Wright, Director of Engineering and Services, United States Air Force. It is a pleasure to appear before you and present the Air Force's military construction budget for fiscal year 1986.

OVERVIEW

Before I discuss the specifics of our request, I would like to thank this committee for its outstanding support of several important programs. Particularly, the initial authorization of schools and housing for the military personnel deploying with the ground launched cruise missile in Europe, thus allowing them to eventually be joined by their families; the continued support of the construction needed to meet the Peacekeeper, B-1B and air launched cruise missile deployment schedules; and the unwavering recognition of the need to improve the living conditions of our single men and women through our dormitory modernization program.

Our military construction request for this year is $1.973 billion in authorization and $2.082 billion in appropriation. These requests are $105 million and $83 million less than last year's submittal. Our military family housing request is $944 million which is $115 million less than last year's submittal. Our requests address both strategic and conventional force modernization construction needs and continue to improve the quality of life for our people. There is much being said about the size of this year's defense budget, and obviously some hard decisions will be made. Let me say at the start, we have already made many hard decisions on this program over the past year, scrubbing it down considerably from what our field commanders had submitted to us. We believe the request before you represents the minimum necessary to support the military hardware being procured and deployed, to sustain the people who must operate and maintain it and to provide the worldwide basing structure to field it.

We are unquestionably in a better position today than we were four years ago. After more than a decade of inadequate funding, we are now turning the corner as a result of your commitment to restoring our military strength. However, we are far from well. There is still much to do.

Of particular concern is the fact that military construction funding has not kept pace with increases in the overall defense funding. For example, from fiscal year 1984 to fiscal year 1985 alone, our military construction appropriation increased only 4.7 prcent, nominally, the inflation rate, while appropriations providing weapon systems increased markedly. Looking at the past three years, the Air Force military construction appropriation has declined almost 10 percent in real terms.

For the most part, Congress has stepped up to the need to provide the facilities required to field these new systems. This year we are asking Congress to step up to the larger part of our facilities modernization needs, that is, replace or upgrade our aging physical plant—aircraft pavements, utilities, maintenance and industrial shops, warehousing and the places where our people eat, sleep, receive medical care and spend their off-duty hours. It is a grave mistake to believe that we can continue to acquire and deploy new weapon systems without keeping pace on the other side of the equation.

There is a growing momentum throughout this Nation to modernize our industrial production capacity. Our auto, steel and transportation industries as well as many others have recognized the need to replace and upgrade their plants which have been neglected—literally consumed—in the interest of output. They are beginning to make this investment now. Leaders of our industrial community know that only by stepping up to this problem will they be able to provide competitive products and services in the future.

We, in the Air Force, also consume our physical plant as we conduct the business of military preparedness. Our airfield pavements, shops, hangars, dormitories, utilities and the like are used on a 24-hour a day seven-day a week basis to train our people and maintain and operate our weapon systems in order to insure a credible deterrent posture and protect our national interests worldwide. This Nation has a $120 billion investment in the Air Force physical plant. You have charged us with the responsibility to preserve and protect this investment. We believe that to meet this responsibility we must, like our colleagues in the private sector, make a substantial commitment to upgrade or replace that which we have consumed. We look to the Congress to support this initiative which not only make good business sense, but solidifies the foundation of our defense posture. Obviously, facility deficiencies cannot be corrected in one year, just as our force modernization cannot be achieved overnight. However, we all must recognize the need, define the requirements and funding baseline, and get on with it. The Air Force has done this. Our modernization requirements, based on a 50- to 60-year life cycle for replacement or major upgrade will require some $6 billion over the next five years. We are seeking approximately $1.1 billion this year as a start towards that goal. To defer this work not only impacts productivity and quality of life, it places in increasing and unnecessary burden on the operations and maintenance accounts. Lets look now at the major elements of our programs.

GROUND LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES (GLCM)

You have been very supportive of our request for ground launched cruise missile construction and we now have substantial construction authorized and funded in four countries.

The construction program is proceeding well with initial operating capability achieved at both Greenham Common and Comiso.

Throughout this deployment and despite pressures to do otherwise, the U.S. and its NATO allies have stood firm, and moved forward with deployment of the system on the schedule originally proposed.

It's this resolve, we believe, that has returned the Soviets to arms reduction negotiations.

This year we are requesting a total of $64 million to complete construction at Greenham Common, Comiso and Florennes; and continue construction at Molesworth, United Kingdom, and to fund initial training and support facilities at Woensdrecht in the Netherlands. In our family housing request, we seek $50 million for 680 houses at the Belgium and German sites. In the Department of Defense dependent schools budget are requests of $10.7 million for schools for children of our airmen serving at these locations.

Last year, subsequent to actual deployment of the GLCM to Greenham Common and Comiso, you provided schools and housing needed for accompanied tours. This year, in keeping with the deployment schedule and policy for accompanied tours we are requesting initial housing needs for both Belgium and Germany, and schools in Belgium and the United Kingdom. Your continued support will allow higher readiness, reduce training expenses and preclude unnecessary family separations.

On another note, we fully recognize the dilemma The Netherlands has caused by postponing its decision on GLCM to November, 1985. We ask that you consider the need to keep our commitment to the 1979 dual track decision of the alliance and provide the funding needed to maintain the current deployment schedule.

B-1B BOMBER

Last year Congress approved $95.7 million for facilities associated with the deployment of B-B1 bombers at Dyess AFB, Texas and Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota.

Construction is underway.

This year's program of $211 million will enable us to continue work at Dyess and Ellsworth and begin construction at the final two B-1B bases, Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota and McConnell AFB, Kansas.

PEACEKEEPER

In fiscal year 1985, the Congress authorized $73 million and appropriated $96 million in military construction for Peacekeeper support facilities and the initial increment of above ground missile silo site work and associated road upgrade.

Our military construction request this year is consistent with current missile procurement plans. We continue on schedule for an initial operational capability (IOC) of December 1986.

This year's request totals $56 million in appropriations and $45 million in authorizations to provide an additional maintenance building at Hill AFB, Utah; Air Launch Control Center facilities at Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota, and Offutt AFB, Nebraska; and more roads and site work near F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming. Our request includes $11 million for access roads that were authorized but not funded last year.

OVER THE HORIZON-BACKSCATTER RADAR (OTH-B)

As you know, this radar system will greatly improve early warning and attack assessment for the atmospheric threat. You have approved all of the necessary construction at the east coast complex near Bangor, Maine. This year's request of $12 million begins the west coast site, with construction of an operations center and software development facility at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. Next year's program will finish the west coast complex with provision of roads and utilities at the transmitter and receiver locations.

ANTI-SATELLITE SYSTEM FACILITIES (ASAT)

The fiscal year 1985 Defense Appropriations Act approved the initial production missiles. Our request for $15 million in appropriations, which was authorized last year, provides storage, maintenance and operations facilities at Langley AFB, Virginia. A western location will be developed in subsequent fiscal years.

AIR LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)

This year's request includes $20 million to complete construction at K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan, and Griffiss AFB, New York. We are also initiating $9 million of construction at Minot AFB, North Dakota.

MISAWA F-16 BEDDOWN

This marks the third year we have asked for authority to construct facilities to beddown F-16's at Misawa, Japan. Projects authorized and approved in the fiscal year 1984 program are under construction. The Government of Japan (GOJ) has maintained its commitment to share construction costs. Of the estimated $305 million required, the GOJ will finance about 78 percent. Our request this year for $9.5 million includes only those projects which the GOJ will not support—additional munitions storage and jet fuel storage tanks.

READINESS

Readiness and our ability to sustain fighting forces remains a high priority. You will note, however, that our request for readiness projects is lower this year than last. This is, in part, the result of the Congress encouraging the NATO alliance to come to grips with readiness needs. The previous five-year infrastructure program was funded at $2.6 billion. The recently agreed to six year funding level is $7.1 billion, more than double the annual figure for the previous cost sharing period. It was a difficult and impressive decision on the part of the member nations to make this commitment. Under this plan we expect to receive NATO funding adequate to satisfy the majority of our requirements at collocated operating bases as well as meet other needs such as F-16 conversions, new aircraft shelters and recoupment of prefinanced aircraft shelters.

The most important mission objective of the Air Force Medical Service is wartime readiness. We have made substantial progress in improving theater medical capability but more needs to be done. Through our war reserve materiel procurement program, all areas continue to receive increasing stocks of medical materiel.

Our allies have been extremely helpful by providing buildings, where and when available, that can be used for peacetime storage of materiel, as well as, contingency hospitals during wartime. We continue to negotiate with host nations to obtain additional support but they are unable to satisfy all of our requirements. The facilities we are requesting this year are critical to our commitment to medical readiness and help bridge the gap between what we can count on our allies to provide and what we need. The request includes prepositioned medical facilities at six locations including Kimhae AB, Korea, and Torrejon AB, Spain. We ask your support in correcting this most serious deficiency in our wartime medical readiness program.

PLANT MODERNIZATION

As we stated earlier, our request for plant modernization is approximately $1 billion. The upgrade or replacement of existing inadequate and deteriorated facilities not only makes good economic sense but contributes significantly to the overall warfighting capability of the Air Force. We urge you to carefully consider our previous comments regarding the responsibility we all share for preserving and protecting the investment we have in our physical plant.

Over $770 million of the $1.1 billion is to upgrade the workplace, much of which is far below the standards required to develop, operate and maintain the weapons system of today as well as those that will be coming into the inventory well into the next century. Research and development laboratories and test facilities are required to enable us to maintain the technological edge. Training is a vital part of the readiness equation—new and improved facilities must be provided in order to train and properly motivate our basic airmen, our technicians, our aircrews and missile crews. The return on this investment, often times overlooked, saves the taxpayer untold millions each year. Good maintenance and production shops on the flight line contribute directly to the sortie generation rate of the Air Force—simply stated, more combat capability for the dollar.

QUALITY OF LIFE

While we know that you have been very supportive of our quality of life initiatives, we, nonetheless, believe we must stress the need for continued support. Recent media coverage has highlighted some of the hard earned and well deserved benefits of our military personnel, but failed to clearly show those things that make our people's lives different from the average citizen. Nowhere do they discuss the frequent moves and associated personal and financial turmoil, family separations, harsh living and working conditions at remote locations like Shemya Island, and the risks associated with daily training for war. These patriotic young men and women come to us willingly, fully aware of the hardships and dangers associated with their decision to serve their country. We provide them with the best equipment available to assure their safety and survivability, but sometimes fail to recognize their own needs. Providing our people decent dormitories, dining halls, gymnasiums, recreation centers, and child care centers, is as important to their morale and resultant decision to remain in the Air Force as anything we do. Denying these facilities while arguing they should use what's available in the local community is shortsighted and unfair. They're not paid well enough to afford the membership costs of spas and racquet clubs, even if they're available outside the installation gates. Our single parents and dual working military couples must, as a matter of course, respond to emergencies, training exercises and deployments when community child care facilities are closed. A dormitory is a home and a recreation center is a night out.

These are just a few examples of why we believe our people need and deserve the facilities we are requesting. I could go on and discuss the declining military age population group, the effects an expanding economy may have on recruitment and retention, and many other reasons for your continued support, but you know these facts as well as I. Simply stated—we must compete with the private sector.

This year's request totals $370 million in appropriations and $291 million in authorizations for quality of life projects. $217 million is for dormitory construction or renovation. This will provide some 14,000 spaces—some to correct existing deficiencies and some to upgrade deteriorated buildings or build new where it's uneconomical to upgrade.

This year's request for medical facility projects is $104 million in appropriations and $26 million in authorizations which will allow us to continue our program to improve medical treatment in the Air Force. Major projects are replacement clinics at McClellan AFB, California, and RAF Fairford, United Kingdom. We appreciate that the Congress last year authorized the full cost of the Travis AFB hospital; therefore, no further authorization is required. Funding is included in the fiscal year 1986 appropriation request for the third phase at a cost of $78 million.

We also seek $49 million for upgrade or replacement of several community support buildings. This includes four dining halls, six religious education and chapel centers, five child care centers, four gymnasiums, and five recreation/education centers. All child care centers requested are in overseas locations.

FAMILY HOUSING

Just as dormitories are necessary for our single people, family housing is required to shelter our married airmen where adequate housing is not available on the local community.

On average, our on-base households are families of junior sergeants and captains. These young service members are very likely skilled aircraft maintenance technicians or highly trained aircrew members. The taxpayer has made a tremendous investment to recruit, train and upgrade them. Most are at the point in their careers where they will decide to leave or continue on with a career in the Air Force. Decisions on a military career are family affairs, and we believe the living environment we provide is a significant part of that decision making process. To retain the necessary numbers of these skilled people, we must ensure the availability of adequate housing for their families, wherever they might be assigned—within the USA or overseas. Unlike their counterparts in the civilian community, our people cannot decline an assignment simply because there may not be adequately sized or priced housing for their families. It is our responsibility to ensure quality and affordable housing is available whenever accompanied tours are authorized.

On balance we would prefer to house our people in local communities—this isn't always possible. In those areas where adequate local housing is unavailable, we have deficits exceeding 30,000 units, spread across more than 50 installations worldwide. This year, we seek 1,800 new housing units at six locations—primarily overseas, where the most chronic deficits exists; that is, areas where military members have the greatest difficulty finding adequate housing. More than 90 percent of units are for enlisted families.

Of equal importance is the operation and maintenance of the existing housing inventory, which exceeds 140,000 units at 150 installations worldwide. These units average approximately 30 years in age. We estimate their replacement value at well over $11 billion. Major expenditures are required to correct chronic maintenance problems—roofing, exterior siding and utility systems that are old and inefficient. Many of our houses are small with inadequate kitchens, bathrooms and storage areas. We need to continue our improvement program to make these homes livable.

Together we must make sure our uniformed personnel and their families have safe, adequate, and affordable housing, if we are to attract and retain quality professionals, increase productivity and sustain readiness goals. Our modest investments in family housing pay great dividends. We ask for your continued strong support.

SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The final issue we want to address today has to do with the source of funds for so called "revenue generating morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) activities" for new bases or expanded missions on existing bases. The DOD policy for funding facilities depending on category and location is very clear, but we have encountered inconsistencies in the congress. Due to the pressing need to provide facilities for airmen being deployed with the GLCM system in Europe and strategic training range sites in the continental United States, we have been forced to fund commissary and exchange facilities with surcharge dollars and exchange profits that should have gone to needed improvement projects on existing installations or in the case of AAFES directly to the airmen as dividends that support the MWR programs. In effect we are asking the airmen to help fund construction that we believe is a legitimate appropriated fund responsibility. We have never objected to funding improvement projects or new construction to modernize facilities on existing bases but do believe it's wrong to have to do it where we have new or expanded missions. To fund these projects from the nonappropriated funds account, we had to obtain approval of the House Armed Services Committee's panel on morale, welfare and recreation facilities. While the panel responded favorably, the chairman's most recent approval letter advised all the services that future aproval for such facilities at new and expanding bases will be denied on the basis they should be funded by the military construction appropriation. Mr. Chairman, we have done everything possible in an attempt to provide our people, at some of our most remote locations, with adequate commissary, exchange and other community support facilities, but we are being countered at every turn. We ask that the Congress thoughtfully reconsider the difficult position we have been put in and clarify the policy by authorizing and appropriating funds for such activities where we are addressing new or expanded missions.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, I have seen our forces contend with outmoded equipment and dilapidated facilities. I've walked the flight line and watched men and women struggle to maintain multi-million dollar aircraft in dimly lit, unheated and leaky hangars. I have talked with Air Force families in houses so outdated and old that the families thought we had forgotten them.

With your vision, commitment and support, we are correcting these conditions; but, I can assure you there is still much to accomplish.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to appear before the committee today, and I am proud to serve you and this Nation.

I would be happy to answer any of your questions.

Senator MATTINGLY. Are there any other opening statements? Senator Sasser, do you have an opening statement?

Senator SASSER. No, I do not, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MATTINGLY. I would say for any other Senators who are not here that they may put their statements in for the record, and also may submit written questions for the record if they wish.

The first question, General. The funding for the military construction to support the deployment of the MX is roughly $55.8 million in the budget now before Congress, which is mainly for access roads. How many deployed missiles will the access roads funds support if that amount is approved in the budget?

General WRIGHT. Thirty-one missiles, sir.

Senator MATTINGLY. Thirty-one?

General WRIGHT. Sorry, 30 missiles.

Senator MATTINGLY. What are your estimates for the future years funding for Milcon, for the MX?

General WRIGHT. Out through the 100 missiles that are currently approved?

Senator MATTINGLY. Yes, do you have it broken down for the 42?

General WRIGHT. Yes, I have it. Fiscal year 1987 is $62.7 million, and fiscal year 1988 is $69.4 million.

Senator MATTINGLY. And that is for the 100?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir, that will support the 100 missile program.

Senator MATTINGLY. Do you have a figure say if the funding would stop after 42?

General WRIGHT. This year's request, the $55.8 million, takes care of——

Senator MATTINGLY. The 30?

General WRIGHT. The 30 missiles. I will have to research it for 42. I do not have that number. Let me provide that for the record.

Senator MATTINGLY. I think that would be a good figure to come up with.

[The information follows:]

Military construction funds totalling $93.6 million would be required if 42 missiles are funded.

Senator MATTINGLY. The Government of Belgium has recently deployed the GLCM. What projects are included in this budget to support that deployment?

General WRIGHT. Sir, in the 1986 program for Belgium; or for the total GLCM program?

Senator MATTINGLY. Belgium.

General WRIGHT. Thirty nine million dollars for Belgium, sir.

Senator MATTINGLY. What categories are those in?

General WRIGHT. Housing and schools and related support facilities.

Senator MATTINGLY. Can you tell us, for the record what the related support facilities are in detail.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir; I can.

[The information follows:]

Florennes AB, Belgium, GLCM Beddown—$5,860

	Cost (thousands)
Base supply warehouse/open storage	$1,110
Chapel center	1,750
Consolidated open mess	1,950
Child care center	810
Military clothing store	240

General **Wright**. Now, the schools program is in the DOD schools program, but is of course of interest to us.

Senator **Mattingly**. Regarding the Netherlands, we still have the controversy whether or not they are going to be able to be deployed there. Can you tell us what you believe as early as possible would be the date to deploy the GLCM's in the Netherlands?

And at the same time, I believe that you have funding included in the budget for that deployment, is that correct?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir; we have dollars in this year's program for the Netherlands. But the initial operational capability date is classified. I would have to provide that to you for the record.

Senator **Mattingly**. All right.

[The information follows:]

The IOC for Woensdrecht is [deleted].

Senator **Mattingly**. But I think that country has not yet given its consent.

General **Wright**. That is right. The Government of the Netherlands has told us they would make a decision in November of this year. So we are submitting prior to that decision.

Senator **Mattingly**. Would you recommend that the funding in the Milcon budget be contingent upon their approval? Don't you think there ought to be such language in there?

General **Wright**. Sir, I think we need to show the Government of the Netherlands that we are indeed serious.

Senator **Mattingly**. I understand that, but with the language to just arbitrarily appropriate money when there is no consent—it should be based upon consent don't you think?

General **Wright**. I think we could work out some language to that effect, yes, sir.

Senator **Mattingly**. The budget includes roughly $47 million for a project in New Mexico for a munitions storage complex. Could you tell us what that involves?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir; the project is to construct an underground munitions storage facility at Kirtland Air Force Base in New Mexico to replace a large antiquated above-ground storage complex.

The existing complex is about 40 years old. It is called Monzano Base. The security systems are very unreliable. The physical plant is deteriorating rapidly. The security force required to support that operation numbers some 450 people. It is about 2,800 acres in area and includes a 9-mile fence and a long convoy route from the storage area to the airhead at Kirtland Air Force Base.

The new complex would be closer to the airhead by about 4 miles, would only encompass 38 acres, and would amortize itself in about 4 years, the amortization primarily because of the reduction in the number of people required to secure the activity.

Senator **Mattingly**. I would like you to provide to the subcommittee, for the record, a list of all those studies relating to military construction which have been done in this last year. I would like the subject, a brief description of the studies, the cost, where the funding came from, and the name of the firm that did the work. I would like for you to provide that for the record.

General **Wright**. I am not quite sure what you are asking for, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Mattingly**. Consulting.

General **Wright**. Consulting studies, as opposed to architectural, engineering and design work?

Senator **Mattingly**. Correct.

[The information follows:]

CONSULTING STUDIES RELATING TO AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Location/subject	Description	Cost (thousands)	Funds source	Consultant
Andrews AFB, MD, central heat plant	Technical and ecomomic feasibility, environmental assessment	269	Operations and maintenance	Weston Designers.
Tyndall AFB, FL, primary electric distribution	Statement of work and preparation of project book	67	do	Southern Engineering.
Lackland AFB, TX, Wilford Hall medical facility	Claim analysis for delay/disruption impact	[1] 85	Project funding	Construction Consulting International, Inc.
Europe, ground launched cruise missile [GLCM]	Electro-magnetic pulse analysis study	8	Operations and maintenance	Air Force Weapons Lab.
Osan AB, Korea, electrical supply	Electrical deficiency analysis study	120	do	Trans America Engineers.
Clark AB, Philippines, water supply study	Water supply deficiency analysis study	100	do	Do.
Kadena AB, Japan and Clark AB, Philippines, energy study	Validated energy conservation improvement program [ECIP] projects.	248	do	R.M. Towell/Energy Consulting Services.
Vandenberg AFB, CA, space launch complex No. 6	Analysis of independent power sources	7	Research and development	Keller & Gannon Engineers & Architect.
Vandenberg AFB, CA, STS powerplant	Feasibility study of 3d party financing of alternative for the STS powerplant.	25	do	Fluor Engineers, Inc.
Vandenberg AFB, CA, STS powerplant	Feasibility study of alternative to STS powerplant	87	do	Ralph M. Parsons Co.
Vandenberg AFB, CA, 35 MW power supply	Assessment of proposal to supply power	10	do	Fluor Engineers, Inc.
Vandenberg AFB, CA, backup power generators	Feasibility study to update backup power generators	7	do	Keller & Gannon Engineers and Architect.
Travis AFB, CA, composite medical facility	Independent cost analysis of the price for the project	20.25	Operations and maintenance	Booz, Allen, Hamilto and Hanscomb Associates.
Langley AFB, VA, antisatellite system	Independent cost analysis of the price for the project	54.7	do	Do.
Homestead AFB, FL, Mountain Home AFB, ID, Nellis AFB, NV, hospital study.	Economic and functional analysis of different alternatives for several base hospitals.	145.4	do	Vector Research.

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[1] To date.

Senator **Mattingly**. I would like to go back about 3 years ago, in reference to the Consolidated Space Operations Center in Colorado, for which I think the projected costs are about $140 million. The committee, in approving that project, suggested that the Air Force acquire additional land surrounding what is now referred to as Falcon Air Force Station to prevent any problems on the day-today operations of CSOC.

I understand that currently the Air Force has not requested any funding at all for the land. I also understand the land around there initially was selling—when the construction began it was selling for roughly $100 an acre, and now it is selling for $24,000 per acre.

I would like to have your opinion on the status of this project and the future of the mission, especially in respect to how much land you are going to want.

General **Wright**. Let me say that the project for construction of the Consolidated Space Operations Center is moving along very well, on schedule. Certainly the land around it—we have a section of land, for the current construction—some of the land contiguous to that section is owned by the State.

Right now the Air Force is negotiating with the State for an exchange of land in the Denver area around Lowry Air Force Base which is surplus to Air Force needs for the land around Falcon Air Force Base, because we obviously see the same thing you are talking about, encroachment, a buildup that would in effect over a period of time hem in that location. We do not know what effect that will have on the operational capability and the mission of the base, or block us from future expansion.

We are very aware of that problem and are working right now for a satisfactory solution with the State.

Senator **Mattingly**. My time is up.

Senator Sassser.

Senator **Sasser**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General Wright, it is good to see you again.

General **Wright**. Thank you, sir.

Senator **Sasser**. I would like to follow up on a couple of the questions that the chairman proposed earlier. What has been appropriated to date for MX construction?

General **Wright**. $234 million.

Senator **Sasser**. All right, sir. What has been obligated to date?

General **Wright**. $114.5 million.

Senator **Sasser**. Now, if the Congress were to reduce the MX buy from 100 MX's to 50 or 63, would there be any substantial reduction in military construction requirements? And if so, specifically how could the request be cut?

General **Wright**. Sir, if the reduction were made today it would not affect the 1986 military construction program. We could look at future programs based on the number of missiles that might be approved. The 1985 program supports primarily the approved production number.

Senator **Sasser**. General Wright, I have a series of questions—excuse me. Did you wish to amplify on that answer?

General **Wright**. No, sir, I am OK.

Senator **Sasser**. I have a series of questions which I wish to propound concerning the hardness of the existing MX silos and their survivability, as contrasted with the Soviet silo hardness and the survivability of Soviet silos. I am going to submit these question for the record because I am reasonably sure that you will have to provide a classified answer to the questions.

The questions will be: What are the hardness levels of the MX silos being prepared with present military construction funds? What are the hardness levels of the Soviet ICBM silos?

What is the vulnerability of the MX in existing silos, that is the Minuteman silos, to Soviet ICBM's? And what is the vulnerability of Soviet silos to existing U.S. ICBM's?

Now, in recent days, as the vote on the MX came closer, there was a lot of talk emanating from the administration about the potential for super-hardening our MX silos against Soviet attack. We previously heard that we had a window of vulnerability with our Minuteman missiles in the existing silos; in order to close that window of vulnerability, we needed to build a large super-missile, the MX, which would be mobile.

I supported the research and development on that mobile MX missile when it was to be used on this whole racetrack concept out in our western States. Unfortunately, a political decision was made that we would not put the MX on the racetrack and close the so-called window of vulnerability, but would put in the old Minuteman silos. Then, in order to bolster the argument that the missile would not be vulnerable in the old Minuteman silos, we were told the silos could be super-hardened and enhance the MX's survivability.

Well, if that is the case then I believe it is incumbent upon this committee and the administration to come up with some information about just whether or not the super-hardening would work. My question is: Will super-hardening techniques that are presently under development, reduce the MX's vulnerability significantly in your judgment?

General Wright. Sir, I am not the expert on that. I do not mean to be evading you, because that is being done in the research and development community.

MX's in the current Minuteman silos could probably be hardened to some degree. But as I understand, superhardening is addressing a newer generation silo. I do not know how hard the existing silos could be made.

Senator Sasser. So we might get some improvement on the existing silos, but if we are really going to move in the direction of exploiting the superhardening techniques that might be available to their utmost, we are going to have to go with the construction of new superhardened silos; is that your understanding, General?

General Wright. Yes, that is my understanding.

Senator Sasser. Now, was anything requested in the fiscal year 1986 military construction budget for superhardening of existing Minuteman silos?

General Wright. No, sir.

Senator Sasser. Is anything requested for superhardening of new silos in which to house the MX?

General Wright. No, sir; not in 1986—pardon me, sir.

[Pause.]

General Wright. You are asking for military construction?

Senator SASSER. Yes, sir.

General WRIGHT. The answer is "no."

Senator SASSER. What is requested in the R&D development budget for superhardening, to your knowledge?

General WRIGHT. One hundred and fifty two million dollars.

Senator SASSER. How far are we away from getting to the point in development that a decision can be made to deploy in the superhardened silos?

General WRIGHT. We expect that sufficient data will be available from this technology program in late 1986, early 1987, in order to make a decision on whether to enter full-scale development on a superhardened basing mode.

Senator SASSER. If we find that the data leads us in the direction of superhardening, that we can make the missiles less vulnerable by building new superhardened silos, significantly less vulnerable, how long would it take us to build the silos and get them deployed if we built say 50 MX's?

General WRIGHT. Sir, I had better provide that for the record, because we are now talking about a complete new design and a complete new construction scenario that would probably take us out into the nineties, the early nineties.

[The information follows:]

The hard silo program is a technology development program. It is not a part of the Peacekeeper program. While it could provide an option for increased ICBM survivability in the 1990s, no commitment has yet been made to deploy this new technology.

The Air Force and Defense Nuclear Agency are testing several design concepts. Tests have been successfully completed on sub-scale models (form 24 to 37 ft high), and a large-scale model (over 100 feet high). This large-scale test will give us information about our first generation hard silo, designed to be about ten times harder than our current Minuteman silos. Enhanced silos, designed to be about 30 times harder than our current Minuteman silos, are just beginning a sub-scale test program that will lead to large-scale tests in late 1986 or early 1987. Neither design concept could be deployed until 1990.

It has not been determined how fast we could develop and deploy silos. These types of issues would be solved prior to proceeding with full-scale engineering development if the decision were made to use superhardened silos as a deployment mode.

Senator SASSER. I have heard some discussion that the superhardened silos could cost as much as $180 million per silo. Do you know how much, General, this superhardening will cost?

General WRIGHT. Per silo?

Senator SASSER. Yes, sir.

General WRIGHT. No, sir; I do not have that answer right now.

Senator SASSER. Could you give that information for the record?

General WRIGHT. I would like to do that. I would be guessing and I do not want to give you the wrong answer.

[The information follows:]

The hard silo program is a technology program recommended by the Scowcroft Commission, directed by the President, and funded by Congress. It is not a part of the Peacekeeper program. While it could provide an option for increased ICBM survivability in the 1990s, no commitment has yet been made to deploy this new technology.

Senator SASSER. Now, almost everybody is under the impression that the new Midgetman missile, which we are doing a significant amount of R&D on now, would be deployed in a mobile basing mode. Certainly this would make it less vulnerable and should lead in my judgment to increased nuclear stability.

But I am hearing that the Air Force is looking at the proposition of superhardening silos for the Midgetman. If this is correct, do you know whether Midgetman will be deployed in the mobile mode, in the superhardened silos, or in a mixture of the two?

General WRIGHT. Sir, the research and development now is proceeding on a path that would look at both options, mobile and superhardened, with obviously a lot more R&D to be done.

Senator SASSER. To your knowledge, General Wright, has any decision been made on that proposition yet, as to choosing between either a mobile mode or a superhardened mode?

General WRIGHT. No, sir; I am quite sure no decision has been made.

Senator SASSER. Has the decision been made to mix the basing mode, to your knowledge?

General WRIGHT. No, sir; I think it is too early to tell at this point.

[Pause.]

General WRIGHT. I am told that the earliest we could expect a decision would be late 1986 or early 1987.

Senator SASSER. All right, sir.

How much time do I have, Mr. Chairman? May I continue?

Senator MATTINGLY. Yes, continue.

Senator SASSER. Let me move on one question here, about Central America. Last year the Air Force requested construction of a munitions storage facility at the Palmerola Air Base in Honduras. Congress denied this project.

My question to you is: Have any items which were proposed for storage in this facility at Palmerola been transported and stored in Honduras, or in any other Central American country?

General WRIGHT. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Senator SASSER. If it had occurred would you know it, General?

General WRIGHT. No, sir; I would not necessarily know that.

Senator SASSER. Well, what is the status of the Palmerola project? Have the Hondurans provided their share of the funds for the runway there?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir; the Honduran Government did provide funds for their share of the runway upgrade program that was included in the 1983 MCP.

Senator SASSER. All right. Congress appropriated $13 million for that project. The original contract was for $11.5 million. Would you list each modification and the value of the modification which was approved?

General WRIGHT. I will have to provide that for the record. I can list the modifications, but I do not have a breakdown of the dollar value for each mod.

[The information follows:]

The following modifications are approved for the value indicated.

Modifications:	*Value*
1. Widen road and reinstall culvert	$13,000
2. Construct 4,500 feet of irrigation ditch	10,000
3. Exterior electrical work-design omission	24,982
4. Provide 300-foot-deep well with 5-HP pump	49,900

5. Widen south cross taxiway for arm/disarm pad, relocate revetment and provide foundation	809,000
6. Relocate fence and gate	1,298
7. Alter approach lighting stands	11,429
8. Remove unsuitable subbase material	72,000
9. Provide asphalt concrete surface on existing north cross taxiway and associated 250 linear feet of runway	542,741
10. Correct fuel storage and distribution design omissions	104,000
11. Miscellaneous minor construction field changes	13,634
Total, modifications amount	1,651,984

Note: The current contract amount is $12,801,984. Work is 99 percent complete and the current working estimate including $746,844 for supervision, inspection and overhead and $108,480 for postaward engineering and design is $13,657,308.

Senator Sasser. Finally, are any U.S. military construction funds being utilized to support any part of the Palmerola project which was to have been the responsibility of the Hondurans?

General Wright. No, sir.

Senator Sasser. All right, sir. Thank you.

Senator Mattingly. Senator Bingaman.

Senator Bingaman. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, let me ask a question or two. First of all, I gather there is $211 million in the budget this year for the bed-down of the B-1B bomber, and I want to ask you about the amount of that that is slated for McConnell Air Force Base in Kansas, if that information is available.

General Wright. Yes, sir; I have that information. In this year's program we have $71.5 million for McConnell Air Force Base.

Senator Bingaman. Last week or 2 weeks ago, Senator Goldwater made a statement, in which I gather the Secretary of Defense was in agreement with, suggesting we close some facilities, and one of them was McConnell Air Force Base. Maybe you could explain to me what the plans are if we were to actually take the Secretary's recommendation and close that base. What would you be doing with the B-1 bombers that are supposed to go there?

General Wright. Sir, the Air Force feels very strongly that McConnell Air Force Base is one of four bases required to properly bed down the B-1 bomber. I do not know how that base was named.

I understand that list of various bases was merely representative of the types of bases that might be considered for closure in the event a decision were made to look at typical bases throughout the United States.

Senator Bingaman. Well, if that kind of base were considered a likely candidate, I am just wondering which ones would not be.

General Wright. Sir, I cannot answer that question.

Senator Bingaman. Let me ask about some military medical facilities if I could. I had the opportunity a couple of weeks ago to go through Wilford Hall down in San Antonio, and the head nurse there, whose name I cannot cite to you right now, but a very capable woman, was complaining about the design of that facility and indicating that it took tremendously more staff than it should by virtue of the way they had designed the floor space.

I am just wondering how you go about working up design of these hospitals. I notice we have a lot of money in for Travis Air

Force Hospital. Are we in danger of making the same mistake there?

General WRIGHT. I have heard of no complaint from the hospital staff at Wilford Hall regarding the functional occupant, and where we have missed the mark—and it may be anything from a maintenance hangar to a dining hall—we adjust that design based on the customer feedback.

Senator BINGAMAN. Let me ask about a couple of other things with regard to medical facilities. We have this panel looking at the sizing of hospitals. I notice you are asking for a substantial amount of money to go forward with Travis. Is it your thought that the panel should not concern itself with Travis, or if they come up with some conclusions that you would still be able to factor in with regard to the completion of the Travis facility?

What is your thinking on that?

General WRIGHT. Is the panel looking at functional layout or is it looking at unit costs?

Senator BINGAMAN. I think it is trying to look at the whole issue of how the services decide what size medical facilities should be.

General WRIGHT. Sir, I really believe that Travis is downstream. The project is completely designed. The second phase or the third phase of the project is about to be advertised for construction now. And it has been looked at by the GAO and given a clean bill of health, and bids open for construction on June 1.

To make any major changes now would obviously delay the project and would cost a tremendous amount of money in layout of the hospital. I suppose that it is like anything. If you design and build a home or a building for anyone, someone is going to find some fault with it, whether it is the color of the carpet or the walls or where the kitchen or bathrooms are located.

I will pursue this, because those designs are very carefully prepared and reviewed by a very competent medical staff within the Air Force and within the Department of Defense.

Senator BINGAMAN. Let me be precise as to the criticism that she was expressing. As I understood it, it was that there was a tremendous number of support staff required in order to man the facility because of the way it was laid out. Not that she did not like the color of things or something, but just that they had these units which required a great many people to be there.

Maybe you could look into that, because if there is a design problem in that facility I would just hope we would not repeat that somewhere else.

General WRIGHT. You are exactly right, sir. Let me look into that.

As a matter of information to the committee, I watch that very carefully, not only in hospitals but in any other thing that we design and build for the missions of the Air Force. We have a post-occupancy team that goes out and talks to the redesign. We feel as though that project has been scrubbed pretty well.

Certainly, future hospitals, I would agree with you.

Senator BINGAMAN. You mentioned that the GAO had given it a clean bill of health, and I agree. So far as I know, that is the case on Travis.

I have this report dated March 15 where GAO analyzes the cost effectiveness of small hospitals, and one of their recommendations on page 37 is that, as a result of this study, they hope we can avoid the need to construct or renovate some of the small hospitals now included in DOD's 5-year construction plans.

Have you had a chance to review this GAO report on the cost effectiveness of small hospitals?

General WRIGHT. I have not personally, sir, but the Air Force Surgeon has. I am not sure whether they have responded or commented on that report.

Senator BINGAMAN. I would be interested in knowing if, in fact, the Air Force would plan to reconsider any of their planned construction of small hospitals within the next 5 years after they have reviewed this. If you could just advise me, that would be helpful.

General WRIGHT. We will provide you with information, sir.

[The information follows:]

Projects currently included in the Air Force Medical Military Construction Program are in compliance with the GAO Report recommendations and are appropriate candidates for congressional funding. The Air Force will continue to evaluate future medical projects based on operational mission requirements, medical readiness and their cost effectiveness.

Senator BINGAMAN. Let me just ask about one other thing. I do not know whether this is a critical problem or not, but it is one that was called to my attention. We received a letter dated March 18 from a group that calls itself the Better Government Association, out of Chicago, IL.

They put out a white paper investigating the military's family housing program for high-ranking officers. Have you seen that?

General WRIGHT. Sir, I got a copy of that report last night and I have only scanned it.

Senator BINGAMAN. Well, I got a copy of it 4 minutes ago, and I am not claiming anything about its credibility. But let me just cite you the part that I would like you to look into for me.

It says on page 9 that: "Reports recently submitted to Congress show that in 1984 the military exceeded the spending limitation"—this is a $15,000 per family housing unit—"spending limitation on 145 individual units, at a total cost of $2.85 million." And it says the Air Force spent $931,000 without authorization.

Would you know an answer to that or could you get one for me?

General WRIGHT. I will get it for you, sir. I do know that we have been, in fact, in considerable discussion just this morning with the House Appropriations Committee, the Milcon Subcommittee, on this very subject. We have a difference of interpretation on various classifications of work: maintenance, repair, and improvement. And we are trying to iron out where those difference are.

We have to do some research. As I said, we just got that report yesterday, and when we can I will provide you the information.

Senator BINGAMAN. Thank you very much, General.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

BETTER GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION STUDY

The Air Force does not agree with the BGA contention that funds were spent by the Air Force without authorization.

The BGA study fails to recognize the procedures used by all services to report planned major maintenance and repairs expenditures in excess of $15,000 per unit. The fiscal year 1983 Appropriations Conference directed the Services to report anticipated maintenance and repair expenditures over $15,000 per unit. We worked closely with OSD and the other Services to be sure we had common reporting procedures. Routine and emergency service calls, recurring maintenance and work required at change of occupancy were excluded for this budget report because this type of work is virtually impossible to accurately predict. In fiscal year 1984, we begin reporting under this procedure all major maintenance and repair projects exceeding the $15,000 limit. Minor maintenance and repair has never been identified in our budget submissions. Because these minor expenditures were not part of the reporting procedures, the Air Force does not agree that such expenditures are unauthorized.

Senator MATTINGLY. Before I turn this over to Senator Thurmond, let me ask you two quick things and the rest of the information can be put into the record.

In reference to the Travis Hospital in California, the $78 million request, is that the final phase of that hospital?

General WRIGHT. No, sir.

Senator MATTINGLY. Was the $78 million request to be spent in 1 year or was it to be spent in more than 1 year? If it is to be more than 1 year, how is it to be broken down?

General WRIGHT. It was to be in more than 1 year, sir.

Senator MATTINGLY. It will be, than?

General WRIGHT. It will be spent in 1 year, but the work will take more than 1 year. The contract will be awarded.

Senator MATTINGLY. The contract will be awarded, but it will not necessarily be spent in that time. Can you tell us for the record how much it will be, please?

General WRIGHT. I would have to give you a profile of that and work it up.

[The information follows:]

TRAVIS HOSPITAL

The fiscal year 1986 request is not the final phase of construction. $5 million Phase I site work was authorized and appropriated in fiscal year 1984. In fiscal year 1985, the Congress authorized $201.2 million for the balance of work for this project and appropriated $30 million, Phase II, as the first of three remaining increments. The fiscal year 1986 appropriation request, Phase III, is $78.4 million. The fiscal year 1987 appropriation request, Phase IV, for $92.8 million will be the final increment. The funding/expenditure profile was developed by the Air Force and our agent for this project, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. The cashflow requirements are based on the construction schedule for the work as described by the completed design drawings and specifications. Based on this schedule of work it is anticipated that the entire $78.4 million will be required for obligation in fiscal year 1986.

Senator MATTINGLY. In reference to MX and the hardness question, there is a study being done, am I correct?

General WRIGHT. Right.

Senator MATTINGLY. Now, will not the decision in reference to the hardness of silos not be made by the military construction people like yourself, but it will be a decision made by the President and the Secretary of Defense; is that correct?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator MATTINGLY. Good. I think for the record that needs to be clarified. You know, we sit up here and ask a lot of questions, and generally speaking they make that decision and then they send it to the Congress, I believe is the way they do it.

All right, thank you.

Senator Thurmond.

Senator **Thurmond** [presiding]. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I believe you are requesting over $1 billion in authorization for modernization of the workplace. What is your estimate of the total requirement in this area and what is your investment strategy, General Wright?

General **Wright**. Mr. Chairman, we have about a $6 billion program to modernize the Air Force physical plant. We would like to carry that out for about 5 years to do the program in an orderly fashion. We have developed a strategy that looks at a 50- or 60-year life cycle for most of our buildings and structures, and we figure that we should replace about 2 percent of that each year and go downstream.

You realize, sir, most of the physical plant was constructed during World War II and during the Korean era, and it is rapidly deteriorating and aging.

Senator **Thurmond**. I have a number of questions here. You have answered a few, so I will try to avoid duplication. If you will answer them for the record we would appreciate it.

[The questions follow:]

Senator **Thurmond**. To what extent does the Air Force military construction program support the President's Strategic Defense Initiative?

General **Wright**. The fiscal year 1986 MCP does not include funds for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Senator **Thurmond**. What projects in your fiscal year 1986 request are for Central America?

General **Wright**. The Air Force has only two projects programmed for Central America in our fiscal year 1986 request:

Howard AFB, Panama, add to aircraft apron, $21.0M.

Howard AFB, Panama, Energy Conservation Investment Program, $2.17M.

Senator **Thurmond**. Your request contains over $12 million for acquisition of land to increase the Melrose Range to train F-111D aircraft crews. Have you completed the necessary requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act?

General **Wright**. A final environmental impact statement is being prepared now. The Air Force expects to file the final environmental statement on April 19, 1985 at the Environmental Protection Agency. Mailing of the statement to other federal agencies, Congress, and interested individuals will occur before the filing.

Senator **Thurmond**. This subcommittee has asked the Air Force to test third party financing for heat and power plants and child care centers. What is the status of your test programs?

General **Wright**. We have moved out very well with the test program for Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, for a third party financed central heat plant. The proposal is in final negotiation right now and I would hope to have something resolved on that within the next 30 days. We are very optimistic, Mr. Chairman, that that project will succeed and enable us to fund from the private sector.

Senator **Thurmond**. Would you notify the committee when that is resolved?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, I will.

[Additional information follows:]

The Air Force is not conducting a test case per se for heat and power plants. We were directed by the Congress to investigate the feasibility of using third party financing to construct this type of facility prior to making a request for inclusion in the Military Construction Program (MCP).

As part of this directive, we were specifically required to pursue the use of third party financing for the heat and power plant projects at K. I. Sawyer and Chanute Air Force Bases. The K. I. Sawyer project has been determined to be unsuitable for third party financing because of the contractual complexities involved. In addition, the scope of this project involves less than 50 percent of the heating plant. Third party financing negotiations are continuing for the central heating plant at Chanute AFB, IL. A decision is expected in June of this year as to whether a contract for this effort should be awarded.

The child care center at Bergstrom Air Force Base is the Air Force test site for third party financing. A draft statement of work is currently being prepared. It is expected that this effort will be completed by the end of May and issued for review by all appropriate Air Force agencies in June 1985.

Senator THURMOND. Why have you not proposed the heat and powerplant at Eielson for third party financing?

General WRIGHT. Sir, we did a study. We wanted to look at the economics of third party financing at Eielson. We did that. We had a study done and it is complete, and I would be happy to provide that to the committee for your review.

Senator THURMOND. That will be fine.

[The report: "Third Party Funding Study, Eielson AFB Heating and Powerplant" July 20, 1984, retained in committee files.]

Senator THURMOND. What other areas have you considered for third party financing?

General WRIGHT. Sir, we are looking at child care centers, and we have a proposal or a request for a proposal being developed now. We have a base in the Air Force that we want to use as a test bed.

We are also looking at the possibility of providing transient quarters on Air Force bases with third party financing initiatives.

Senator THURMOND. This year your new construction program for family housing is nearly $150 million, I believe.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir; $148 million for new construction.

Senator THURMOND. How much of that is associated with new missions and where is it located?

General WRIGHT. The new mission portion. Well, let me say it this way, Mr. Chairman. There are 830 housing units in the program—I am sorry, 1,880 housing units in the program. Of those, 890 are associated with new missions; 990 are existing missions.

The new missions are all overseas, except for 50 which are located in North Dakota.

Senator THURMOND. Would you give those figures again?

General WRIGHT. The total program this year is 1,880 in new housing, 1,880. Of that number, 890 are associated with new missions; 990 are associated with existing Air Force missions.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

How long will it take you to build out your family housing deficit?

General WRIGHT. Sir, into the early nineties. Our total deficit in the Air Force is about 30,000 units.

Senator THURMOND. During the last several years, this committee has authorized you to fund specified projects from bid savings. Will you be able to fund all of those projects?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir; we will be able to fund the projects that have been authorized.

Senator THURMOND. Do you anticipate any savings generated in fiscal year 1985?

General WRIGHT. No, sir; we have enough just to buy out the program and no surplus. In fact, if we have some unforeseen requirements that arise during the fiscal year we very well may be faced with the need to cancel some unexecuted projects.

Senator THURMOND. For some time, this committee has stressed innovation in military construction. What progress have you made in this area?

General WRIGHT. Sir, we looked at several initiatives and two have promise. The first is a turnkey project that we are exploring at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, for an underground command post. "Turnkey" means that we award a contract for a complete installation of equipment and construction.

The other initiative is a performance-oriented specification, which in effect tells the proposers that we would like to have a facility built and it should do this job, with certain qualifications, rather than providing a detailed set of plans and specs. The proposer then would give us his recommendation to meet that performance goal and we would evaluate it, and then award accordingly.

Mr. Chairman, you will remember in the last couple of years we have had a lot of discussion on this subject, looking for better ways to reduce the cost of construction to the Defense Department. We are still exploring these avenues.

One of the things that we said we were going to look at was a construction management concept. That is, hiring someone to come in and do your complete planning, design, and construction for you. We examined that very carefully and found that that apparently is not the best solution to our problem.

I personally have found that we in the Department of Defense can really deliver the construction for less money by doing a better job of planning and designing our projects and going to the marketplace with a nice, clean package, going in the competitive sense with a firm fixed price contract. We would like to do that whenever we can, and we do that whenever we can.

But it is incumbent upon us to do a better job up front and then demand from the architect-engineer a quality design that enables the builder to go out and build the project without a number of change orders and claims. That is where it is costing us the dollars.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much, General Wright. I want to commend you and your group for the fine job you are doing.

General WRIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MATTINGLY. I have no further questions.

General WRIGHT. Thank you very much, sir. It is my honor to appear before these subcommittees jointly.

Senator THURMOND. We will now have our second panel, which will consist of: Maj. Gen. Billy M. Jones, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs); also Brig. Gen. Harry J. Mott, III, Deputy Chief, Army Reserves; and Maj. Gen. Herbert Temple, Director, Army Nationl Guard.

Would you gentlemen please proceed.

Senator MATTINGLY. May I make one comment if I could, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. Sure.

Senator MATTINGLY. I have another meeting to attend to also, but I just want to welcome now Mr. Jones. I have already made some nice comments before you came here. I do not know whether you heard them. If you want the reporter to play them back and repeat them, we can do that.

He is the Adjutant General from the State of Georgia. He is from Georgia, obviously. Yesterday we had an Admiral from Georgia, so Georgia is really taking over the defense needs, as that State always has done.

At any rate, Billy welcome. And also my welcome to the rest of you.

Senator THURMOND. I think that is prima facie evidence that we need to convert some of this money now to some of these other States. [Laughter.]

Senator MATTINGLY. So long as you stay in the South, Senator. [Laughter.]

Senator THURMOND. Would it be reasonable with you gentlemen to put your entire prepared statements in the record and then just give us the thrust of it and answer questions?

Mr. JONES. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. Without objection, that will be done. General Jones, would you go first.

STATEMENT OF BILLY M. JONES, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (RESERVE AFFAIRS) FOR MATERIAL AND FACILITIES

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure for me to appear before these subcommittees to present an overview of the National Guard and Reserve Forces military construction programs. I would like to express my appreciation for the significant interest and contribution that these subcommittees have made in their support of the Department's effort to strengthen and improve our programs.

Although the Material and Facilities Deputate which I head is not yet fully staffed, we feel we have made significant progress. For example, we have automated the annual report to Congress on Reserve component equipment and have initiated a study on equipment compatibility, which has been a long-standing problem.

I would like to comment specifically on military construction. This program is vital to the continued progress of the reserve forces. The Guard and Reserve facilities represent a very large capital investment. We have more than 6,400 installations and training sites.

These facilities range from a single building for a Reserve Center or National Guard Armory to complete installations with modern ranges, such as: Camp Shelby, Mississippi; Fort Pickett, Virginia; Dobbins Air Force Base, Georgia; Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan; and Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Pennsylvania. These facilities are located across the entire country and in the various U.S. territories. In addition to the enhancement of training, these facilities signal our national strength.

Our fiscal year 1986 military construction budget request is $428.6 million. This represents a modest growth of $20 million over the fiscal year 1985 construction budget. We plan to expend approximately $349 million for major construction projects, $39.6 million for the minor construction programs, and $40 million for our planning and design effort.

This request provides for 171 major projects. These projects include construction of many types of facilities such as armories, Reserve Centers, organizational maintenance shops, a ship intermediate maintenance activity, a C-9 hangar, a regional training center, and aircraft parking aprons. The projects requested, with the exception of 10, meet or exceed congressional project design criteria.

We are planning to expend approximately $108 million of this request for facilities which support new missions. An example is the Air Force Reserve C-5A unit scheduled for Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, which requires $20.2 million in new construction in fiscal year 1986.

Another example is the $36 million budgeted by the Air National Guard in support of the scheduled C-5A group at Stewart Field, New York. An additional $241 million will be expended for existing mission requirements, which include $160 million for new construction and $81 million for modernization of existing facilities.

I have intentionally addressed the budget request in aggregate terms because the specific aspects of appropriation management are the responsibility of the Service Secretaries and their Appropriation Directors, who will testify regarding their respective construction programs.

We have had some questions regarding our plans for increased storage facilities for the large quantities of new equipment being provided the Reserve Forces. The services plan for the influx of this equipment, and my staff will review each of their proposals. The fiscal year 1986 budget request provides for approximately $19 million for dedicated storage facilities.

Additionally, each new or modernized facility, such as an armory or a Reserve Center, will have limited storage capacity. While the services are formulating plans to provide for the increased flow of equipment, we recognize this is a critical area and will continue to monitor it closely.

Our philosophy regarding military construction programs and their management is that our investment in military construction should be determined by mission-associated requirements, to include equipment storage, and our ability to execute our programs in an efficient and timely manner. To this end, my staff participates in the planning, programming, and budgeting of military construction.

We do not direct the services as to what, where, and when to build. That is their decision. We carefully review these decisions and will support prudently justified projects requested by the services which will improve mission accomplishment and permit realistic training that will result in a higher state of readiness.

A major concern we have in the existing facilities inventory is the magnitude of identified backlog for construction, which according to current service estimates exceeds $3 billion for the Reserve components. We intend to review our validation procedures and then develop plans for containment and systematic reduction of this backlog.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I thank you for the opportunity and for the support of these subcommittees for the Reserve Forces military construction programs.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jones follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BILLY M. JONES, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (RESERVE AFFAIRS)

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is a pleasure for me to appear before this committee and present an overview of the National Guard and Reserve Force Military Construction Programs. I would like to acknowledge the significant interest and contributions that this subcommittee has made in its support of the Department's effort to strengthen and improve these programs. To begin, I would like to offer a few comments on our new office.

The office is organized with a Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and three other Deputy Assistant Secretaries. The latter function in the vital areas of Manpower and Personnel, Readiness and Training, and Materiel and Facilities. In addition, several separate Directorates were created which report directly to Secretary Webb.

The professional staff is being organized with the minimum number of personnel commensurate with the Department-wide responsibilities of the new office and we will soon have filled all of the 69 currently authorized spaces. We also believe it important to build a Reserve Affairs staff which reflects the Total Force. Consequently, the staff now includes military personnel form all of the seven reserve components (including the Coast Guard) and all active military services, along with civilian personnel.

The staff which existed at the time the Reserve Affairs office was established enabled us first to staff the deputates for Readiness and Training, and Manpower and Personnel. Although my Materiel and Facilities Deputate is not yet not fully staffed, it has made significant progress. For example, we have automated the annual report to Congress on reserve component equipment and have initiated a study on equipment compatibility, a long-standing problem.

The military construction program is vital to the continued progress of the reserve forces. The Guard and Reserve Forces facilities represent a large capital investment. We have more than 6,400 installations and training sites. These facilities range from a single building for a Reserve Center or National Guard Armory to complete installations with modern ranges such as Camp Shelby, Mississippi; Fort Pickett, Virginia; Dobbins Air Force Base, Georgia; Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan; and Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Pennsylvania. As you know, Guard and Reserve facilities are located across the entire country and Puerto Rico, The Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa. In addition to the enhancement of training, these facilities signal our national strength.

Our fiscal year 1986 military construction budget request is $428.6 million dollars. This represents a modest growth of $20 million over the fiscal year 1985 construction budget. We plan to expend approximately $349.0 million for major construction projects, $39.6 million for the minor construction programs and $40.0 million for our planning and design effort. This request provides for 181 major projects. These projects include construction of many types of facilities such as Armories, Reserve Centers, Organizational Maintenance Shops, a Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity, a C–9 Hangar, a Regional Training Center, and Aircraft Parking Aprons. The projects requested, with the exception of ten, meet or exceed Congressional project design criteria. The ten projects with minor design difficulty can best be discussed by the concerned Reserve Component representatives.

We are planning to expend approximately $108.0 million of the request for facilities which support new missions. An example is the Air Force Reserve C5A unit scheduled for Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, which requires $20.2 million in new construction in fiscal year 1986. Another example is the $36.0 million budgeted by the Air National Guard in support of the scheduled C5A Group at Stewart Field, New York. Additional construction funds will be required for each of these units next year. An additional $241 million will be expended for existing mission requirements, which include $160 million for new construction and $81 million for modernization of existing facilities. I have intentionaly addressed the budget request in aggregate terms because the specific aspects of appropriation management are the responsibility of the Service Secretaries and their Appropriation Directors who will testify regarding their respective construction programs. This chart portrays a 5-year funding profile.

RESERVE COMPONENT MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDING

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Army National Guard	67.7	54.9	67.6	98.6	102.1
Army Reserve	64.7	41.8	54.7	69.3	70.7
Naval Reserve	25.2	14.7	18.8	50.3	41.8
Marine Corps Reserve	10.8	10.5	11.8	10.5	10
Air National Guard	103.1	127.9	108.9	111.2	137.2
Air Force Reserve	37.4	35.6	41.2	67.8	66.8
Total	308.9	285.4	303	407.7	428.6

We have had questions regarding our plans for increased storage facilities for the large quantities of new equipment being provided the Reserve Forces. The Services plan for the influx of this equipment, and our staff reviews each proposal. The fiscal year 1986 Budget request provides for approximately $18.9 million for dedicated storage facilities. Additionally, each new or modernized facility such as an Armory or Reserve Center will have limited storage capacity. While the Services are formulating plans to provide for the increased flow of equipment, I recognize this as a critical area and will continue to monitor it closely.

Our philosophy regarding military construction programs and their management is that our investment in military construction should be determined by mission associated requirements, to include equipment storage, and our ability to execute our programs in an efficient and timely manner. To this end, my staff participates in the planning, programming and budgeting of military construction. We do not direct the Services as to what, where, and when to build. That is their decision. We will carefully review these decisions, and will support prudently justified projects requested by the Services which will improve mission accomplishment and permit realistic training that will result in a higher state of readiness.

Aside from sound project justification, we view project design as the key to successful program execution. As we all know, the project must be 100 percent design complete prior to contract award. To this end, we strive to have all projects at least 65 percent design complete when the President's Budget is submitted, in order to facilitate 100 percent design completion of requested projects at or prior to the appropriation enactment. This will permit early program execution and sound application of savings for additional projects via Congressionally approved reprogramming actions.

This concept of intensive design management is not new. It is used by the Army Reserve and has resulted in a high level of program execution. This design schedule exceeds Congressional requirements, permits the use of the latest code data for budgeting and supports timely program execution.

One of Secretary Webb's first initiatives was to request briefings from each appropriation director on their respective military construction program, at which he shared his concern regarding timely program execution. We have noted improvements and will receive regular updates from the Services with emphasis on execution. At this time approximately 83 percent of the fiscal year 1984 projects and 25 percent of the fiscal year 1985 projects have been awarded. In my opinion first year execution should be 100 percent of programmed projects. These management practices will enhance the Reserve Components military construction programs and provide a sound point of departure for the future. We find it difficult to request an increase in authorization or appropriation for any program which has a record of untimely execution.

A major concern we have in the existing facilities inventory is the magnitude of identified backlog for construction which, according to current Service estimates, exceeds $3 billion for the Reserve Components. We intend to review our validation procedures and then develop plans for containment and systematic reduction of this backlog.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I thank you for this opportunity and for the support of the committee for the Reserve Forces Military Construction programs.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, General.

As you know, the Congress has provided the Reserve Forces with a rather large amount of equipment over the past few years. Has this presented a facilities shortage problem and are additional facilities required?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, you are certainly correct in that the equipment flow to the Reserve Forces has increased dramatically in the last few years. Money has been added into the 1984 and 1985 budgets for construction for facilities to accommodate this increased equipment.

In addition to that, we have some leased facilities for equipment, and we have about $19 million in the 1986 budget to provide for increased storage. In addition, as I stated a moment ago, each of our new facilities would have a limited amount of storage facilities included.

Senator THURMOND. What is your 5-year investment strategy?

Mr. JONES. I do not quite understand the question, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. I just have in mind what you are going to furnish through the 5-year period.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I would like to provide that answer for the record.

[The information follows:]

Through the five year period fiscal year 1986 to fiscal year 1990, the Reserve Component Military Construction Budget should continue on a generally upward ramp. We will continue to look at new mission related facility requirements and maintain the current plant.

Senator THURMOND. I have more questions that you may answer for the record, but there is one I would like to ask you. We are almost halfway through fiscal 1985, and yet you have executed only 83 percent of your fiscal year 1984 projects. What is the problem?

Mr. JONES. The problems vary by service, Mr. Chairman.

I can go down service by service. I think the Army Reserve and the Army Guard——

Senator THURMOND. I did not mean for you to go into detail on each one of them. I just wanted to know what the problem was. You have instituted only 83 percent of the 1984 projects, and we are halfway through 1985.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. I can give you a list by service. The reasons pretty well go across the full spectrum as to the reasons. For example, the Air Force Reserve, all six projects for 1985 are unawarded due to Air Force weapons programing changes.

In the Naval Reserve, five projects were unawarded, they are being readvertised as a result of high bids, one being negotiated for a section 8(a) minority business contractor, and one sent back to Congress for a cost variation reprogramming in February. This is a good example.

There really is no pattern. They are pretty well across the full spectrum, but the majority of them are valid reasons and not to any fault of the service concerned.

Senator THURMOND. Would you be able to make headway any faster?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir, we are fully confident that we will be able to have execution very close to 100 percent.

Senator THURMOND. The sooner you can get your projects out, the better, or Congress will cancel you, you know, with the deficit situation the way it is today. I do not want to see the military handicapped, so if you have the money to do it you had better do it and not wait around. That is the message I am trying to get to you.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, General.

Brig. Gen. Harry J. Mott III, Deputy Chief of Army Reserves. Would you give us the thrust of your statement.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. HARRY J. MOTT III, DEPUTY CHIEF, ARMY RESERVES

General MOTT. Yes, sir; I can.

I am backed up today by my experts, Mr. Boroska and Mr. Frye. We welcome, as usual, this opportunity to present the Army Reserve's military construction program for fiscal year 1986 and request the necessary authorization and appropriation for its execution. On behalf of all members of the Army Reserve, I also wish to express appreciation for the support that this committee has provided for our construction program.

Overall, the Army Reserve has made considerable progress in areas of personnel, training, logistics, sustaining the force, and preparation for mobilization. Our programs are designed to continue that progress and to do our part in attaining the Total Army of Excellence, as directed by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff.

Our men and women are an integral part of the total Army, with an over-growing reliance being placed upon us. Army Reserve units no longer deploy or employ after active component units, but rather with them and in some cases in advance of them.

There are in excess of 1,000 Army Reserve centers and 260 maintenance facilities owned or leased by the Army Reserves. Many of them are old, inefficient, and far too small to accommodate the current full-time work force and the equipment that we have been receiving. The quality and adequacy of our facilities have a direct bearing on our ability to attract and retain quality soldiers, train them properly, and store and safeguard and maintain the equipment being made available to us.

We realize that we cannot build new facilities everywhere at one time and that some inefficiencies and crowding will occur as we continue our program to raise equipment levels and full-time support of reserve units. However, we must continue our efforts to improve our wartime readiness despite these inefficiencies.

In the short run, we are supplementing our construction program with acquisition of leased space to make sure that the new equipment we receive is properly safeguarded and maintained. We have a viable construction program. The growth ramp in the outyears will enable us to expand and modernize our facilities to accommodate and get maximum utility from the programmed increases in equipment and full-time personnel.

Contracts have been awarded for 21 of the 32 projects for which fiscal year 1985 funds were appropriated. The remaining projects are scheduled for award during this fiscal year, four during this month, five during the 3rd quarter, and two during the final quarter.

The authorization and appropriation requested for fiscal year 1986 is $70.7 million. The request will provide $55.3 million for major construction, $5.8 million for minor construction, and $9.6 million for planning and design work. We are proposing the construction of 17 major projects in 13 states and one major project in Guam.

These projects were selected and ranked based on need, the mission of the unit, mobilization schedules, and the general contribution to the readiness of the Army Reserve. Their design has progressed beyond the 65-percent level and we envision no difficulty in their award during fiscal year 1986.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. The subcommittee's continuing interest and support in satisfying the construction requirements of the Army Reserve is greatly appreciated.

[The prepared statement of General Mott follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT BY BRIG. GEN. HARRY J. MOTT, III, DEPUTY CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee, I welcome this opportunity to present the Army Reserve's military construction program for fiscal year 1986 and to request the necessary authorization/appropriation for its execution. On behalf of all members of the Army Reserve, I also wish to express appreciation for the support this committee has provided for our construction program.

Overall, the Army Reserve has made considerable progress in areas of personnel, training, logistics, sustaining the force, and preparation for mobilization. Our programs for fiscal year 1986 are designed to continue that progress and to do our part in attaining the Total Army of Excellence as directed by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff.

Army Reserve missions range from direct combat to combat support and combat service support. We provide units that are fully trained and capable of performing wartime missions immediately upon mobilization, and we also provide pretrained individual reinforcements. Our men and women are an integral part of the Total Army with an ever growing reliance being placed upon them. Army Reserve units no longer deploy, or employ, after Active Component units, but rather, we go with them—and in many cases before some Active Component units.

CURRENT STATUS

Training continues to be a most important responsibility of Army Reserve commanders at all levels. With the exception of two weeks annual active duty, this training generally takes place at the individual's home facility—that being the Reserve Center or a nearby local training area. While we cannot always quantify it, experience teaches us that the quality and adequacy of our facilities have a direct bearing on our ability to attract and retain quality soldiers; train them properly; and, store, safeguard, and maintain the equipment made available to us.

Due to the decentralization nature of the Reserve Components, our construction requirements differ from those of the Active Components. We require a larger number of much smaller and more specialized facilities located in the civilian communities in which our members live. There are now 1,098 Army Reserve Centers and 267 Maintenance Facilities, owned or leased by the Army Reserve. Many of the existing facilities are quite old, inefficient, and far too small to accommodate the current full-time work force or to store the equipment needed for training. In addition to modernization existing facilities, a requirement exists for additional construction to facilitate the storage and maintenance of new equipment being issued to the Army Reserve.

At this point, I would like to discuss our Base Support Plan for accommodating the increased equipment issues to the Army Reserve.

Equipment is distributed throughout the Army, to include the Army Reserve, based upon the principle of first to fight, first to be equipped. The exception to this rule is that all units should receive at least the Minimum Essential Equipment for

Training, better known by the acronym MEET. This is a sound concept and I support it fully.

Equipment, once issued to a Reserve unit, must be stored in a location that will enable the unit to meet its missions of training, maintaining, and preparing for mobilization and deployment. Units that deploy directly from their home station to the overseas theater must keep all of their equipment at the local Reserve Center.

On the other hand, units that must process through a mobilization station for deployment need to keep at home station only that equipment needed for training at that location on their local training area. Some of their equipment should be grouped with equipment from other units and stored at Equipment Concentration Sites (ECS) where it can be maintained by full-time maintenance personnel. These ECS's are generally located at or near a major installation or training area where the equipment can be used for unit training thereby reducing the amount of equipment that must be transported back and forth from the Reserve Center.

That equipment not needed at home station or at the ECS is best stored at, or near, the mobilization station or port of embarkation. Equipment stored at these locations is packaged and stored in depot fashion. This reduces loss and deterioration, and facilitates shipment to the overseas theater with the owning unit.

In determining the readiness status of a Reserve unit, we take into consideration all of the equipment issued to a unit without regard to where it is stored.

The concept I have described to you has served us well and it enables us to make maximum utilization of the equipment available for training while at the same time it facilitates mobilization and deployment.

Most of our facilities were constructed during an era in which very little equipment was issued to the Army Reserve, and we had only one or two full-time personnel who worked at the Reserve Center. As was proper for the times, our centers contained very little space for the storage and maintenance of equipment and for the full-time staff required today. These old facilities served us well for their time—but we have outgrown them.

We realize that we cannot build new facilities everywhere at one time and that some inefficiencies and crowding will occur as we continue our program to raise the equipment levels and full-time support for Reserve units. However, we must continue to improve our wartime readiness despite these inefficiencies.

In the short run, we are supplementing our construction program with the acquisition of leased space to ensure that new equipment is properly safeguarded and maintained. Historically, leasing has been the mechanism we have used to provide temporary facilities for new units brought into the force structure. When the new units are brought up to the strength levels required by the Congress, we then include their requirements into our construction program.

We are doing much the same thing to accommodate the increases in equipment. As new equipment is received, we increase our leased space as required. Then each year as we work with the Commander, US Army Forces Command to develop and prioritize our five year construction program, we take into account the total requirement, both current and projected, for the units involved. And, we continue to work with the units and the planners as we design the individual projects to ensure that we construct a facility that meets the needs of the units as we can best project them.

I believe that we have a viable construction program with a growth ramp in the outyears that will enable us to expand and modernize our facilities to accommodate and get maximum utility from programmed increases in equipment and full-time personnel.

CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM

There have been contracts awarded for 21 of the 32 projects for which Fiscal Year 1985 funds were appropriated. The remaining projects are scheduled for award during this fiscal year—four this month, five during the third quarter, and two during the fourth quarter.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

Fiscal Year 1986 Request.—The authorization and appropriation requested for Fiscal Year 1986 is $70.7 million. The request will provide $55.3 million for Major Construction, $5.8 million for Minor Construction and $9.6 million for planning and design work.

We are proposing the construction of 17 major projects in 13 states and one major project in Guam. Specific projects are: five new Reserve Centers, one storage facility, one specialized training facility for intelligence personnel, and the expansion or alteration of eleven existing centers. These were selected and ranked based on need, the mission of the unit, mobilization schedules, and the general contribution to the readiness of the Army Reserve. The design of all these projects is well beyond the 65 percent level and we envision no difficulty in their award during fiscal year 1986.

The minor construction program consists of projects similar to our major program only smaller in scope and not exceeding $400,000 in cost. The request for planning and design funds will provide for the design of projects in the backlog that are to be addressed in future year programs.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. The committee's continuing interest and support in satisfying the construction requirements of the Army Reserve is greatly appreciated.

Senator **THURMOND**. Thank you, General.

General, in your statement you have said that many of the existing Army Reserve Centers are quite old, inefficient, and far too small to meet your requirements. In view of this, are you satisfied with the projected program levels for construction over the next 5 years?

General **MOTT**. Yes, sir; I am. Sir, over the next 5 years our funding will increase by 70 percent. Except for 1986 which showed a negative growth rate of 7.6 percent, we have had an upward, growing ramp. That will enable us to take care of a lot of problems that exist out there.

Our ability to execute our program is evidenced by our timely execution, especially of additional projects that came about through the reprogramming of savings. We have not substituted projects but rather, are constructing projects in addition to those originally authorized.

Senator **THURMOND**. What is the status of execution of the fiscal year 1984 and 1985 military construction Army Reserve program?

General **MOTT**. In 1984, sir, it was 95 percent. There is one project at Fort DeRussey that has the use of the land still in question. We are ready to go with that. It is fully designed, and all we are waiting for is a clearance to go ahead with the work, sir.

In 1985, I believe I covered that, sir. For fiscal year 1985, we have awarded 21 of the 32 contracts. We are awarding four more this month, five during the 3rd quarter, and two during the 4th quarter.

Our execution rate has generally been between 95 and 100 percent, sir.

Senator **THURMOND**. I think the other questions you can answer for the record, and staff, will get them to you.

General **MOTT**. Very well, sir.

Senator **THURMOND**. Next we will hear from Maj. Gen. Herbert Temple.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HERBERT TEMPLE, DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

General **TEMPLE**. Mr. Chairman, I will not read a full statement, but I would like to highlight some excerpts from my statement which will feature subjects in which you have indicated an interest in the past and which I think might be helpful as a point of departure for questions today.

I welcome the opportunity to again appear before these subcommittees. Reliance upon today's Army National Guard has come full circle from those fateful days of the birth of our Nation when Militiamen left their homes and work to immediately engage in combat to protect families, communities, and Nation.

The Guard has been cast into a position of importance to our Nation never experienced by Guard members in the past. Gone are visions of mobilization and deployment replays of World War II and Korea. Regrettably, the men and women of today's Guard may not have the luxury of deliberate mobilization and training periods to prepare for deployment before they are expected to step onto the most deadly, vicious, and demanding battlefield upon which Americans will ever have fought.

With this reliance on the readiness of the Guard and the challenges it represents, training, which is our primary mission, must become more realistic and meaningful. This training must be conducted in a manner and with the necessary facilities that makes the optimum use of the limited time available to our soldiers.

This concerted effort to upgrade our readiness posture through intensified training has highlighted the inadequacies of our existing training sites in terms of ranges and supporting facilities. Consequently, construction programs have been initiated to modernize or replace these ranges and facilities for year-round use.

Design of the ranges will permit either simulated or live-fire training according to the active Army doctrine, so that weapons qualifications will be the same as for the active Army. The Army developed automated target systems, which represent more realistic battlefield conditions, and these will be incorporated into our ranges at both local and major training sites as they become available.

During the remainder of this decade, the Army National Guard represents the largest growth industry in the Department of Defense, from today's strength of over 430,000 men and women to nearly 500,000 by 1990. This growth represents needs for new construction of armories, supporting facilities, and training facilities in the home towns of our soldiers across America. This growth also represents increased needs to future military construction program requests that must be fulfilled.

I am pleased to report to the subcommittees that, with your assistance, the Army National Guard had the highest rate of execution for any Military Construction Program in the Department of Defense this year. With your approval of our request to defer unexecutable projects and accelerate the construction of certain fully designed fiscal year 1985 projects, every available project has now been awarded.

The savings accrued from the award of these projects are being applied to reprogramming requests for additional new projects and to increase the resources available during fiscal year 1985 for advanced planning and minor construction efforts. All fiscal year 1984 and prior appropriations available for minor construction and planning and design efforts have been exhausted.

I would like to take this opportunity to request the subcommittee's continued favorable consideration of a similar request this year, to switch projects between various program years.

This year's budget submission of $102.1 million contains a request of $70.8 million for major construction of critically needed facilities in 28 States. This request is for the construction of 67 projects, including constructing 23 new and modernizing 6 existing armories. The four requested aviation facilities include the much-needed replacement of our aircraft repair and overhaul shops. Following through with our commitment to upgrade our equipment maintenance capabilities, we are requesting 90 maintenance facilities to be upgraded.

The most significant differences between our request this year compared to our request 2 years ago are the increases to our minor construction and planning and design requests. As noted earlier, our range modernization and local training site development programs will require greater investments over the next 5 years. Most of these programs and requirements do not involve major construction efforts and can be constructed under existing minor construction authorities as specific projects are developed.

Another urgent program creating increased demands for minor construction resources is the construction of storage buildings at armories for safeguarding the increase in unit level supplies and equipment. Storage of this equipment is one of our major concerns, and without the capabilities to execute this program quickly and effectively unit commanders, who are both financially and morally responsible for its safekeeping, are diverting critically needed training space for temporary storage areas until adequate storage space can be constructed.

All three of these programs—the new ranges, the local training site facilities, and the armory unit storage buildings—are recent additions to our program and exceed our normal minor construction efforts.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my remarks. I am prepared to take your questions.

[The prepared statement of General Temple follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT BY GENERAL TEMPLE, DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to again appear before this committee and present the Army National Guard Military Construction Program for fiscal year 1986. On behalf of all the over 430 thousand guardsmen and women serving, not only in their hometown but worldwide with active Army units, I thank you and this committee for the support provided to the Guard and the Guard's construction program.

Reliance upon today's Army National Guard has come a full circle from those fateful days of the birth of our Nation when militiamen left their homes and work to immediately engage in combat to protect families, communities and Nation. By assuming roles and missions comparable to the active Army elements, the Guard has been cast into a position of importance to our Nation never experienced by Guard members of the past.

Gone are the visions of mobilization and deployment replays of World War II and Korea. Regrettably, the men and women of today's Guard may not have the luxury of deliberate mobilization and training periods to prepare for deployment before they are expected to step onto the most deadly, vicious, and demanding battlefield upon which Americans will ever have fought.

NEW INITIATIVES

With this reliance on the readiness of the guard and the challenges it represents, training (which is our primary mission) must become more realistic and meaningful. This training must be conducted in a manner and with the necessary facilities that makes the optimum use of the limited time available.

Training today continues following our goals of "training-up"—conducting combined arms training in our units at the level at which they will be required to fight. Individual and small unit training at the armories and local training sites where individual skills are learned and proficiencies are developed. Small unit tactics are also conducted at the local training sites. Large unit tactics and maneuver training are conducted at the major training sites. Training of our guardsmen and women is culminated with individual training assignments in Active Army units or with units training side by side with their Active Army partners.

This concerted effort to upgrade our readiness posture through intensified training has highlighted the inadequacies in our existing training sites, in terms of ranges and supporting facilities. Consequently, construction programs have been initiated to modernize or replace these ranges and facilities for year round use. Design of the ranges will permit either simulated or live fire training according to the Active Army doctrine so that weapons qualifications will be the same as for the Active Army. The Army developed automated target systems, which present more realistic battlefield conditions, will be incorporated into ranges at both local and major training sites as they become available.

The increased use of the training sites is also accompanied with the need for increases in troop housing and support facilities. Where training must be conducted year round in order to accommodate all the troop units, these buildings must be adequate for troop occupancy. We have a total of 275 training sites throughout the country and more are being planned where adequate sites can be developed. So our range modernization and local training site development programs represent major construction investments.

GROWTH

During the remainder of this decade, the Army National Guard represents the largest growth industry in the Department of Defense . . . from todays strength of over 430,000 men and women to nearly 500,000 by 1990. This growth represents needs for new construction of armories, supporting facilities and training facilities in the hometowns across America. This growth also represents increased needs to future military construction program requests that must be fulfilled.

ADAPTING HIGH TECH TO TRAINING

With the advent of simulation technology, our challange is to gain maximum utilization from the available devices developed by the Army and industry, and incorporate the electronic simulation environment into our combine arms training. To achieve this objective, we are developing a prototype training center at Ft. Dix, New Jersey. This training center will be equipped with high-tech training simulators for command, staff, unit and individual training. Here a complete division staff will be able to conduct exercise, learn to work together, and perform various mission oriented tasks. Concurrently in the same facility, the brigade, battalions, companies and individual soldiers will be employing simulators working on their part of the battle. We have high confidence that this facility will generate great returns on the investment in terms of improved readiness.

PRIOR YEAR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM STATUS

I am pleased to report to this committee that, with your assistance, the Army National Guard had the highest rate of execution for any military construction program last year. With your approval of our request to defer unexecutable projects and accelerate the construction of certain fully designed fiscal year 1985 projects, every available project has now been awarded. The savings accured from the award of these projects are being applied to reprograming requests for additional new projects and to increase the resources available during fiscal year 1985 for advanced planning and minor construction efforts. All fiscal year 1984 and prior appropriations available for minor construction and planning and design efforts have been exhausted.

CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM EXECUTION

I would like to take this opportunity to request this committee's continued favorable consideration of a similar request this year to switch projects between various program years. If we determine certain fiscal year 1985 projects can not be awarded this year, we propose to request authority to defer those projects to fiscal year 1986 and accelerate the comparable value in fully designed projects included in our program request now before this committee. We are taking steps to prevent recurrences of similar requests in the future by advancing state design efforts as much as possible. Hopefully, the steps we have taken to advance the design efforts for the projects planned in the future should result in a more fully designed and executable program.

PROGRAM BUDGET REQUEST

This years budget submission of $102.1 million contains a request of $70.8 million for major construction of critically needed facilities in 28 States. This request is for the construction of 67 projects, including constructing 23 new and modernizing 6 existing armories. The four (4) requested aviation facilities includes the much needed replacement of our aircraft repair and overhaul shops in Gulfport, Mississippi. Because of siting problems, which have now been corrected, design of this project did not achieve the required 35 percent complete level. It currently is about 20 to 25 percent complete, but the State feels confident that award can be made late in fiscal year 1986.

The same situation has occurred with the Salisbury, North Carolina, aviation support facility addition project. Very recent changes in assigned aircraft has caused the State to temporarily suspend design efforts, but the State is confident that the design will be completed and award can be made during fiscal year 1986. A third project that did not achieve the reported design status is for the new armory at Harrisonville, Missouri, where preliminary plans should be approved within the next 30 days. The design is scheduled to be completed by the end of this fiscal year.

In addition to the previously discussed new initiative for the regional training center at Fort Dix, we are requesting 8 other projects to support our training program, including new ranges, troop barracks and similar projects. Following through with our commitment to upgrade our equipment maintenance capabilities, we are requesting 19 maintenance facilities including replacement of all the old inadequate maintenance shops at Camp Atterbury, Indiana and the large equipment maintenance and storage facility at Camp Grayling, Michigan. Our remaining six (6) requested projects are for administrative and logistical support facilities and the fourth phase of land acquisition at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

The most significant differences between our request this year compared to our request two years ago are the increases to our minor construction and planning and design requests.

As noted earlier, our range modernization and local training site development programs will require investments over the next 5 years. Most of the requirements do not involve major construction efforts and can be constructed under existing minor construction authorities as specific projects are developed. Another urgent program creating increased demands for minor construction resources is the construction of storage buildings at armories for safeguarding the increase in unit level supplies and equipment.

Storage of this equipment is one of our major concerns and without the capabilities to execute this program quickly and effectively, unit commanders, who are both financially and morally responsible for its safekeeping, are diverting critically needed training space for temporary storage areas until adequate storage space can be constructed. All three of these programs, the new ranges, the local training site facilities and the armory unit storage buildings, are recent additions to our program and exceed our normal minor construction efforts.

Because of our widely dispersed inventory of facilities, some 2650 locations, and the wide range of low dollar value construction requirements, our minor construction request may appear to be out-of-line with the other Reserve components. But let me assure this committee that all dollars in our request address urgently needed requirements and can be obligated during the program fiscal year.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Increased design funds are reflective of the planned increases to our out year program and steps taken to accelerate design of future year projects.

FIELDING NEW EQUIPMENT

As the results of the hearings last year, the Reserve components were requested to provide this committee with an outline plan for base structuring to bed down additional equipment. As new or improved equipment enters the Army Guard inventory, both Army and Army Guard planning guidance are followed during the coordination phase with the receiving States. The States are providing guidance on the new equipment as to the allocation of equipment and delivery schedule, and impacts on unit structure. It is the responsibility of the States to assess the impacts of these changes on existing facilities and identify shortfalls. Most major items of equipment entering the Army Guard inventory are one-for-one exchange for similar equipment, such as a M60A3 tank for an old M48A5 model. This type of equipment modernization has little impact on the Guard facilities. When the introduction of the new equipment will have follow-on facilities impacts, such as the fielding of the M-1 tank and the UH60/AH64 aircraft, then the Guard bureau works with the States to assure support facilities are available. We have changed criteria for these types of facilities to accommodate future fielding of these items of equipment without major reconstruction of the facility. Examples of these changes are the wider hover and taxi lines at the new aviation support facilities to accommodate the UH60 type aircraft; such as, for the Austin Texas facility in this year's program and for the Morrisville, North Carolina project now under construction.

Increases in unit-level of supplies and equipment which are not covered by an equipment fielding plan, has created our greatest storage of equipment problem. The program I previously discussed, however, is intended to correct this situation.

CONCLUSION

As I mentioned at the beginning of my statement, the Army Guard is undergoing changes necessary to take on additional assigned missions. The Army Guard has become a respected member of the total Army force, and is staffed with highly motivated men and women exhibiting the highest degree of professionalism. We are profitting from the side-by-side training with our Active Army partners: reaching, and at times, exceeding the professional standards established by the Army. The facilities initiatives I have briefly described and our construction programs we are requesting, are intended to sustain our momentum in achieving our goal of being the best.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement on behalf of the Army National Guard. I again express my appreciation for the support this subcommittee has given to our construction program. If there are any questions, I will be pleased to furnish the information you require.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, General.

General, does the Army National Guard have adequate local training sites? If not, what are your plans to correct the situation?

General TEMPLE. Absolutely not, sir. They do not have adequate local training sites. As you know very well, the critical issue for the Army National Guard is the time available to our soldiers to train, and if it means transporting them from their home towns for many hours to active component training areas, that simply means that that training is being lost.

Our plan is to ask States to identify land which can be converted into areas where we can maneuver our equipment and where we can fire our weapons, recognizing that there are certain environmental constraints to that. Nevertheless, we find a number of States which are able to identify such land and we are working with them and with your committee in order to put those requests in and to cause those facilities to be constructed.

Senator THURMOND. And it will save a number of days of training, would it not?

General TEMPLE. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, in my State—I am a Californian—when I used to take my unit to train, I would have to go from Los Angeles to Fort Erwin, CA. That was 4 hours to get there and 4 hours to come home. That meant that nearly 1 full day was lost just getting to a place where I could maneuver my tanks, armored personnel carriers, and fire those weapons systems.

We have got to find a way to make that time more valuable to us.

Senator **Thurmond**. Are there any military bases in that area close to you?

General **Temple**. Camp Pendleton was a Marine Corps base, but did not have the same kind of targeting or the same kind of maneuvering area which was available at Fort Erwin. Plus, we could keep our equipment stored at Fort Erwin, meaning we would not have to drive tanks for long distances.

As you know, in the National Guard we maintain what we call a mobilization and training and equipment site pool of tanks and armored personnel carriers at these facilities, so that all we need to do is transport the soldiers to that kind of equipment, and by their advanced detachments are able to draw the ammunition.

The soldier simply gets up on the equipment, moves it out, loads the ammunition, and begins to fire. We try not to take those across highways if we can.

Senator **Thurmond**. General, there is a split in funding for certain National Guard projects between the States and the Federal Government. The Federal Government pays for 75 percent of these projects, the States pay for 25 percent. In the past the National Guard has requested that the Federal Government pay for 90 percent of the projects.

Do you intend to make this request again?

General **Temple**. No, sir. It is our view that the 75–25 percent on construction remain as it is. However, we are urging Congress to consider raising the maintenance contribution of the Federal Government to ensure that the facilities that are already in place are properly maintained.

We feel in that way it will be more helpful to the States, inasmuch as it will impact across the total Nation on those facilities which are currently in the States, rather than benefit only those who are building armories.

Senator **Thurmond**. I think you can answer the other questions for the record to save time. Thank you very much.

We will now excuse this panel and bring on the third panel, which will consist of Rear Adm. F. Neale Smith, Deputy Director of Naval Reserves; Maj. Gen. John Conaway, Director of the Air National Guard; and Brig. Gen. Roger Scheer, Deputy to the Chief of Air Force Reserves.

Admiral Smith, please proceed. Let me say that it is agreeable to us, if it is agreeable to you gentlemen, to just put your entire statements in the record and just summarize them. That will save time, I think, and the rest of our questions can be answered for the record.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. F. NEALE SMITH, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NAVAL RESERVES

Admiral **Smith**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to appear before these subcommittees for my first time and to present the fiscal year 1986 military construction Naval Reserve Program. The Navy has been designated by the Department of Defense as sponsor of this appropriation, which funds all Naval and Marine Corps Reserve construction requirements.

The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve continues to grow in strength and capability and ability to play a greater role in our total force. With congressional support, the Naval Reserve will have grown by over 23 percent in the 4-year period from fiscal year 1983 to the end of fiscal year 1986, and will number over 118,000 drilling reservists. The Marine Corps has also shown growth and is projecting over 43,000 reservists by the end of fiscal year 1986, and that is a 5.9-percent growth in 2 years.

With the increased number of reservists, the acquisition of new equipment and the expansion of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve missions, increasing demands are being placed on existing facilities and new facility requirements are being generated. Our Military Construction Naval Reserve Program is structured to meet the demands of new equipment and mission while also upgrading and replacing our aging infrastructure of Reserve Naval Air Stations [NAS] and Reserve Centers. Over one-third of our existing plant account, which totals over $2 billion, consists of temporary or semipermanent structures dating from the forties, which have exceeded their economic serviceable lifetime. Of the 18 major construction projects requested this year, three of the projects are for new missions. The shore intermediate maintenance activity at Treasure Island will support ships of the Naval Reserve Force; the C-9 hangar at NAS Glenview will accommodate two of the newly purchased C-9 logistical support aircraft; and the Family Services Center at New Orleans is a new Navy function aimed at improving services to Navy families. The remaining 15 projects provide eight new Reserve Centers and rehabilitate and expand seven other facilities.

That concludes my brief statement, Senator, and I await your questions.

[The prepared statement of Admiral Smith follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. FRANCIS NEALE SMITH, U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR NAVAL RESERVE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it is my pleasure to appear before this committee for the first time and to present the Fiscal Year 1986 Military Construction, Navy Reserve Program. The Navy has been designated by the Department of Defense as sponsor of this appropriation which funds Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and joint Naval and Marine Corps Reserve construction requirements.

The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve continues to grow in strength and ability to play a greater role in the Total Force. With Congressional support, the Naval Reserve achieved an end strength of 102,409 drilling Selected Reservists in fiscal year 1984, a growth of almost 6,500 over the prior year. This fiscal year we are projecting a further increase to 110,000. By the end of fiscal year 1986, we will have 118,209 drilling Naval Reservists. By then, the Naval Reserve will have grown by 23% over a four year period. Most of this growth will be in the Reserve Medical and Construction Force Programs.

Historically the Naval Reserve has depended on returning veteans to fill its ranks. However, we can no longer meet our requirements from that source. The new Sea and air Mariner, or SAM program, has been successful in providing non-prior-service junior enlisted personnel for the Navy's Selected Reserve. We recruited our full quota of 10,000 SAMs last fiscal year, and have the same goal this year.

The Marine Corps Reserve has also shown significant growth in the early 1980's. The Selected Marine Corps Reserve is organized into the 4th Marine Division, the 4th Marine Air Wing and the Force Service Support Group. These Reserve units comprise one-quarter of the structure, i.e., 40% of the tanks, 33% of the heavy artillery, 30% of the light attack aviation, and 14% of the helicopters of the total Marine force. The end strength of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve was 40,619 for fiscal year 1984 and is projected to be 43,019 for fiscal year 1986, a growth of 5.9% over a 2-year period.

With the increased number of Reservists, the acquisition of new equipment, and the expension of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve missions, increasing demands are being made on existing facilities, and new facility requirements are being generated. To train and support Reserve personnel for mobilization, the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve have an existing plant account of 235 facilities in the 50 States and Puerto Rico with a current plant value of over two billion dollars.

As addressed to Congress in previous years, most of these facilities were constructed in the 1940's and early 50's. Four of our six Naval Air Stations (NAS) were constructed during World War II and are undergoing block obsolescence. Critical operational facilities are rapidly deteriorating. For example, in January of this year, it was necessary to submit a reprogramming action to this Congress to provide for repaving one of the runways at NAS Glenview, IL on an emergency basis. A significant number of surface Reserve centers are wooden frame or pre-engineered structures dating from the 1940s. It is now estimated that the Military Construction, Navy Reserve Program's backlog of facilities which have exceeded their economic and serviceable lives is $709 million or 32% of our total plant account. Of our 235 facilities 87, or more than one-third have been rated substandard and have deteriorated beyond economic repair, maintenance and operation.

It is with this background that we submit the Military Construction, Navy Reserve Program for fiscal year 1986. In order to make the best possible use of the limited resources available, existing facilities are, to the maximum extent possible, expanded and modernized to meet new requirements. Only when this is not feasible, because of the nature of the new requirement or the uneconomical nature of the renovation, is new construction recommended. When new construction is required, consolidation with other Reserve or active facilities is accomplished, whenever practical.

The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, Military Construction, request totals $51.8 million. It is comprised of three parts: $46.06 million for major projects, $1.54 million for minor construction projects costing less than $400,000 each, and $4.2 million for project design. In the design area, additional funds are being requested to permit earlier design starts for complex projects. This results in earlier completion of the design, advertisement and contract award, improving the execution rate of our approved programs.

Naval Reserve Air is very much a part of the Naval Air Force. One-third of our Anti-Submarine Warfare Patrol aircraft (VP) squadrons are on the Reserve Force, and they operate side by side with active squadrons. Naval Reserve aircrews augment fleet replacement squadrons as instructors, provide service to fleet units on adversary and target presentation missions, and furnish fleet logistics air support within the Continental United States. The air logistics squadron also deploy aircraft to the Mediterranean and Pacific in support of active fleet units. The Fourth Marine Air Wing provides the critical tactical air support capability to the Fourth Marine Division and performs similar training, adversary, target, and logistical support to the active force. Marine Corps Reserve squadrons have assumed contingency responsibilities while active squadrons are transitioning to the F/A 18 and AV-8B aircraft. Almost 50% of all Marine Corps Reserve missions flown in fiscal year 1984 by the Fourth Marine Air Wing were in support of the regular forces, including "Teamwork 84" in Norway, "Ocean Hunter 84" in the Caribbean and "Kernel-Blitz" in the Pacific.

The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve portion of our fiscal year 1986 Program includes: two projects at NAS, Glenview, IL; four projects at NAS, South Weymouth, MA; one project at NAS, Atlanta, GA; and one project at Norfolk, VA. This concentration of aviation projects is necessary to upgrade our old aviation facilities in order to meet the modern standards required to accomplish the currently assigned missions and support the new aircraft that are now coming into our Reserve forces. The hangar at Glenview will service the two C-9 aircraft that are sited there. The taxiway overlay project provides a critically needed new surface on an essential taxiway.

The four NAS, Willow Grove projects are part of a plan to upgrade facilities at our second oldest Naval Air Station. The Combined Fire and Rescue Station will replace a WW II wooden structure with a modern energy efficient facility sized for the current generation of aircraft crash and rescue equipment. The Galley and Mess Deck, Enlisted Barracks and the Personnel Support Activity Office projects will all replace inefficient, WW II structures and improve living and working conditions for the Selected Reservists and active duty personnel stationed there. Naval Reserve Air Stations operate seven days a week. Adequate personnel support facilities are essential for retention of our highly skilled aviation personnel. The NAS Atlanta, Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Facility (AIMD) project expands an existing building and provides additional shop and storage space to service the new aircraft becoming operational in the Naval Reserve. The Naval Air Reserve, Norfolk, VA project rehabilitates two 1941 hangars to modern standards for servicing new aircraft.

On the Naval Surface Reserve side, the largest project is the 11.9 million dollar Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity at Treasure Island, CA. This project is a follow-on to the previously authorized berthing facility project. This year's project will provide facilities for maintenance of the surface combatants and mine warfare ships of the Naval Reserve. The first ship arrival is scheduled for June 1986.

Two of the Reserve Center projects, Tyler, TX and Cheyenne, WY are lease acquisitions. This is a relatively new program, which provides substantial savings. We will continue to expand this program in the future. Lease acquisition involves identifying an unused or under used community facility in an area where a Reserve Center requirement exists. The community building is leased and altered to meet our needs. A lease provision provides for later Navy acquisition. The local community benefits by receiving funds for an unused building and the Navy benefits by receiving, after alterations, an acceptable facility at a significant savings compared to new construction.

Four of the projects being submitted in FY-86 are additions to existing Reserve centers: Fort Carson, CO; Twin Cities, MN; Albuquerque, NM and Memphis, TN. These additions are driven by increases in the number of drilling Selected Reservists and the need to provide additional and better configured spaces for the new generation of simulators and training devices. The existing Reserve center at Boise, ID is a leased wooden structure that is poorly configured and too small for our present needs. The new Reserve center will be constructed on Gowen Field, an Air National Guard Base. A similar lease situation exists at the old Kansas City Reserve Center; here, a new larger center is proposed at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base where an existing building will be rennovated for our use. Relocating at existing military facilities will provide better access to personnel support and training facilities.

The bidding climate in 1984 and early 1985 has continued to be good and has produced some savings. Utilizing these savings, we requested reprogramming for the paving of the previously mentioned runway at NAS, Glenview, IL and additional funds to remove the recently discovered poor subsurface material at the NAS South Weymouth, MA main gate relocation site. Removal of this material will expedite this temporarily delayed project. If further fiscal year 1985 cost savings are realized, additional Reserve projects will be reviewed for submission to Congress as reprogramming requests.

In the fiscal year 1985 House Armed Services Committee Report, Military Construction, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the committee with a base structure plan that outlines future military construction required to bed down additional equipment. In response to this question the Naval Reserve indicated to the Department of Defense that it participates in the Navy's Planning Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) for all the resources necessary to execute its mission. When a new weapons system or equipment requirement is identified, the Navy's PPBS identifies the supporting manpower, facilities, and annual operation support costs associated with that system. As a block, these associated resources move through the approval process from the Navy Resource Sponsor to the Department of the Navy, the Department of Defense, and finally into the President's Budget to Congress. The Marine Reserve is currently developing a planning process which will be similar to that now used by the active Marine component.

The only recent Navy new equipment purchase which has impacted the Military Construction, Navy Reserve program and required significant new construction is the assignment of the C-9 aircraft to the Naval Reserve. The first C-9 Hangar requested was fiscal year 1983 at NAS Dallas, TX; this year a C-9 Hanger is being requested at NAS Glenview, IL. Additional hangers are planned to be requested in fiscal year 1987 and fiscal year 1988. The addition of a battalion of Light Armored Vehicles (LAV's) to the Marine Reserve in fiscal year 1987/1988 will also have a significant outyear facilities impact.

Wherever possible, however, upgrading of equipment is accommodated by modernization or expansion of existing facilities rather than new construction. This policy of modernization has resulted in a low historic level of Military Construction, Navy Reserve funding; however, many facilities have exceeded their life expectancy; therefore, additional resources must be spent to replace these facilities and increase the capital outlay above historic levels. This fiscal year 1986 program shows an increase over past funding levels, and we are continuing to build on this increase in funding during the present programming cycle.

The justification data books which have been furnished contain detailed project descriptions and supporting information. All proposed projects will provide for improved training, operational, maintenance or personnel support facilities. We appreciate the past support of this committee and earnestly seek your approval of the required projects that comprise this year's program.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions and to provide any additional information that may be desired.

Senator **Thurmond**. Thank you.

Admiral, what is the status of execution of the fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 Military Construction Naval Reserve Program?

Admiral **Smith**. In 1984, Senator, we have executed 89 percent of that program. We have five remaining projects. Three of those were bid busts, as General Jones had mentioned. One is under negotiation under the minority business, section 8(a), and one is awaiting congressional reprogramming.

In 1985, of those that were bid busts, we have new bids being opened on April 9, and two on April 23. We have a reprogramming action that came to the Hill on February 19. We are moving right ahead on this.

Senator **Thurmond**. I observe the Naval Reserve is requesting $9 million less in fiscal year 1986 than it did in fiscal year 1985. Why?

Admiral **Smith**. Fiscal year 1985, Senator, amounted to $60.8 million. To put that into perspective, in 1984 it was only $24.8 million. What we saw in 1985 was nearly a $30 million project for a new pier at Treasure Island. We do not have a repeat of such a big dollar item this year.

Senator **Thurmond**. If I have other questions, the staff will get them to you to be answered for the record. Thank you.

Admiral **Smith**. Thank you, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. General Conaway.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN CONAWAY, DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

General **Conaway**. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Thurmond**. Is it agreeable to you to put your statement in the record, sir, and just give us the thrust of it?

General **Conaway**. It sure is, sir, and I certainly will.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and these subcommittees. Since you and I visited on the telephone last, I went down to South Carolina for the South Carolina National Guard Association Conference, where I was a banquet speaker, at Hilton Head. We had a great evening. I gave them your regards. I was told you were the banquet speaker a year ago at that same function.

Gen. T. Eston Marchant, the Adjutant General of South Carolina, is doing an outstanding job, as is Gen. Stan Hood in running the Air National Guard and the F-16 unit. Gen. Grady Patterson was also there, as were most of the State officials, the secretary of state, the attorney general, the lieutenant governor.

The Governor was not there, but all the rest were, and they are very proud of the National Guard and you and this subcommittee's strong support of the National Guard, of the United States, and of South Carolina.

Senator **THURMOND**. Thank you.

General **CONAWAY**. I might add that the Air National Guard has experienced considerable changes over the last few years, to include, as you know, the F-16's in South Carolina. At the same time, we have had a considerable growth in personnel strength. In fact, we just topped 106,000 personnel today in the lastest computer report, the highest strength in the history of the Air National Guard.

We are programmed to go to 111,000 personnel within the 1986 budget year and are requesting to continue our force modernization and changes that the Air Force has requested. Our 1986 program asks for $137.2 million, $119.6 million for major construction, $8 million for minor construction, and $9.6 million for planning and design.

I would like to express one additional reason why perhaps the 1984 Reserve Component Construction Program was only 83 percent executed. This was due in part to congressional adds to the Air National Guard Program for C5A beddown at Stewart Field, NY. These amounted to $29.2 million, and they took a little longer to design and put out to bid.

We just awarded contracts executing $29.2 million this past week, which brings our 1984 execution rate in the Air National Guard up from 65 to 91 percent. So, we are up to 91 percent.

We have part of our 1985 program already awarded and expect to have our entire 1985 program authorized to bid by early June of this year. I thought you might be interested to hear of our significant progress.

I appreciate your support, sir, and the subcommittee's support, and will stand ready to answer any questions that I can.

[The prepared statement of General Conaway follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN B. CONAWAY, DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

OVERVIEW: INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is my pleasure to appear before you with the Air National Guard Military Construction request for fiscal year 1986. This year's program is vital to our continued mission expansion and addresses only the minimal requirements needed for scheduled aircraft conversions, facility modernization, facility upgrade, and necessary plant replacements.

MODERNIZATION

The Air National Guard has experienced considerable change over the last 5 years primarily due to the continued strong support enjoyed from both the active Air Force and Congress. I would like to take a moment to briefly review just where we stand today.

We currently number over 105,000 personnel and are projecting a growth to 111,000 by fiscal year 1986. With continued F-4 and C-130 series upgrades as well as unit robusting throughout fiscal year 1986, the Air National Guard will be capable of contributing an even greater portion of the total Air Force combat capability. In fiscal year 1986, the Air National Guard will possess a quarter of the total Air Force Tactical Fighter Force, approximately three quarters of the total Air Force Air Defense Interceptor Forces, half of the Tactical Reconnaissance Forces, one third of the Tactical Airlift Forces and will once again establish support to the Strategic Airlift Mission. Other ANG units will continue to play an important part in augmenting the Tactical Reconnaissance, Aerial Refueling, Rescue and Recovery, Special Operations and Tactical Air Support. Similar to their flying unit counterparts, our 244 mission support units will maintain their deep involvement in the areas of Combat Communication, Base Fixed Communications, Weather, Tactical Control, Engineering Installation, Civil Engineering, Medical and Air Base Ground Defense.

I believe that past investments in the ANG have paid off as demonstrated by the economy and professionalism with which these missions have been accomplished. The ANG has made a significant contribution to the Air Force mission at minimal cost and is a fulltime partner of the active force with daily worldwide missions.

FACILITIES

This support could not be accomplished without sizeable outlays for adequate facilities. Our $137.2 million fiscal year 1986 program addresses the transfer of C-5A's to Stewart Field NY as well as the relocation of the 146th Tactical Airlift Wing and the 147th Combat Communications Squadron from Van Nuys Airport California to Point Mugu Naval Air Station and Miramar Naval Air Station respectively. Furthermore, the program corrects critical deficiences in the areas of maintenance shops, squadron operations, base utilities, training, medical training and supply.

While for the most part ANG Military Construction funding is linked to conversion plans and expanded missions, we have balanced out the program and addressed some of the more basic replacement requirements generated by an existing $4.5 billion physical plant averaging 25-30 years old.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 REQUEST

The proposed fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Program totals $137.2 million. This includes $119.6 million for major construction, $8.0 million for Minor Construction, and $9.6 million for Planning and Design. The Program is composed of 58 projects at 36 installations in 24 States. An analysis of the individual project purposes indicates tht 69 percent of them involve construction, modernization or alteration for new missions, while the remaining 31 percent involve replacement or upgrade of existing facilities.

In addition to those projects programed in fiscal year 1986, some 362 valid military construction projects remain unfunded. The total estimated cost of these requirements amounts to $550 million, an increase of $20 million over last year primarily due to force structure adjustments.

PROGRESS ON PRIOR YEAR PROGRAM

The fiscal year 1985 Military Construction Program is progressing well with several projects awarded and bid authorization given to a total of 58 percent of the program. By June 1985, bid authorizations are expected on all remaining projects. Savings realized during the competitive bidding atmosphere during the early 80's have significantly decreased as the economy has recovered. We do not expect to acquire any additional savings in fiscal year 1985 or fiscal year 1986.

SUMMARY

With your support the Air National Guard has met the challenge of its expanded role in the total Air Force mission. The requested funding is necessary to provide the facilities which are critical to accepting new challenges and maintaining our high state of readiness.

Mr. Chairman this concludes my statement on behalf of the 1986 military construction request. This committee's continued interest and support is sincerely appreciated.

Senator **THURMOND**. Thank you, General.

General, in prior years the Air National Guard added several projects using cost savings from favorable bids. What is your present status of savings in the fiscal year 1985 program?

General **CONAWAY**. Sir, what has taken place thus far in the bid results is that we are seeing an upward cost trend. We do not expect to save enough to offset the $10 million unspecified reduction that took place last year.

This may force some deferral of a couple of our 1985 projects if the trend continues. There have been no savings thus far.

Senator THURMOND. How much of your program is for support of aircraft conversions? Also, how much is for unit relocations for expanded missions?

General CONAWAY. Thirty percent of our major projects or $36 million is for support of the C-5 conversion at Stewart Field, NY, which is our first entry into the big strategic airlift mission.

Eight percent or $10.1 million is for the relocation of one of our major combat communications units from Van Nuys, CA to Miramar Naval Air Station, and for land acquisition at Point Mugu, CA, for relocation of our large 16 C-130 TAC airlift wing at Van Nuys.

Ten percent or $12 million is for expanded missions at McConnell Air Force Base, KS, and Kingsley Field, OR.

Senator THURMOND. I may have a few more questions that you may answer for the record, and we thank you very much.

Next is Brig. Gen. Roger Scheer, Deputy to the Chief of Air Force Reserve. Would you summarize your statement.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ROGER P. SCHEER, DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF AIR FORCE RESERVE

General SCHEER. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased to report to you today that the Air Force Reserve is stronger than it has ever been. All of our units can be mobilized within 24 hours and deployed within 72. In response to emergency situations around the world, Air Force Reservists enhanced the public image of the peacetime military, while saving 26 lives and relieving the plight of disaster victims.

We topped the 70,000 mark in people at the end of fiscal year 1984, headed for close to 75,000 at the end of this year.

Our fiscal year 1986 military construction program is a million dollars less than it was in 1985, a decrease in actual spending. The continuing keys to the Air Force Reserve's success are motivated people, modern weapons systems, adequate support equipment, functional facilities, and of course the continuing strong support of the Congress.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, although I have mentioned only a few aspects, I feel they represent overall excellence in our Air Force Reserve. We want to thank, again, you and your subcommittee for the strong support that you have given.

I will close on the same note that I began. The Air Force Reserve is fulfilling its peacetime role, and fully ready to accomplish its wartime mission.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of General Scheer follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ROGER P. SCHEER, DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF AIR FORCE RESERVE, HEADQUARTERS, USAF

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee to present the Air Force Reserve Military Construction Program (MCP) for fiscal year 1986.

It is with great pleasure that I report that the Air Force Reserve attained an end strength of 70,318 in fiscal year 1984, exceeding its programmed end strength of 69,880. All of our units are well-manned and well-trained. All Reserve units can be mobilized in 24 hours and deployed within 72 hours. The keys to Reserve effectiveness have been, and continue to be, motivated personnel, meaningful missions, modern equipment, adequate facilities, and the strong support of the Congress and active force. Overall, I believe the Air Force reserve is stronger than it has even been.

All six of our associate strategic airlift wings were combat ready, as were our two SAC Associate KC-10 units. In fiscal year 1986, SAC will begin operation of the third KC-10 Main Operating Base (MOB) at Seymour-Johnson AFB, North Carolina. As with the existing KC-10 units, the Air Force Reserve Associate program will provide one-half of the total aircrew force for the KC-10 at Seymour-Johnson. This year the Air Force Reserve will begin providing maintenance manpower at all KC-10 MOBs, in order to provide wartime surge flying hour capability for the KC-10 force. Each of the three KC-135 tanker squadrons remains in combat ready status and has crews standing daily alert.

The Air Force Reserve will continue to pursue modernization of its airlift and fighter forces in fiscal year 1986. This year we will continue with the conversion of our first equipped C-5 strategic airlift unit located at Kelly AFB, Texas. In fiscal year 1986, we will stay at five Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) C-5s while continuing to train our people. Then in fiscal year 1987, as new C-5s are procured, we will continue to build the unit to its full complement of 16 aircraft. Placing C-5s in the Air Force Reserve will reduce their peacetime flying cost and extend their service life because we will fly them less than the active force.

In fiscal year 1986, we will also establish our first C-141 equipped strategic airlift unit by converting our C-130E unit at Andrews AFB, Maryland, to C-141s. The C-141 has long been the backbone of the strategic airlift fleet and we are proud to expand our mission to the equipped role. We will provide 100 percent of the aircrews and maintenance personnel for our equipped strategic airlift units while continuing to supply 50 percent of the aircrews and 40 percent of the maintenance personnel for the C-141s and C-5s in the associate fleet.

On the tectical airlift side, we will increase our only C-130H unit from six to eight PAA in July 1985 with the delivery of the two aircraft purchased for us in fiscal year 1984. The 1985 procurement of eight additional C-130Hs will allow us to retire eight of our older C-130A models. The remaining 48 aircraft will average 28 years of age and are programmed to remain in the inventory until the mid 1990s when they are to be replaced by C-141s and newer C-130s displaced from the active duty inventory by the purchase of C-17s. This is a workable plan, but is obviously contingent upon timely procurement of the C-17. If the program is delayed, it will be very expensive, if not impossible, to maintain these 1950s tube technology C-130s. To preclude this from happening, I urge Congress to fully support the C-17 to eliminate existing airlift shortfalls and provide replacements for our A model C-130s.

Our fighter force remains constant in fiscal year 1986 with 216 PAA. The F-16 and A-10 help to keep the average age of our fighter/attack force down, but the F-4D is still the mainstay of our force. As a result of Congressional interest and appropriation action last year, we will be able to increase the combat capability of these forces with the installation of low smoke engines and off-boresight AIM-9 missile capability. However, as with the C-130 fleet, or continued modernization depends on the procurement rates of new aircraft. Any cutbacks in F-16 and F-15 procurement levels will dictate that some of our F-4D aircraft remain in our inventory even longer than the currently programmed early 1990s. Our concern is that a gradual extension of force life does not allow proper lead-time for required modifications to the F-4 and early model F-16 forces to keep them viable against the threat of the late 1980s and early 1990s. I urge Congress to support the goals and concepts of the Tactical Fighter Roadmap.

As Reservists train, they support requirements that would otherwise have to be fulfilled by active force resources. For example, in fiscal year 1984, Reserve crews of equipped units airlifted 11,998 tons of cargo, flew 96,631 passengers and air dropped more than 37,000 troops as part of their normal training missions. Additionally, Air Force Reserve associate C-141 and C-5 units flew more than 82,000 hours, and our associate aeromedical evacuation units flew 2,436 missions, airlifting more than 80,000 patients. In an operation which began in 1977, we continue to share rotational duty in Panama with the Air National Guard in support of United States Southern Command. We provide six C-130 aircraft and seven crews 6 months each year.

Our Special Operations Reservists continue to provide outstanding rescue support for launches of the Space Shuttle mission at Cape Canaveral, Florida. For the ninth consecutive year, our weather reconnaissance group flying out of Keesler AFB, Mississippi, accomplished more than 70 percent of all hurricane missions in the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and the Caribbean; last year we tracked 8 major tropical storms and four hurricanes. Additionally, the unit assisted the Guam based active weather unit in tracking three separate storms in the Hawaiian Island area.

In fiscal year 1984, Air Force Reserve rescue and recovery units flew 56 search and rescue missions and were officially credited with saving 28 lives.

A Reserve Military Training Squadron was established in 1983. This unit, at Lackland AFB, Texas, provides military training instructors to support the basic training surge during mobilization. Also in fiscal year 1984, the 46th Tactical Fighter Training Squadron (TFTS) was formed at Barksdale, AFB, Louisiana. It performs pilot upgrade training in A-10 aircraft for the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard.

We seek your continued support of the Air Force Reserve Military Construction Program to meet our essential facility needs. In the past, we have managed to achieve our proficiency training goals primarily in existing facilities that were deficient in many ways. However, through your support, we have made significant progress in eliminating the worst and most inefficient of these facilities. Unfortunately, additional outmoded and uneconomical facilities need replacement. Our mission requirements can only be met by the construction of the facilities. Coupled with the increase in airlift missions in the Air Force Reserve the demand for Military Construction dollars is even more competitive when considering new missions versus modernization.

Our program for fiscal year 1986 is $1,000,000 less than our fiscal year 1985 request. This is a decrease in actual spending even without inflation being considered.

The Air Force Reserve is a major participant in the Total Force. For example, this year we activated our first unit equipped C-5 unit at Kelly AFB, Texas. The Military Construction projects supporting the C-5 program at Kelly in fiscal year 1985 totaled $33.4 million. The fiscal year 1986 program has $20.2 for the remaining Military Construction requirements.

Last year we provided 26 percent of the Tactical Airlift Aircraft, 20 percent of the Weather Reconnaissance Aircraft, 28 percent of the Special Forces Aircraft and 23 percent of the Air Rescue and Recovery Aircraft. While the flying units provide a significant portion of the Total Force, the Air Force Reserve also has a large combat support and mission support capability.

In the area of combat support and mission support activities, there are more than 400 Air Force Reserve support units. Many of these units, as part of their training activities, make significant peacetime contributions which assist in keeping the peacetime expenditures of the Total Force to a minimum. The Air Force Reserve provides 64 percent of the aeromedical evacuation units and 25 percent of the Air Force's Tactical Hospitals and Clinics. Currently, Reservists contribute almost 60 percent of the aircraft battle damage repair capability with personnel in six Air Force Logistics Command gained Combat Logistics Support Squadrons. Also, the Air Force Reserve provides approximately 20 percent of the personnel and equipment in the Air Force Civil Engineering force and 50 percent of the Aerial Port Squadrons. The majority of our combat support programmed build from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1986 is in the Civil Engineering force.

We are stronger than we have ever been. Reservists in well-trained units are accomplishing thier primary mission of training for mobilization through dedication to the role of citizen-airmen with the support of their families, communities and a strong Congressional commitment as reflected by your past funding for our Military Construction program.

I mentioned earlier the very favorable manning posture the Air Force Reserve has achieved and maintained. We started fiscal year 1984 with 67,227 people and ended the year with an on-board strength of 70,318, a net increase of 3,091 people. We have maintained the quality of our force as evidenced by the fact that 97 percent of all non-prior service enlistees were high school graduates or equivalent. Our unit commanders and supervisors at all levels continue to take an active recruiting role. With their enthusiasm and hard work, combined with the excellent performance of our recruiting force, and a continued command emphasis on retention, we fully expect to meet fiscal year 1985 programmed end strengths.

The projects in our fiscal year 1986 request will satisfy the majority of the Air Force Reserve's most urgent conversion and modernization facility rquirements. Analysis of the Air Force Reserve mission conversions and MCP over the last six years readily shows more emphasis was placed on new facilities at the expense of our existing inadequate and deteriorating facilities. Since 1980 and continuing in fiscal year 1986, a great percentage of the Reserve Military Construction dollars have been committed to support substantial facilities requirements generated by aircraft modernization initiatives. Even with these major modernization initiatives, part of the Air Force Reserve continues to work and train for its wartime tasks in outdated, unsafe and energy inefficient facilities. In the program being presented today $55,700,000 will be required to support conversion requirements and $3,600,000 for facility replacement/modernization.

This year's total request for $66,800,000 will replace or upgrade part of or most urgently needed facilities. This request includes $58,400,000 to construct 13 new facilities and accomplish major alterations in an additional six facilities. These projects are located in 11 states. Thirty-eight percent of this request will be used for constructing modern and professional training and operations facilities for our people. The remaining 62 percent of our request will be used to construct more efficient and safer maintenance facilities needed for our people to properly care for our various weapon systems and their high-valued support equipment. This request also includes $3,400,000 to satisfy our unforeseen and urgent construction projects driven by mission changes and $5,000,000 for Architectural Engineering Services (Planning and Design).

Design of the fiscal year 1986 MCP is progressing and will allow early fiscal year obligation of construction funds. Our estimate for advertising the fiscal year 1986 program is presently on schedule with a ready date of October 1, 1985. We have started design on our fiscal year 1987 projects and estimate all projects to be at least 35 percent or more designed by January 1, 1986.

We have been very successful in advertising and awarding our projects. Twenty-nine of the 33 fiscal year 1984 projects are under contract. This represents 89 percent of the program. We expect to award the four remaining fiscal year 1984 projects by April 1985. These projects were not awarded earlier due to a change in mission conversion to a more up-to-date weapon system, F-16s versus F-4s at Luke AFB, Arizona.

We are also well under way in awarding the projects in our fiscal year 1985 program. Presently, ten projects with a current working estimate of $11,000,000 are already under contract. The dollar value of these ten projects is approximately 18 percent of the funds allocated for fiscal year 1985. Current estimates indicate that our fiscal year 1985 program will be 100 percent awarded during the fiscal year.

The Air Force Reserve is fulfilling its peacetime mission and is ready to meet its wartime commitments. In summary, while the war-fighting and readiness role of the Air Force Reserve continues to be an important element within the Total Force, we will continue to modernize our equipment, refine and improve our mobilization procedures, and recruit, train and retain the people needed to accomplish our mission. We need the essential facilities presented in this request to train, maintain and operate the Total Force component. These facilities are basic to retaining out people and preserving our high state of morale.

This concludes my statement on behalf of the Air Force Reserve fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Program request. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to answer any questions the committee may have.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, General.

General, what is the backlog in facilities improvement for the Air Force Reserve?

General SCHEER. We have approximately $250 million worth of facilities improvement backlog on the books as of right now, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. What level of construction funding can the Air Force Reserve handle efficiently?

General SCHEER. That depends a great deal on the amount of our design funds. There is a direct relationship between our ability to construct and the amount of the design dollar. We do have approximately nine projects valued at $18 million on the books now that are between 35 and 95 percent designed, that could be awarded in fiscal year 1986 should additional funding become available.

Senator THURMOND. General, what is the status of execution of the fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985 military construction Air Force Reserve program?

General SCHEER. Sir, in 1984 we are approximately 89 percent there. The reason we are not 100 percent is because of late conversions, aircraft conversions at Luke and Portland. We really got a late start due to the long delay in the announcement of these conversions.

We are approximately 20 percent there in 1985 and are forecasting 100 percent.

Senator **Thurmond**. I think you can answer the other questions I have for the record.

General **Scheer**. Thank you, sir.

Senator **Thurmond**. I want to thank you gentlemen and I want to thank all of you who have appeared here this afternoon. I want to express my appreciation to you for your service to your country.

Before we adjourn I would like to include for the record a statement submitted by Lt. Gen. La Vern E. Weber (Ret.), executive director of the National Guard Association of the United States.

[The prepared statement of General Weber follows:]

Prepared Statement by Lt. Gen. La Vern E. Weber (Ret.), Executive Director of the National Guard Association of the United States

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to present the views of the National Guard Association of the United States on the Fiscal Year 1986 National Guard military construction program.

THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Your National Guard has never been more important to this nation than it is today.

With the initiation of the Total Force policy nearly 15 years ago, in the Summer of 1970, Guard and Reserve forces moved into a new era in terms of a role in the U.S. national strategy.

Today, the Guard and Reserve is counted upon as a full partner in the Total Force. The current national strategy envisions that in a moment of crisis for our country, the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard will have their units "on the line" alongside active counterparts in a matter of days after mobilization.

The Total Force Policy, which has been characterized by the phrase "increased reliance on the Guard and Reserve", is aptly illustrated in several ways. First, there is the fact that today eight of the combat divisions of the active Army contain Army Guard combat brigades and/or combat battalions within the division's peacetime structure.

The U.S. Air Force cannot accomplish its peacetime mission without the active participation of the Air National Guard. In looking at a possible wartime situation, it should be remembered that 68% of the air defense interceptors and 70% of the combat communications—to use but two illustrations—are provided by the Air Guard.

Army and Air National Guard units are tasked in war plans developed in response to defense strategy directed by our national command authorities. In short, this nation absolutely requires a well-equipped and well-trained National Guard, if it is to be fully capable of fighting and winning a conventional war.

In order for the National Guard to meet all of its wartime deployment objectives, it must be manned, equipped, trained and properly led. Transportation assets needed for overseas deployment of the Total Force must be available. If any of these requirements are neglected, the wartime capability and reliability of the Total Force will suffer. Increased personnel manning, an influx of new equipment, and intensified training demands are all the consequence of increased readiness requirements placed on National Guard units.

Armories which once were adequate for units organized at less than full strength and equipped with only minimum levels of equipment are not adequate for today's full-strength units and all of their equipment. Training areas and firing ranges which were adequate for yesterday's training standards often are found wanting in today's combined arms training environment. Only the provision of adequate facilities of all types can insure that soldiers and airmen are adequately housed, that material is safety stored and safeguarded, and that training is conducted in a manner which makes the most effective use possible of the training time available.

During their annual 15-day training periods, most Army Guard units accomplish training at active installations where facilities are adequate. However, the situation is quite the reverse for most Army Guard units during the remainder of the training year. Space is at a premium in many of our older armories. Storage areas are often completely inadequate. Existing weekend training sites, with their increased utilization, need to be upgraded and expanded and many more such facilities are urgently needed. Existing firing ranges require modernization to provide for the use of more modern weapons. Often, weekend training sites are located far away from many of the using units, and extensive travel is required in order to use those training facilities.

NGAUS PROPOSALS

The 1984-85 Position Statement of the National Guard Association and our Goals and Objectives are attached.[1]

The National Guard Association of the United States fully supports the President's Budget. However, to ensure the readiness of the Army National Guard to meet its deployment objectives, we ask your consideration of the following item:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CODIFICATION ACT

The planning and execution of Army National Guard construction projects is unique in the Armed Forces of the United States. That construction requires support and coordination by the local community, the state and the federal government. Only in the Army National Guard do you find this cooperative action required by three governmental bodies in order for projects to be successful. Local community mayors and city councils participate in the process of providing the land for facility construction. State governments provide 25% of the construction budget for new armories, and the federal government provides 75%. The Congress works with an annual budget, while the state legislatures generally fund a biennial budget.

In order to provide an efficient, effective Army Guard construction program, it is essential that maximum flexibility be provided to all program participants so as to accommodate the ever-changing mission and funding situation. The provisions of the Military Construction Codification Act require that specific line item projects be authorized each year, based on planning that may have been done as much as two years earlier. The line item requirement was applied to the Army National Guard minor construction program by the FY85 Military Construction Appropriations Conference Report. That requirement makes execution of the National Guard Military Construction Program very difficult.

The line item requirement has also contributed to low major construction program execution rates during some years in the past. The efficiency of the National Guard Military Construction Program could be enhanced with a return to lump sum procedures for both authorization and funding.

FEDERAL SHARE OF COST OF ARMORIES

The law requires that the cost of new armory Army Guard construction be shared between the federal government and the states at a 75/25% ratio. The state must also provide the land, provide site preparation and bring utilities to the property line plus 100 feet. Following construction and acceptance, the state acquires ownership of the armory and is required to maintain the armory at state expense and make it available for military use for the next 25 years.

State legislatures are often hard pressed to appropriate the funds required to both construct and maintain armory facilities. Last year, congressional action provided some relief to the states. A change in law authorized 100% funding of armory expansion projects required as a result of changes in DoD construction criteria or standards relating to the execution of the Federal military mission assigned to the unit using the facility.

We urge the Congress to consider cost sharing of major maintenance projects for Army Guard armories. As armories age, major repair or replacement costs for such things as leaking roofs, faulty plumbing or aging heating systems mount up rapidly. Often states defer the repair or replacement of aging major maintenance items because funds which otherwise might have been available for that purpose had to be used to absorb the sharp rises in the cost of heating Guard facilities over the past few years. The National Guard Association of the United States strongly urges the Congress to provide funds to share in the cost of major maintenance of Army National Guard armories, to include such specific items as repair or replacement of roofs, heating systems or other utility systems. The National Guard Association recommends that the major maintenance costs be shared on the same basis as that for armory construction, 75% federal and 25% state.

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[1] See appendix A, p. 538.

Another area in which increasing, unplanned costs must currently be met by the states is the expense of providing additional space within existing Army National Guard facilities for added full-time personnel. The Total Force requirements for increased readiness of Army Guard units are being met by increasing the numbers of full-time personnel assigned to the units. These full-time personnel perform the day-to-day tasks which must be constantly attended to so as to ensure unit early deployment availability by making available training time more productive and effective. The tasks which they perform are directly related to the Federal mission. The full-time employees are Federally funded; yet office and work space must be provided by the state within existing facilities. Funding for heat, light and other support in their work areas must also be provided by the state. The National Guard Association of the United States strongly urges that the provision of space, utilities and other support of full-time federally funded personnel, performing Federal missions in existing Army Guard armories, become a federal responsibility, and that full funding for that purpose be provided by the federal government.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Although the FY86 military construction program for the Army and Air National Guard is an excellent program, which will provide many urgently needed facilities, it is apparent that over the next five years, as readiness requirements are increased, the Army National Guard minor construction program will require significant increases to develop local training sites and provide for firing range modernization. In addition, more storage facilities at armories will be required to secure and properly house the quantities of new equipment that will be provided to the Army National Guard as procurement programs of the past few years begin to bear fruit.

The identified requirement for Army Guard minor construction projects to remedy these shortages has grown from approximately $40 million to $175 million during the past year. The National Guard Association strongly urges an add-on of $40 million in minor construction funding in FY86 to begin to meet Army Guard equipment storage and training requirements. We believe that flexibility in the minor construction program can be restored by elimination of the line item funding requirement and return to lump sum funding as noted in the earlier instance.

THE 1986 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Military Construction Budget Request for the Army National Guard is $102,100,000. It provides:

Major construction	$70,821,000
Planning and design	12,362,000
Minor construction	18,917,000

This program will build 23 new armories, upgrade six existing armories and provide for construction of 38 other major construction projects in 28 states. These funds are all badly needed in view of the current backlogs which exist in both major and minor Army National Guard construction. The current estimates for those backlogs are $850,000,000 for major construction and $175,000,000 for minor construction.

The military construction budget for the Air National Guard is $137,200,000, which will provide:

Major construction	$119,600,000
Planning and design	9,600,000
Minor construction	8,000,000

This program will provide 58 projects in 24 states at 36 installations. It encompasses two unit relocations, five projects related to new missions and 51 projects to correct facility deficiencies. The current estimate of unfunded requirements projected for the end of FY85 is $530 million.

SUMMARY

Mr. Chairman, in this statement I have discussed the role of today's National Guard. I have brought to your attention changes that we believe are required to make the Army National Guard facilities program more effective. I have also discussed the FY86 Army and Air National Guard Military Construction programs.

The National Guard Association of the United States urges your support to return to lump sum procedures for both major and minor construction authorization and funding. We also urge your support to insure that major armory maintenance costs are shared on the same basis as that for construction: 75% federal and 25% state. Finally, we urge an add-on of $40 million in Army Guard minor construction funding to slow the growing backlog of equipment storage and training site requirements.

The National Guard Association of the United States also supports the Military Construction Budget Request for the Army and Air National Guard. These construction projects are needed so that the Army and Air Guard can continue to play a vital role in the Total Force.

It is the citizen who is also a soldier who best guarantees the freedoms we as a people so cherish. Our recommendations will help insure that that citizen is given what he needs to be an effective soldier or airman.

Mr. Chairman, we are grateful for the past support of you and the members of this subcommittee, and we look forward to your continuing support in the future.

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

GOALS AND OBJECTIONS

1. Our purpose is the security of this Nation and the preservation of the institutions which guarantee our independence.
2. We wish to insure, to the maximum extent possible, that never again will our country be in a position where its fight for survival is one of desperation as was the case prior to 1940.
3. It should be made clear to all that we as a Nation have the capability and the will to resort to arms should some potential adversary come to the mistaken conclusion that we are neither willing nor able to defend ourselves or stand by our friends.
4. We urge the restatement, at the national level, of the full-range of commitment to the Total Force Policy as a cornerstone of the U.S. national strategy.
5. It appears logical to us that any and all missions which can be handled in the Guard and Reserve structure should be placed in the Guard and Reserve structure when this clearly serves the best interests of United States national security in a cost-effective manner.
6. As members of the Army and Air National Guard we seek additional authorization and funding, as necessary, to attain the validated equipment and manning levels essential to achieve the readiness goals of the Army and Air Force and to insure that the Guard can indeed accomplish all that is expected of it within the Total Force framework.
7. We must impress upon all that the National Guard system works BECAUSE of the State role—not in spite of it!

1984-85 Position Statement of the National Guard Association of the United States

THE SPIRIT OF SUCCESS

I. Introduction

Forty years ago American and other Allied military forces took part in a series of spectacular events which culminated in the successful conclusion to a war which had begun, for the U.S., in the shambles of ignominy. The events of 1944-45 were the chain of victories in battle which were achieved by this nation's land, air and naval forces in a global warfare environment.

All of this notwithstanding, we would be remiss indeed were we to suggest that the events of that era provide an absolute blue-print upon which to base a course of action for the future national security of the United States. If anything, we must continued to study the record of the prelude to U.S. involvement in World War II to insure, to the maximum extent to which this is possible, that never again will our country be put in a position where its fight for survival is so desperate that, in later years, we would find it a matter of wonderment that we and the free world had survived and had won.

As we regard with great seriousness the enormous economic burdens which have fallen our lot and clearly influence our thinking, our instincts and our actions, we must—at this moment and in this century—rededicate ourselves to that which gives us a common purpose as members of the National Guard. That common purpose is the security of this nation and the preservation of the institutions which guarantee our independence. We view our considerable responsibilities as citizens and as defenders of this great land as a solemn trust.

There is scant comfort to be derived from the study of the era which preceded the U.S. entry into WWII. We look back at those days and the message is clear. We have to do better on our watch. It is not enough—notwithstanding our great pride in historic accomplishment—to point to the record of success and the grand scale on which it was achieved. It is necessary to discipline our enthusiasm and to appreciate the thin edge of the disaster which courted us and which was so narrowly averted.

Few of the factors which worked in our behalf in the 1940's are likely to favor us in the changed world of the 1980's and beyond. The vast distances of yesterday count for little in the jet age; the industrial capacity of the world is far more dispersed today; and the competition for natural resources is so intense that traditional alliances are threatened and there is the concern that traditional friends might turn against friends in the competition to acquire vital resources. And underlying the entire matter is the question as to the national mood, the willingness to foot the bill for adequate security.

We must therefore chart a course which captures the understanding of the public. We must capitalize on our particular strengths, use our unique talents, and harness the inherent virtues of our system to produce a defense structure to insure the survival of our institutions. This system must be amenable to the peacetime environment while making it clear that we have the capability to resort to arms should some potential adversary come to the mistaken conclusion that we are neither willing nor able to defend ourselves or stand by our friends.

II. The total force policy

The basis of a strategy to achieve the ends outlined above already has a good framework in the Total Force Policy. We think that the lessons of history tell us to take nothing for granted. Two years ago this Association saw new implications in the defense anomaly which led us to conclude that the time had come for Total Force II, the logical "next steps" to be taken to insure that any and all missions which can be handled in the Guard and Reserve structure are indeed placed in the Guard and Reserve structure when this clearly serves the best interests of national security in a cost-effective manner. Total Force II was a way to express our commitment to this strategy. We believe that it behooves our national leadership—the Administration and the Congress—to go beyond the limited goals of Total Force II, to restate for the next decade the full-range of commitment to the Total Force Policy as a cornerstone of the national strategy.

We believe that this is vital and critical to the matter—as we stated earlier—of charting a course which captures the understanding of the public.

It sounds profound and looks most impressive when graven in stone, but . . . can we truly afford to settle for the notion that "what is past is prologue"? Should the victories of 1944-45 close our eyes to the exasperating period of the pre-war years which can perhaps be summed up in the experience of General George C. Marshall in 1940. As the new Army Chief of Staff he appeared before Congress to plead for support in the efforts to improve preparedness. He would later report that some of the legislators appeared baffled. "Prepared for what?" he was asked.

Along with minuscule Regular forces, prior to WWII, we had a National Guard and we had reservists who were liable to be called to the colors in the event of a national emergency. But we did not have much of a national commitment as to their role and it is clear from even the most casual study of history that, with few exceptions, their manning, training and equipping was done in accordance with the unstated notion that somehow it would be made to work when and if a mobilization ever occurred.

Therein lies the great difference—and therein lies the edge that we have, the thin line of advantage which may well spell out the difference between success and failure at some future moment of confrontation when an enemy believes that the time has come to challenge our independence and our institutions. That is why, in saluting the great success we achieved on the global battlefield 40 years ago, we, the members of the National Guard Association of the United States, look to the future and seek to gain an insight as to the agenda which should be pursued . . . today . . . and tomorrow.

III. Readiness = reliability, reliance, reality

In a year spiced with the heavy aroma of political rhetoric, the debate over Defense spending was but momentarily cast in the shadow of a four-volume report ("The Readiness of the U.S. Military") issued by the House Appropriations defense subcommittee on the readiness, sustainability and suitability of U.S. armed forces. The report reached the conclusion that the U.S. defense posture lost ground between 1982 and 1983 and that increased funding did not appear to the authors to be the way to solve the problems. This seemed to set the stage for a diversionary debate which, happily, did not occur to cloud the issue.

The Secretary of Defense, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, said in reply that the released report was stale news based on investigation done back in 1982. The report is of significance as history, as part of the rites of passage which had to be encountered and overcome on the winding road to improved readiness. What is disturbing is not the probing and inquisitive nature of such reports and studies. What is profoundly disturbing are the offstage whispers reminiscent of another era: "Readiness for what?"

To take a few liberties with the Three R's as they were portrayed in the McGuffey Readers we would venture the notion that Readiness is far more than the product of the output of data which deals almost exclusively with the tangible factors we all know so well—manpower, money and materiel. Each of these is quite important. Each of these is essential, as a matter of fact. But what is starting to become evident is that they do not necessarily add up to readiness for national survival.

The significance of attempting to measure the factors which we have characterized as Reliability, Reliance and Reality is that each of these goes beyond limits which are within the purview of the military alone. Each of these has important implications in the everyday world in which we live.

Reliability. This is tantamount to trustworthy. Like each of the other R's in this equation, it raises important questions which bear on our national character. Alliances are only scraps of paper unless our partners and allies remain convinced that we can be counted on.

Reliance. This "R", on the other hand, suggests dependence. It has to do with the measures that we, and others, are willing to undertake in order to achieve something. The "something" can be as simple—and as complex!—as the maintenance of stability in a fragile world environment. But once again, it has to do with confidence, at home and abroad, that we have a course of action and will stick to it.

Reality. This pertains to the aggregate of things as they are and is frequently the most difficult of the three R's because we prefer to see things as we would like them to be. But the fact is that the extent to which we can engender credibility in the R's for reliance and reliability hinges upon the stark nature of . . . reality.

Secretary of Defense Weinberger has on a recent occasion, noted that—"I am very worried about the word 'realistic'. It can mean acceptance of an inferior character and capability of your military forces that can encourage attacks. . . . A realistic apraisal to my mind means . . . what is America capable of if freedom is at stake?"

That, in a nutshell, is what Reality is all about in the discussion of U.S. defense strategy and its relationship to the rest of the world.

IV. The botton line

We believe that it is most appropriate, in 1984–85, to take note of the spirit of victory of 1944–45 because those momentous events of 40 years ago got us on the road to the professionalism that is expected of the National Guard today. The National Guard leadership which emerged after the Second World War had a clear view as to what mobilized forces must be prepared to accomplish.

In the general area of preparedness, we have come to the realization that we must never again be required to overcome the range of time, space, materiel and people problems that had to be overcome to achieve victory in World War II. One of the keys to the success of the mobilization of 1940–41 was the fact that the nation was not yet at war. There was time for training, for creating a great industrial base and for shaking the bugs out of the organizational infrastructure.

After decades of false starts (with time out for partial mobilizations for Korea, the Berlin Crisis and Vietnam), in 1970, the Total Force Policy began to take shape to place increased reliance upon the National Guard and Reserves and to make a formal commitment as to the responsibility of the federal authorities to provide the resources to make it work. It has not at all times been given the support which is essential if it is to work as contemplated.

If this was not the case there would be no need for reports or studies such as the one mentioned earlier in this essay. But the fact remains that it is the reality of increased reliance upon the National Guard and Reserves which prompts such review and analysis from time to time, for the serious purpose of constantly seeking answers as to whether all U.S. forces are indeed capable of carrying out their missions in the defense of our freedom.

The national leaders who cause such studies to be undertaken would be derelict in their responsibility to the American public if they failed to raise legitimate questions and demand answers. We would nevertheless hope in all sincereity that the passions of differing views within the U.S. body politic will not cast doubt upon U.S. military capability so as to cast aspersions on the reliability of the U.S. as an ally or partner. Nor should there be any question as to the extent to which friends and allies can place reliance in our willingness to "stay the course."

We seek, in this annual statement, to set forth some of the contrasts betwen the lack of U.S. preparedness prior to World War II, as compared with the way the Total Force Policy—as an expression of the U.S. national strategy—focuses on the goal of mobilization readiness. This subject raises in some minds what seems to us the spurious and diversionary question, "Readiness for what?" The answer should be obvious.

Mobilization readiness is the common purpose which drives the Total Force vehicle. Readiness is not a four-letter word. The word will not be any less dangerous a place if a succumb to the notion that we must avoid discussion of . . . mobilization. One of the great lessons that we have learned since the 1930's is that we cannot pull the two great oceans around ourselves and tell the world to go away. That is the essence of the "R" for Reality.

Of all the "R's" this is the most obscure.

Reality involves not just what we can do . . . but what we are willing to do.

How do we communicate our willingness, our resolve, to the world at large?

It has long been the view of the Association that the American people speak through the Congress of the United States. We believe that today, as in the past, the Congress can be counted upon to express the commitment of the American people to the importance of keeping our arsenal well-stocked and our powder dry so that the active, Guard, and Reserve forces can count on the wherewithal that is needed to discourage any would-be assailant from making an attack upon us or our allies of the free world.

We believe that there is no limit to what America is capable of then freedom is at stake. This has been proven time and time again. What is the bottom line? We in the National Guard look forward to working within the parameters of the national strategy as stated by the Department of Defense and in accordance with the authority that is granted by the Congress to insure that the Total Force Policy works, and to continue to prove in the future as we have in the past that the effective of the National Guard stems from its State character. To put it another way . . . that the National Guard system works because of the State role, not in spite of it as some would have you think!

We intend to pursue in 1984–85, as we have in past years, the quest for resources needed by the Army and National Guard to attain and maintain high standards of readiness. Our goal is to insure that the Army and Air Guard can indeed accomplish all they are expected to accomplish. And also to insure that, while we remember and salute the great victories of 1944–45, we are ever mindful of the monumental disadvantages that had to be overcome. We hope it will be said by future commentators that we were smart enough to learn from history so that no future generation of young Americans will have to pay the price which was exacted from those whom we honor in 1984–85 for the great accomplishments of 40 years ago.

[Questions with answers supplied follow:]

Questions Submitted by Senator Strom Thurmond

MODERNIZATION OF THE WORKPLACE

Senator Thurmond. You are requesting over $1 billion in authorization for modernization of the workplace. What is your estimate of the total requirement in this area and what is your investment strategy?

Answer. To maintain a responsive posture in facility support of the Air Force mission, we must have an annual Military Construction program of at least two percent of the $122 billion replacement value of our physical plant. At this rate, our facilities would be replaced every 50 years on the average. This may not be fast enough to preserve the plant—it is much slower than commercial industry.

To achieve this goal which is concurred in by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Air Force Military Construction for modernization should be about $1.9 billion per year plus inflation. Due to budget constraints, we were able to include only $1 billion for modernization in fiscal year 1986. Hopefully, we will be able to catch up in future programs.

BASE CLOSURE

Senator THURMOND. You are currently requesting facilities in support of the deployment of the B-1B bomber at McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas. Recently the Defense Department listed that base as a candidate for realignment. Why are you requesting funds for the base?

ANSWER. The Air Force is requesting funds for McConnell AFB because the Air Force fully intends to have McConnell be the fourth B-1B base. If Congress does not provide the requested funds, the operational beddown of the last squadron of B-1B's will not occur as planned. McConnell AFB was listed only because it was an example of a base losing a major mission (TITAN II ICBM). In evaluating the future for the base, its outstanding survivability made it a superior candidate for a B-1B base. Since the decision was made to make McConnell a B-1B base, the Air Force has no intention to close the base, and the requested funds are required so the necessary military construction can begin in fiscal year 1986 to support the B-1B arrival in fiscal year 1988/2.

B-1B FACILITIES

Senator THURMOND. I understand that you have recently submitted a reprogramming for funds on the B-1B bomber facilities. Are you still confident that you can complete the project within the amount authorized?

ANSWER. The Air Force has not submitted any reprogrammings for funds on the B-1B bomber facilities. As of now we are confident that we can complete the project within the authorized amounts.

GLCM

Senator THURMOND. This subcommittee understands that the Netherlands government does not plan to make its decision on the deployment of ground launched cruise missiles until November 1985. Given the uncertainty of deployment, why have you requested nearly $23 million for facilities?

ANSWER. The $23M in fiscal year 1986 funds are requested in anticipation of a favorable basing decision by the Dutch. In order to meet the required deployments in the Netherlands, the fiscal year 1986 funds are needed for base activation and for long lead items such as fire protection, command and control, security, and communications.

MELROSE RANGE—NEW MEXICO

Senator THURMOND. Do you have local support for this project?

ANSWER. The local interested parties have expressed comments of support and non-support. Since the public hearing on June 6, 1984 the Air Force has worked to resolve the concerns of the public. We have responded to direct inquiries to the Air Force from the public.

HEAT AND POWER PLANTS

Senator THURMOND. What progress have you made on the Chanute heat plant?

ANSWER. HQ ATC is negotiating with the contractor to determine if third party financing for the Chanute Air Force Base heating plant is feasible. A decision is expected in June of this year as to whether a contract for this effort should be awarded.

Senator THURMOND. Why have you not proposed the heat and power plant at Eielson for third party financing?

ANSWER. The Air Force investigated the feasibility of providing electrical power and heat to Eielson AFB from a third party constructed, owned and operated plant. After careful evaluation, this approach was not taken.

The Eielson project is not a large scale heating and power plant project. At $25.5M ($13-17M in Washington DC costs), the project is about 20 percent of plant replacement cost. It also involves less than 26 percent of the capacity of the existing plant. Approximately one-half of the cost of the project upgrades boilers and boiler controls, coal and ash handling systems and fire protection systems. The remaining cost adds 10MW of adequate electrical power. Life cycle analysis considered several third party alternatives to determine the most economical avenue to provide Eielson with its power requirements. This analysis indicated that continued Air Force ownership, operation and maintenance of the plant with upgrade by the proposed MCP project would save $7 million over third party financing.

THIRD PARTY FINANCING

Senator **Thurmond**. What other areas have you considered for third party financing?

Answer. The Air Force is also considering visiting officer quarters/conference facilities for third party financing. The locations being evaluated are: Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and Bolling AFB, District of Columbia. Feasibility studies are underway. Results should be available about July.

SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND SUPPORT COMPLEX, WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB, OHIO

Senator **Thurmond**. You have requested almost $13 million for a science, engineering and support complex at Wright Patterson Air Force Base. I understand this primarily supports post graduate educational programs. Why can't the increase of student load be handled through private or public universities?

Answer. Civilian institutions are not oriented or equipped to educate USAF officers for warfare-related specialties. Normal curricula of universities are focused on civilian sector applications, not on military specific areas (for example, nuclear weapons effects at AFIT versus nuclear power plant design at a civilian institution). Creation of warfare-related specialties by civilian universities is an expensive and difficult task, even at schools willing to undertake such efforts (Georgia Tech bid $2 million to conduct a Low Observables program. AFIT runs the program for $200,000). Civilian institutions cannot meet these requirements in full because of the lack of faculty expertise, cost and reliability.

FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION

Senator **Thurmond**. This year your new construction program for family housing is nearly $150 million. How much of that is associated with new missions and where is it located?

Answer. The following projects in the new construction program support new mission requirements:

Location	Units	Request	Mission
Florennes, Belgium	400	$29,200	GLCM
Hahn AB, Germany [1]	280	21,000	GLCM
Belle Fourche, SD	50	4,000	STRC
Total	730	54,200	

[1] The project at Hahn AB, Germany is split to support new and existing missions.

Senator **Thurmond**. How much of your new construction program is associated with the existing deficit?

Answer. The following projects in the new construction program correct existing deficits:

[Dollars in thousands]

Location	Units	Request
Hahn AB, Germany [1]	160	$12,000
Ramstein AB, Germany	400	30,000
Camp New Amsterdam, NL	140	11,000
Clark AB, Philippines	450	37,900
Total	1,150	90,900

[1] The project at Hahn Air Base is split to support new and existing mission.

Senator **Thurmond**. How long will it take you to build out your family housing deficit?

Answer. The Air Force family housing deficit is approximately 30,500 units including about 3,900 E-1s, E-2s and E-3s. Our 5-year program (fiscal year 1987-1991) includes construction of 10,700 new units and another 7,200 units are identified for the Japanese Facility Improvement Program (JFIP). Additional units will be acquired through build/lease, rental guarantee or consturction after fiscal year 1991 to eliminate the deficits. Existing housing needs could be satisfied as early as the mid 1990's, but slippage in current programs will naturally extend the time required. Also, as new missions and mission changes occur, housing requirements will change.

FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

Senator **Thurmond.** This year your program for family housing major maintenance, repair and improvements is over $200 million. What is your strategy and likely funding profile in this area over the next 5 years?

Answer. Although we have increased renewal (maintenance, repair and improvements) funding since fiscal year 1982, there remains a large backlog of work following inadequate funding in the late 1970s. Based on a comprehensive survey of existing family housing conditions, we established a proposed funding profile to eliminate the backlog by fiscal year 1997. Our strategy for correcting the large renewal backlog is to pursue "whole house" projects to correct deficiencies and restore units to current standards. If renewal is uneconomical, units will be replaced if required, or simply demolished. Our goals are to protect our valuable investment, prolong the useful life of the units, and provide current standards of livability for our people. By using the "whole house" approach we eliminate the piecemeal approach of correcting one deficiency at a time, minimize occupant disruption, and reduce life cycle costs of operating and maintaining the units.

BID SAVINGS

Senator **Thurmond.** During the last several years, this Committee has authorized you to fund specified projects from bid savings. Will you be able to fund all those projects?

Answer. If the bidding climate remains favorable and there are no major unforeseen requirements, we anticipate funding all authorized savings projects.

Senator **Thurmond.** Do you anticipate any savings generated in Fiscal Year 1985?

Answer. The fiscal year 1985 projects were priced very tight. We will have to have a continued favorable bidding climate to execute the program. Therefore, we do not anticipate generating any savings in fiscal year 1985.

INNOVATION

Senator **Thurmond.** For some time this Committee has stressed innovation in military construction. What progress have you made in this area?

Answer. We have one project in the fiscal year 1985 program which uses performance specifications: Water Tower, Eglin Auxilitary Field 9 Florida. This project has just been awarded. The design costs and contract award price were lower than the costs for similar projects using conventional plans and specifications. We do anticipate higher contract administrative costs for review of shop drawings and contract inspection. Thus, a final analysis cannot be made until the contract is complete. We have one project in the fiscal year 1986 which will use the turnkey contracting method: Headquarters Command Post, Offutt, AFB, Nebraska. We are also identifying projects in the fiscal year 1987 program that will be executed using performance specifications and turnkey contracting. Another example of innovation is our use of Tilt-up concrete slab construction. Several projects have been completed at Hill AFB and others are under construction. Concrete wall slabs are poured horizontally and moved by crane into their vertical position, rather than doing more expensive forming to pour them vertically. We began using this after it had been proven in industry.

MX MISSILES

Senator **Thurmond.** On 19 March, the Senate authorized $1.5 billion for 21 new missiles. As you know, we still have some hurdles before production may continue. How much of your fiscal year 1986 program supports this second increment of 21 missiles?

Answer. A total of $30.5 million will support the second increment of 21 missiles. The remainder of the funds requested in fiscal year 1986 are needed for training and logistics facilities, and associated work for the launch sites that support the first increment of 21 missiles.

AIR FORCE

Senator THURMOND. The Air Force is faced with large family housing deficits in Europe as a result of deployments of new systems such as the Ground Launched Cruise Missile and TR-1. What is the priority of family housing construction in support of these deployments?

ANSWER. Air Force new construction programs are based on a priority listing of installations with housing deficits. At new mission locations such as the GLCM base at Florennes, Belgium, where no military family housing exists and local economy housing is scarce or non-existant, the priority is very high. At locations with existing MFH and some community support the priority would be lower. However, it is very difficult for any community to accommodate a sudden infusion of families brought about by a new mission, even over the long term. For this reason, we give priority to satisfying family housing needs generated by new missions. A number of factors are considered when developing a priority listing. Among these factors are: magnitude of deficit, military family population, number of existing military families and size of the local housing market.

Senator THURMOND. How will the recent change in eligibility criteria exacerbate current family housing deficits?

ANSWER. Eligibility for E 1 through E 3's has increased the programmable deficit by 2,800 to a total of 22,000. The net or 100 percent deficit increased by 3,900 to a total of 30,500.

Senator THURMOND. The Congress requires that overseas family housing be constructed with U.S. manufactured housing. What is the status of negotiations with the Italian Government for family housing units to be built at Comiso?

ANSWER. The U.S. and Italian Governments concluded negotiations and signed an agreement on 14 November 1984. The agreement calls for 460 units of build/lease housing units and 460 units to be constructed using U.S. manufactured components.

FACILITIES FOR NEW EQUIPMENT

Senator THURMOND. As you know, the Congress has provided the Reserve Forces with a rather large amount of equipment over the past few years. Has this presented a shortage problem and are additional facilities required?

Mr. JONES. The additional and modern equipment provided by the Congress over the past few years has increased the storage requirements of the Reserve Components. While some of the equipment has been accommodated within existing storage assets, some dedicated storage facilities have been included in our FY 1984, 1985 and 1986 budgets, and some equipment has been stored in leased facilities until additional permanent construction has been completed. The Military Departments have been tasked to report on plans for required Military Construction to bed down this additional equipment.

FY-86 LEVEL OF FUNDING

Senator THURMOND. Are you satisfied with your FY-86 funding level request for Reserve Component construction?

Mr. JONES. Yes I am. This year's $428.6 million request modestly exceeds the FY 1985 budget and continues the upward ramp for reserve component military construction funding since FY 1983.

JOINT USE FACILITIES

Senator THURMOND. What is your policy on joint facilities?

Mr. JONES. The policy of my office is to encourage joint use facilities, where possible, to achieve overall cost savings. The Facilities Directorate will closely monitor this aspect of construction.

5-YEAR INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Senator THURMOND. What is your 5-year investment strategy?

Mr. JONES. As previously inserted in the colloquy: "Through the five year period FY 1986 to FY 1990, the Reserve Component Military Construction Budget should continue on a generally upward ramp. We will continue to look at new mission related facility requirements and maintain the current plant."

PROGRAM EXECUTION

Senator **Thurmond**. We are almost halfway through Fiscal Year 1985 and yet you have executed only 83 percent of your FY-84 projects. What is the problem?

Mr. **Jones**. The reasons leading to less than 100 percent execution in Fiscal Year 1984 are as follows:

The Army Reserve has one project deferred, pending disposition of portions of Fort DeRussy.

The Naval Reserve has three projects being readvertised as a result of high bids, one project being negotiated under section 8(a) for minority small business, and one project submitted for cost variation in February 1985.

The Air National Guard has three now being competitively bid following unsuccessful section 8(a) negotiations, three delayed by lengthy design, three delayed by negotiations with civilian airports for installation of arresting gear, two are awaiting equipment delivery, three projects are being reprogrammed, two projects have siting problems, one is being canceled and one is being negotiated under section 8(a), Small Business.

The Air Force Reserve has six projects unawarded, all as the result of weapon programming changes.

Questions Submitted by Senator John Stennis

COLUMBUS AFB, MISSISSIPPI

Senator **Stennis**. It has come to my attention that two projects designated for Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi, could be accelerated into the fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Program. These projects include a civil engineering complex—needed to house completely the administration and shops for base civil engineering which are presently housed in 13 separate buildings, over half of which are World War II vintage—and a corrosion control facility. Could you please provide the Committee with the status of these two projects, including their design status, and indicate whether or not they could be accelerated into the fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Program.

Answer. The status of the projects are as follows:

Project	Design status	
	Current	Complete
Civil engineering complex	5 percent	December 1985.
Corrosion control facility	2 percent	October 1985.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, MISSISSIPPI

Senator **Stennis**. I understand that there are several projects at Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi, which could be accelerated into the fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Program. These projects include: (1) Telecommunications Center; (2) Medical Storage (WRM); (3) Cancer Treatment Addition; and (4) Petroleum Operations Facility.

Please provide the committee with the status of these projects, including their design, and indicate whether or not they could be accelerated into the fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Program.

Answer.

Project	Design status	
	Current	Complete
Telecommunications Center	0 percent	September 1987
Medical storage (WRM) facility	35 percent	November 1985
Add to and alter cancer treatment facility	3 percent	June 1986
Petroleum operations facility	0 percent	September 1987

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JEFF BINGAMAN

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator BINGAMAN. What is the "programmable" deficit in family housing in the Department, at this point? Over what period of time does the Department project for the elimination of the current backlog of family housing units?

ANSWER. The concept of programmable deficit is currently under review by OSD. Under the current concept, deficits are reduced by a percentage to insure that the Services do not overbuild housing at a particular location to the detriment of local economy housing. However, there are numerous locations where the Services have been allowed to build to 100 percent of need because the local communities simply could not support our needs. For this reason, the actual surveyed defict provides a much clearer view of what our housing needs are. Our total housing deficit is approximately 30,500 units and the programmable deficit is approximately 22,000 units. Out five year program (fiscal year 1987–91) includes construction of 10,700 new units and another 7,200 units are identified for the Japanese Facility Improvement Program (JFIP). Additional units will be acquired through build/lease, rental guarantee or new construction after the fiscal year 1991 to eliminate the deficit. Existing housing needs could be satisfied as early as the mid 1990's, but slippage in current programs will naturally extend the time required. Also as new missions and mission changes occur, housing requirements will change.

Senator BINGAMAN. Recently, the Department changed its policy to expand eligibility for family housing to the E–1 and E–2 levels. What additional demands will this increase in eligibility have on the programmable deficit in family housing? Taking this increased eligibility into account, over what period of time does the Department project for the elimination of the backlog?

ANSWER. Actual housing deficits provide a much clearer view of housing needs than programmable deficits which are arbitrarily constrained. The actual housing deficits for E–1, E–2, and E–3 personnel is approximately 3,900 units. The programmable deficit is approximately 2,800 units. Existing housing needs could be satisfied as early as the mid 1990's if current programs are approved and funded. Any slippage in programs will naturally extend the time required. Also as new mission and mission changes occur, housing requirements will change.

EXTENSION OF CONGRESSIONALLY ESTABLISHED HOUSING TEST PROGRAM

Senator BINGAMAN. Last year, Congress included in the Military Construction Act a one year test for family housing, the so-called "801" and "802" programs. Service implementation has been slow, and the results mixed.

What has caused the response from the private sector to both the 801 and 802 projects to be so mixed?

ANSWER. Two Air Force 801 projects were successfully bid, with four responsive proposals received for each. A contract has been awarded at Eielson AFB, Alaska and contract award is anticipated at Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts by May or June 1985.

It is too early to fairly judge the 802 program because the closing date for bid proposals on the Air Force's two projects is not until may 1985. The success of the 802 projects depends on defraying rent and utility costs through authorized military housing allowances. Most of the housing deficits involve military families in the lower pay grades. Developers have found it difficult to provide housing units to DOD standards and properly maintain them at rents paralleling the housing allowances of the lower military grades.

Senator BINGAMAN. Is the Department recommending an extension of this authority?

ANSWER. The Air Force supports legislation to make the existing programs permanent. The 801 and 802 programs provide another potential avenue to solve housing deficits.

Senator BINGAMAN. Are there provisions in the current statutory scheme that, in the Department's view, have constrained the private sector's participation in these two programs?

ANSWER. Yes, the clause on annual appropriations has caused difficulty in obtaining financial backing for 801 projects. The annual appropriations statement suggests to financiers the strong possibility that the government can unilaterally discontinue payments on the 20 year lease by simply not appropriating funds for the project. Additionally, the statute is silent on the contractor's rights and responsibilities at the end of the 20-year lease, and there is no indication if the housing units will be purchased, abandoned, or demolished.

BASE CLOSING LEGISLATION

Senator **Bingaman**. On March 5, Senator Goldwater introduced legislation (S. 568) that would provide the Secretary of Defense "emergency" authority to close installations. At the same time, Senator Goldwater and the Secretary jointly announced a list of 22 installations that could be closed without affecting the national security. Would you provide a list of the missions of those 22 installations which have been identified within your service's area and whether the missions undertaken by those installations would have to be transferred to other installations or could be done without?

Answer. In all cases, each Air Force base's mission would be transferred to another installation. Specifically, for Chicago O'Hare, IL, eight KC-135's and eight C-130's would have to be reassigned; for W. K. Kellogg Regional Airport, MI, 18 OA-37's would have to be reassigned; for Blytheville AFB, AK, 14 B-52G's and 16 KC-135's would be moved, and finally, for McConnell AFB, KS, its currently assigned 26 KC-135's would have to be reassigned, and the B-1B's currenlty planned for McConnell AFB would have to be located elsewhere.

Senator **Bingaman**. Have you calculated the savings over some period of time that would result from the closing of any of these installations? Some have argued that the "front-end" cost of closing some of these installations could be substantial. Have you calculated what the first year expenditures may be for any of these 22 facilities?

Answer. There have been no formal, fully staffed analyses done by the Air Force to determine the types of specific costs addressed in the question. The costs, however, would be substantial because of the mission(s) at each installation transferring to other bases. These missions cannot be accomplished without the required support facilities at each "gaining" base. The savings accrued from each base would occur in the "operations and maintenance" (O&M) area, personnel strength and cost avoidance of major military construction.

Senator **Bingaman**. Under current law, what constraints are imposed on your service to close installations that you believe are not needed for the national security?

Answer. Before the Air Force can announce the realignment/closure of a military installation, it must comply with Sections 612 and 2687, 10 USC and with provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. The constraints on the Air Force in closing installations revolve mainly around the time it takes to recommend, study, and implement any closure. The length of time required to effect clousre thus has a direct negative impact on potential monetary savings.

Senator **Bingaman**. In your opinion, does the service have installations that are not needed for the service's role and could be closed without an impact on national security? Has the service identified those installations to the Secretary of Defense, or to the Congress?

Answer. The Air Force has no bases scheduled for, or recommended for, closure in fiscal year 1986. In response to an OSD request, the Air Force provided examples of the types of installations which could be examined for realignment.

Senator **Bingaman**. Under current law, must the request to Congress for military construction and O&M funds wait for the completion of the environmental impact statement? If yes, is this constraint a legal constraint (i.e., in statute) or is it departmental policy? If legal, what is that statutory constraint?

Answer. The NEPA process is not necessarily completed prior to submission of budget requests for O&M and construction funds. Congressional authorization and appropriation of funds, however, does not relieve the Air Force from compliance. Unless very specifically exempted by statutory language from NEPA, the Air Force must comply with the law before it can proceed to disturb the site or otherwise take irrevocable action.

Questions Submitted by Senator Robert Byrd

RIPLEY, WEST VIRGINIA—ARMY RESERVE CENTER

Senator **Byrd**. What is the status of the design and construction of this project?

General **Mott**. The project for the expansion of the Ripley Army Reserve Center is still under design. The 35 percent drawings were approved on March 5, 1985, and the project should be essentially designed by June 1, 1985.

Senator **Byrd**. Would you please provide for the record an updated schedule, including significant milestone events, leading to the completion of this project?

General **Mott**. Although authorized in the fiscal year 1985 MILCON Authorization Act, funds were not appropriated for the expansion of the Ripley Army Reserve Center. It is, therefore, necessary to request the Appropriations Committees' approval to construct the project by reprogramming available fiscal year 1985 savings. This should occur in July after our review of the design. Upon approval of the Appropriations Committees we will advise the Corps of Engineers to advertise the project, and the contract award should occur in either late September or early October of this year.

WEST VIRGINIA 5-YEAR PROGRAM

Senator **Byrd**. Mr. Jones, what construction projects are contemplated in the latest Guard and Reserve 5-year plan for West Virginia?

Mr. **Jones**. The Services have provided the following information. The West Virginia National Guard has identified the following Army Guard construction needs programmed through fiscal year 1990.

	Location	Project
Fiscal year:		
1988	Camp Dawson	Barracks building.
1988	do	Do.
1988	do	Dining facility.
1988	Kingwood	Armory addition.
1989	Camp Dawson	Barracks building.
1989	do	Dining facility.
1990	do	Barracks addition.
1990	do	Dispensary.

Also, an Aviation Support Facility is planned at Huntington, but it has not been assigned to a specific program year.

The following Army Reserve projects are planned in West Virginia during the fiscal year 1987-1991 timeframe:

	Location	Project
Fiscal year:		
1989	New Martinsville	Expand 25 to 100 member USARC/OMS.
1990	Parkersburg	Expand 25 to 100 member USARC/OMS.
1991	Rainelle	New 200-member USARC/OMS.
1991	Kingwood	New 200-member USARC/OMS.

There are no projects in the Naval Reserve five-year plan for West Virginia.

The Air National Guard 5-year plan contains seven projects in West Virginia which are tentatively being considered for programming in future years. These are subject to further reviews and therefore may change. They have not yet been put in a fiscal year.

Location	Project
Charleston	Aircraft holding pad.
Martinsburg	Composite avionics non-destructive inspection facility.
Do	Short field runway.
Do	Add/alter operational training complex.
Do	Alter hangar 110.
Do	Add/alter jet fuel storage.
Do	Add to aircraft parking apron.

The Air Force Reserve 5-year plan contains no construction projects for West Virginia.

It must be emphasized that the information provided above is derived from various planning sources. It does not guarantee that specific construction projects will be included in future DoD budgets.

Senator **Byrd**. Which, if any, of these projects could be accelerated into fiscal year 1986?

Mr. **Jones**. It is my understanding that there is no project currently at a design state which will allow execution in fiscal year 1986.

Senator **Byrd**. What more can be done to modernize West Virginia Guard and Reserve facilities?

Mr. **Jones**. It is my understanding that while many of the facilities in West Virginia are at a satisfactory level of modernization due to recent Military Construction projects, both the Army and Air National Guard are conducting inquiries into their future West Virginia requirements. The Army National Guard is working along these lines with the Adjutant General for West Virginia. Areas being explored include modernization of armories and maintenance support facilities, and expansion of the training capabilities at Camp Dawson. In accordance with the committee's direction, the Air National Guard has initiated a Comprehensive Land Use Master Development Plan for its West Virginia bases.

Senator **Byrd**. What is the latest status of the progress of the construction of the new combined Armed Forces Reserve Center in Charleston, West Virginia which was subject to disruption due to the default of the original contractor?

General **Mott**. A completion agreement between the Corps of Engineers and the bonding company was signed on January 25, 1985. The bonding company has a contract with Constructors, Inc. of Fayetteville, TN. A preconstruction meeting was held on February 5, 1985, and the contractor moved on-site 12 March 1985. Construction is approximately 5 percent complete at this time.

Senator **Byrd**. What is being done to assure that all pertinent Government laws and regulations are being monitored to ensure full compliance by the new contractor? Please provide a report on that matter for the record.

General **Mott**. A full-time resident inspector is present on-site and will remain there until completion of work. Additionally, normal Corps of Engineer reviews of contractor's payrolls, shop drawings, materials used, and quality of work are in progress and will continue for the full term of contract.

Senator **Byrd**. How soon can the facilities in Huntington, West Virginia, be repaired or modernized?

Mr. **Jones**. According to information provided, a contract was recently awarded to replace the roof in the Army Reserve Center. Following that work, installation of new ceilings and interior painting will take place. If sufficient funds are available this fiscal year, the exterior fence will be repaired as well as some minor exterior masonry work. A kitchen renovation is planned in the next several years. For the Naval Reserve Center, it is planned to execute a Whole Center Repair (renovation) in fiscal year 1986.

LAND USE MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN, WEST VIRGINIA

Senator **Byrd**. General Conaway, would you please provide for the record, an updated schedule, including significant milestone events, leading to the full realization of the matters discussed above?

General **Conaway**. The following significant milestone events in the Master Development Planning for the Air National Guard bases at Charleston and Martinsburg, West Virginia remain:

(1) Preliminary concepts submitted to The National Guard Bureau for review, April 1985.

(2) Final concepts submitted to The National Guard Bureau for review, July 1985.

(3) Completion of Comprehensive Land Development Studies, February 1986.

APPOINTMENT TO DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Senator **Byrd**. Mr. Jones, I have just recently received an appointment as a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. I am very pleased to add the Defense Subcommittee to my Appropriations Committee assignments.

I know how important our National Defense is to West Virginia—that is why I asked to serve on the subcommittee.

Mr. Jones, Generals Chambers, Temple, Mott, Scheer, Admiral Smith, I want all of you to be aware, if you are not so already, that West Virginia has a record of participation and sacrifice in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam that may well be unmatched by any other state. Now we in West Virginia find ourselves burdened with extraordinarily high unemployment. This is a priority concern with me, and I expect to be working closely with you in the Reserve Components, as well as the Service Secretaries, to see what can be done to increase the Defense Department's presence in the State of West Virginia with a view to helping to alleviate the unemployment problem. I would like to be assured that I will have the full cooperation of all of the Reserve Components in this endeavor. May I have your assurances?

Mr. **Jones**. You may be assured that within the Total Force policy, each of the Reserve components will consider West Virginia in its Military Construction plans.

Senator **Byrd**. Mr. Jones, do you or any of your colleagues have any suggestions or recommendations for increasing the Department's presence in West Virginia that you would like to submit for the record at this point? I would like to see some thoughtful recommendations formulated for the record. You may wish to consult with the several Service Secretaries in your answer.

Mr. **Jones**. It is our understanding that the Army National Guard is exploring, with the Adjutant General of West Virginia, the expansion of the training capabilities at Camp Dawson. Several projects for Camp Dawson were identified previously.

The Army Reserve has previously identified construction projects needed in West Virginia including the expansion of the Army Reserve Center in Ripley, West Virginia which was added to the fiscal year 1985 authorization bill, but not appropriated. The project is 35 percent designed, and is planned for award this fiscal year with savings accumulated from timely execution of programed projects.

Actions involving the West Virginia Air National Guard in both Charleston and Martinsburg are well underway. The President's fiscal year 1986 budget provides funding for a fire suppression system at both Charleston ($1.4M) and Martinsburg ($.8M). In addition, funding is being requested for construction of a parking apron and jet fuel system at Martinsuburg $5.2M).

The 130 Tactical Airlift Group at Charleston is scheduled to convert their C-130E models to the newer C-130Hs in July 1986. Also, the 167 Tactical Airlift Group will build from 8 to 12 C-130B aircraft beginning in October 1986. This will result in an increase of 29 full time employees and 68 military drill authorizations.

KEEP FULLY INFORMED

Senator **Byrd**. Mr. Jones, I trust that you and your colleagues will keep me personally informed on all matters relating to the Department of Defense Reserve components in West Virginia. May I have your assurances on that?

Mr. **Jones**. My office, as well as the office of each Reserve component military construction appropriation directors is prepared to discuss Reserve Component military construction in West Virginia at any time.

Questions Submitted by Senator Jake Garn

UTAH NATIONAL GUARD HQ MOVE TO DRAPER

Senator **Garn**. The Armory Board of the State of Utah is seeking to transfer the headquarters of the Utah National Guard to the Applied Digital Data Systems (ADDS) building in Draper, Utah. This facility would need to be purchased from the former business occupants. The Utah National Guard has been located adjacent to the Veterans Administration in Salt Lake City, Utah for over thirty years. What is the justification for moving the Utah National Guard and Reserve to a new facility?

General **Temple**. The proposed relocation of the Utah National Guard headquarters and supporting activities to the currently vacant building at Draper is to promote increased efficiencies and to gain needed workspace for executing assigned missions and activities. The existing facilities cannot be expanded to accomplish expanded workloads because of site constraints. Restrictions are being placed on the surrounding streets for the movement of military and commercial trucks into and out of the present site. This heavy truck traffic is a necessary and vital function that must be considered for moving to the new facility. No other Reserve component is involved with the relocation of the Utah National Guard units.

Senator **Garn**. What is the current status of this proposal?

General **Temple**. The Utah National Guard has developed the supporting documentation defining the alternations required to accomplish the various missions of the units to be assigned to the building. The National Guard Bureau is reviewing these documents to verify anticipated Federal costs involved.

Senator **Garn**. Does the National Guard Bureau support this proposed relocation? If so, what is the earliest out-year that the funds for this move could be requested in the budget?

General **Temple**. Yes, we consider the proposed move to a less built-up area and the consolidation of the units proposed for this building will provide increased efficiencies to the Utah National Guard headquarters, and improve maintenance and training functions. Through normal programing action, the earliest we could request funding for this project is fiscal year 1987.

Senator GARN. What is the breakdown of the Federal and State financial obligation, including renovation of the facility?

General TEMPLE. The Federal and State financial obligations, including any renovations, will be the same as for other facilities. The armory space will be limited to a maximum of 75 percent for the Federal contribution, whereas the training and support maintenance areas will be fully Federal funded. Space solely for State functions will be funded by the State. The operations and maintenance costs for the building will be allocated to the various functional areas if costs cannot be isolated from other activities. It should be noted that the State is buying the land separately.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DANIEL INOUYE

Senator INOUYE. The proposed fiscal year 1986 Reserve Military Construction Budget provides for the construction of Armories, Reserve Centers, Organizational Maintenance Shops, Aircraft Parking Aprons. In the last decade there has been a strong multi-service effort stressing Total Force; the Reserve-Active mix.

a. With this in mind, does this proposed budget reflect a conscientious effort to integrate construction of facilities with that of the Active Duty?

b. What percentage of the reserve units drill at or near their mobilization sites?

Mr. JONES. Each project in the budget is considered for joint use by other Reserve Components. This consideration is first made in the early, planning stage. Many Reserve Component facilities are located and designed to support weekend training in towns and cities remote from Active Component facilities. However training ranges, and the like, are shared by Reserve and Active Component units and may be funded by either.

Based on information provided by the services, no statistics are kept on proximity of drill sites to mobilization sites. While the Navy estimates about one-fifth of its units mobilize in the same geographical areas as they drill, the Air Force Reserve estimates close to 100 percent.

Senator INOUYE. In your testimony, you also refer to a $3 billion backlog of construction projects for Reserve Components.

a. What types of projects does this involve?

b. What is the reason for this backlog?

Mr. JONES. The backlog is a cross-section of the type facilities used by the Reserve Components including training, operating, maintenance, storage and utilities projects.

The backlog exists for a number of reasons. Many of our facilities were constructed during World War II, the Korean Conflict, and immediately thereafter. For many years facility replacement was underfunded. Additionally, new and expanded missions for the Reserve Components, as part of the Total Force, has led to increased force structure, modernized equipment and increased equipment with concomitant facilities requirements.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR MACK MATTINGLY

CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER

Senator MATTINGLY. Let me go back about 3 years, if I may. The project I would like to discuss is the Consolidated Space Operations Center in Colorado. A project costing about $140 million, if I recall, the Conference Committee in approving that project suggested that the Air Force acquire additional land surrounding what is now referred to as Falcon Air Force Station to prevent any problems with the day-to-day operations at CSOC. I understand that to date, the Air Force has not requested any funding for land. I also understand that land around CSOC is now selling for as much as $24,000 per acre, whereas when construction began it was selling for less that $100 per acre. I would like to have your comments on the status of this project and the future of the mission.

ANSWER. The Senate and House Subcommittees on Military Construction during their review of the 1983 Military Construction Appropriations Bill, expressed concern that additional property in the vicinity of the CSOC site may be required for unforeseen future expansion, security, and prevention of incompatible land use.

By letters, Dec. 1, 1982, the Air Force provided a report on this and other concerns to the Chairman of the Subcommittees on Military Construction of both the

Senate and House Appropriation Committees. The following applicable excerpt from the report (page 3) is quoted as follows:

"The decisions to establish Space Command and CSOC at and near Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, are substantial Government commitments and clearly must be fully protected. The space mission will evolve rapidly for an indefinite period based on military requirements and technological developments. It is reasonable to assume that the space mission will be subject to "quantum leaps" that cannot be predicted at this time and, thus, cannot be translated into mission requirements for facilities and real property. Clearly CSOC, a major employer of highly paid people, will draw residential and commercial development as close to its doors as possible. Local zoning is unlikely to prove a durable barrier against this economic fact. CSOC could eventually be hemmed in by incompatible development, unable to expand except at great cost and over the bitter opposition of homeowners, shopkeepers, and land developers. Therefore, although there is no current requirement for the Government to acquire the ownership of additional land, it is prudent to acquire an interest in adjacent property that would prevent changes in its use and limit land development, other than ranchettes, on property currently in private ownership. It is especially important to note that the State of Colorado Land Board is agreeable in principle to granting restrictive easements over the State's interests in the eight sections surrounding the CSOC site."

In the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1985 P.L. 98-407, Congress authorized acquisition from the state of Colorado easements restricting the use of, and giving the United States rights-of-way over certain parcels of land owned by the state of Colorado adjacent to CSOC. Consideration for the interests would be a value-for-value exchange for other Federal land within the state.

Excess Federal land in Colorado has been indentified and Air Force officials are actively negotiating with the Colorado State Land Commission for a land exchange. Appraisals will be made of the excess federal land in Colorado and the state land in the vicinity of CSOC for the exchange. At that time we will know the extent of increases in land prices in the vicinity. Air Force officials are also working closely with the local authorities to work out compatible zoning of the land surrounding CSOC.

Hq Space Command in its submittal of the fiscal year 1987 Military Construction Program requested Hq Air Force to seek Congressional approval to acquire interests in privately-owned land adjacent to the Consolidated Space Operations Center to prevent potential urban encroachment and restrict the density and height of future construction.

THIRD PARTY FINANCING

Senator MATTINGLY. The Congress has suggested that funding for heat plants should come from third party financing where possible. Your program includes several major projects in this category. Can you tell us why you have chosen to use Military Construction funding?

ANSWER. The Air Force has four heat plant projects in the fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Program. These are (1) ADAL Central Heat and Power Plant at Eielson AFB, AK, (2) Alter Central Heat Plant at Hanscom AFB, ME, (3) ADAL Central Power Plant at Shemya AFB, AK, and (4) ADAL Heating Plant at Tinker AFB, OK.

An analysis was conducted by a private engineering firm on the Eielson project which showed that the value of the proposed work represented twelve percent of the replacement costs and that this project is too small to be a candidate for third party financing. An analysis was also conducted on the Shemya project which showed that third party financing was not feasible. The main reason for this is because of Shemya's remote location on an island located near the northernmost tip of Alaska. All resources must be shipped either by air or sea. For example, all fuel must be shipped by barge.

The Hanscom project involves renovation of existing boilers, the scope of which represents twenty percent of the replacement cost for the total plant. The project at Tinker consists of the addition of one boiler. The value of this work represents twenty-two percent of the replacement costs for the total plant. Economics dictates that these two projects are not viable candidates for third party financing.

BOLLING AFB—OSI BUILDING

Senator MATTINGLY. At Bolling Air Force Base, you are seeking $12 million for what is described as an Office of Special Investigations Facility. I understand that this is an administrative facility. I further understand that there is presently another administrative facility under construction at Bolling AFB as well as a major renovation of the main headquarters building at Bolling.

What is the justification for this facility? Is this the headquarters for the Office of Special Investigations?

Answer. The administration facility under construction and nearing completion will provide 45,000 square feet to accommodate the Air Staff Judge Advocate and the Air Force Chief of Chaplains, who was displaced when Building 412 burned in October 1980. A renovation project in the Wing Headquarters Building (Bldg. 20) is a minor construction (P-341) project to convert 18,000 square feet of an attic to office space. This renovation provides relief for presently overcrowded tenants in the headquarters building and other base buildings.

The new Headquarters Air Force OSI building floor space is about 55 percent administrative. More than 45 percent of the facility is dedicated to special agent academy training area including a firing range, case file investigation and storage and technical laboratories.

SHEMYA AFB

Senator **Mattingly.** I understand that you have a rather extensive construction program planned for the next several years at the Air Forces' Garden Spot—Shemya Air Force Base. Please give the committee a brief description of the program for Shemya this year and in the out-years.

Answer. The Air Force has developed a multi-year construction plan to fix Shemya Air Force Base.

In recent years, a large investment has been made in intelligence gathering systems at Shemya, however, little work has been done to the facilities infrastructure. Of the facilities at Shemya, 27 percent are of wood frame, constructed in WWII and 59 percent are more than 20 years old. Many of these have deteriorated beyond economical repair and must be replaced. Utility and fuel storage/dispensing systems are overaged, badly corroded, do not meet fire protection or safety standards and fall short of providing sufficient capacity. Earthquakes have taken a toll on the facilities at Shemya and the extreme weather conditions, high winds combined with rain and a corrosive salt water environment, have significantly cut the normal life expectancy of buildings. This, coupled with the high cost of construction, necessitated development of a concentrated plan to upgrade the physical plant at Shemya to assure continued support of critical strategic intelligence missions.

The fiscal year 1986 MCP requirements begin the effort to fix Shemya by constructing critical mission support facilities and upgrading the only electrical, heat and power supply on the island. Out-year projects include replacement of deteriorated fuel storage tanks, replacement of overaged and overtaxed water, sewage and electrical distribution systems, replacement of WWII wood-framed maintenance, storage and community support facilities, airfield pavement and docking facility improvements, and alteration of unaccompanied enlisted quarters.

ANTISATELLITE (ASAT) FACILITIES

Senator **Mattingly.** The conference committee on appropriations last year deferred the anti-satellite (ASAT) facilities requested in the fiscal year 1985 program. The request is back in fiscal year 1986. Please describe this program to the committee. Is it considered a part of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)?

Answer. The F-15 antisatellite (ASAT) program has three major components: weapon system, surveillance system, and command/control system. The weapon system consists of a two-stage missile launched from an F-15 aircraft, modified for the ASAT mission. The warhead, known as a miniature vehicle, destroys the target satellite by direct impact. The surveillance system provides orbital information about the target satellite. This orbital information is used by the command/control system to calculate the intercept mission flight profile. Operational forces would be deployed at Langley AFB, Virginia, and McChord AFB, Washington. The primary purposes of a United States ASAT capability are to deter threats to space systems of the United States and it Allies, and to deny any adversary the use of space-based systems that provide support to hostile military forces. This is a long-standing requirement, and the program office was established in 1978. The ASAT system development is not a part of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

ALCM

Senator **Mattingly**. The Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) seeks $29 million in construction support in fiscal year 1986. Please describe the projects for this year and what are the out-year requirements?

Answer. The projects being requested in the fiscal year 1986 program to support the beddown of the ALCM are shown below:

[In thousands]

Base and project	*Cost*
Griffiss: Weapons storage igloos	$1,100
K.I. Sawyer:	
Weapons storage igloos	6,600
Munitions upload training facility	6,500
Weapons convoy roads	2,650
Support equipment [SE] maint shop	1,400
Unarmed weapons storage facility	710
SE corrosion cont facility	650
Alter operations facilities	360
Vehicle parking facility	310
Total	19,180
Minot:	
Integrated maintenance facility	7,200
Missile roll/transfer and storage facility	1,400
Site activation task force facility	320
Total	8,920

Future projects required to complete the beddown of the ALCM at Minot AFB, scheduled for the fiscal year 1987 MCP, are listed below:

Munitions Load Training Facility;
Avionics Maintenance Shop;
Munitions Maintenance Shop;
Unarmed Weapons Storage Facility;
Weapons Storage Igloos;
Weapons Storage Area Improvement;
Munitions Convoy Roads.

OVER THE HORIZON BACKSCATTER (OTH-B)

Senator **Mattingly**. The program for the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter (OTH-B) radar includes $12 million in the 86 program. Please explain this request and also the out-year requirements—I believe there may be a request of some $70 million in fiscal year 1988.

Answer. The West Coast OTH-B radar consists of three sites: a transmitter site; a receiver site; and an operations center and software development facility site. The $12 million requested in fiscal year 1986 will construct a facility that will house the Operations Center for the West Coast Radar System and the Software Support Facility for the entire OTH-B radar system. The outyear OTH-B program consists of $11 million in fiscal year 1987 to support transmitter and receiver sites for the West Coast system. Requirements beyond fiscal year 1987 include an estimated $70 million to complete support for the West Coast Radar System and support the Central Radar System. In addition, requirements are being developed for the Alaskan portion of the system.

B-1B AIRCRAFT

Senator **Mattingly**. One of the largest areas of the Air Force Program—in terms of construction dollars—is the facilities support for the B-1B aircraft. The fiscal year 1986 request is for $211 million. Please give the committee a breakdown of this request by location and type of project. Also, what are the outyear requirements?

Answer. The breakdown of fiscal year 1986 projects and locations follows. Also, a list of future requirements is provided below.

B–1B MCP project listing

[Fiscal year 1986 request in thousands]

Base and project	*Cost*
Dyess:	
B–1B Flight simulator training facility	$5,600
B–1B Cass equipment and installation	4,350
B–1B munitions igloos	2,300
B–1B ADAL maintenance facility	1,500
B–1B ADAL field training facility	1,300
B–1B ADAL blast deflectors	950
Fiscal year 1986 MCP total	16,000
Ellsworth:	
B–1B Alter Acft Maintenance Hangars	12,400
B–1B Acft Pkg Apron & Taxiway	10,600
B–1B ADAL Alert Pkg Area Pavement	7,600
B–1B Weapons Pre-load Facilities/Rds	7,384
B–1B Field Maintenance Facility	6,300
B–1B Area Security Improvements	3,450
B–1B Flight Simulator Training Fac	3,400
B–1B CASS Equipment & Installation	3,000
B–1B Heli/Ace Facilities	2,850
B–1B Blast Deflectors	2,850
B–1B Alter Utilities Systems	990
B–1B ADAL Opns/Stor/Maint Fac	710
B–1B Alt Acft Eng I&R Fac	450
B–1B ADAL Org Maint Fac	270
B–1B Integrated Maint Fac	210
Fiscal year 1986 MCP total	62,464
Grand Forks:	
B–1B Three Bay Maint Hgr & Apn	25,000
B–1B Hydrant Fuel w/CASS Prov	14,300
B–1B ADAL Acft Maint Hangars	9,200
B–1B Area Security Imprvmnts	5,200
B–1B Alter Utilities Systems	3,600
B–1B ADAL Field Trng & SATAF Fac	960
B–1B Alter Field Maint Fac	930
B–1B Wpns Bay Fuel Tank Stor Fac	700
B–1B Power Check Pad	580
B–1B Alter Avionics Maint Fac	560
Fiscal year 1986 MCP total	61,030
McConnell:	
B–1B Hydrant Fuel w/CASS Prov	18,400
B–1B Two Bay Acft Maint Hanger	17,000
B–1B Area Security Imprvmnts & Alert Pvmts	7,300
B–1B Integrated Maint Fac	6,400
B–1B Wpns Stor Area & Igloos	6,300
B–1B Weapons Convoy Roads	3,700
B–1B Consolidated Opns Center	3,500
B–1B ADAL Avionics Maint Fac	2,100
B–1B Supt Equip & Veh Stor Fac	1,900
B–1B Field Trng Fac	1,830
B–1B ADAL Comm & Support Fac	1,310
B–1B Alter Utilities Systems	1,000
B–1B Warhead Maint/Inspect Fac	750
Fiscal year 1986 MCP total	71,490

Project listings (future MCP)

- Dyess:
  - Munitions Eqmt Stor Fac
  - Weapons Load Training Fac
  - Acft Engine Storage Fac
- Ellsworth:
  - WRSK Stor Fac
  - Weapons Load Training Fac
- Grand Forks:
  - CASS Equip & Installation
  - Supt Eqmt Maint & Stor Fac
  - Blast Deflectors
  - Crossover Taxiway
  - Alter Flight Simulator Trng Fac
  - Alter Various Maint Fac
    - (Alter Egress Shop)
    - (Alter Acft Eng I&R Shop)
    - (Alter NDI Shop)
  - Weapons Load Training Fac
  - Tractor/Trailer Stor Fac
  - Alter Integrated Maint Fac
  - Acft Engine Storage Fac
  - Secondary Fire Station
- McConnell:
  - Alter Acft Maint Hangars
  - Airfield Pavements
  - Cass Eqmt & Installation
  - Flight Simulator Trng Fac
  - ADAL Eng I&R/Fld Mnt Shops
  - ADAL Supt Eqmt Shop
  - Alter Maint Mgmnt Fac
  - ADAL Opns & Maint Fac
    - (Power Checkpad)
    - (Relocate Navaids)
    - (Alter Alert Fac)
    - (Alter NDI Shop)
    - (Alter Alert Visitor Center)
    - (Alter Munitions Maint Fac)
    - (Alter Aircrew Enhancement Fac)
    - (Vehicle Parking Area)
  - Mobility Center
  - Heavy Eqmt Maint Shop
  - Blast Deflectors
  - Weapons Load Training Fac
  - ADAL Prec Meas Eqmt Lab
  - Base Civ Engr Maint Fac

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JIM SASSER

SUPERHARDENING

Senator SASSER. What is included in the fiscal year 1986 budget request for MX construction?

ANSWER. None of the $55.8 million fiscal year 1986 budget request for MX construction is for superhardening.

Senator SASSER. What has been appropriated to date for MX construction?

ANSWER. A total of $143.6 million of MILCON funds have been appropriated. This does not include any funds for superhardening through fiscal year 1985.

Senator SASSER. What has been obligated to date?

ANSWER. A total of $126.7 million of MILCON has been obligated as of March 1985.

Senator SASSER. What remains to be requested in future years?

ANSWER. The remaining MILCON for a 100 missile Peacekeeper program beyond the fiscal year 1986 request is estimated at $137 million. This does not include any funds for superhardening.

Senator SASSER. If the Congress were to reduce the MX buy from 100 to 50 or 63 would there be any reduction in military construction requirements? If so, specifically how could the requests be cut?

ANSWER. Yes. The reduction in MILCON costs would be associated with supporting launch site facilities including land easements, site work and defense access roads. For the 50 site option, the construction requirement would be reduced by 50 sites totalling $84 million. For the 63 site option, the construction requirement would be reduced by 37 sites totalling $64 million.

ICBM SILO SURVIVABILITY

Senator SASSER. I have a series of questions concerning the hardness of existing MX silos and their survivability as contrasted with the Soviet silo hardness and their survivability. I will submit these questions for the record because I am sure you will have to provide a classified answer. What are the hardness levels of the MX silos being prepared with military construction funds? What are the hardness levels of Soviet ICBM silos? What is the vulnerability of the MX in existing silos to Soviet ICBMs? What is the vulnerability of Soviet silos to U.S. ICBMs?

ANSWER. The existing Mintueman silos being converted for Peacekeeper deployment will have the same hardness level they do today—they are not being made harder. Minuteman silos are assessed to be capable of withstanding an overpressure in excess of 2000 p.s.i. By contrast, the newest Soviet ICBM silos (the SS-17s, SS-18s and SS-19s) are estimated to range in hardness from [deleted]. Target vulnerability to nuclear weapons must consider a broad range of variables including silo construction, basing environment, weapon yield, accuracy, burst height, etc. Estimates of damage probability consider specific weapon yields and attack modes against a single silo. These static measures must be viewed in the context of a potential Soviet attack plan and the U.S. deterrent posture. Against the U.S. strategic triad, the Soviet planner faces an extremely complex attack problem. [Deleted.] The surety of U.S. triad retaliation, coupled with the improved capability of the Peacekeeper missile, promptly and measurably reduces Soviet ability to prosecute the conflict in their favor. This ability to frustrate Soviet war aims, by placing at risk those assets the Soviets value the most (i.e. ICBMs and leadership and C^3 facilities), is central to deterrence.

Senator SASSER. In recent days, as the vote on MX drew near, we heard a great deal of talk from the administration on the potential of superhardening MX silos against Soviet attack. Frankly, I have opposed the MX in Minuteman silos because of its vulnerability. Now it looks like we are going to build the missile, regardless of its survivability, I believe it is incumbent upon this committee and the administration to find some way of making these silos less vulnerable. If superhardening will work, we should know it.

So my question is this, will superhardening techniques under development reduce MX's vulnerability?

ANSWER. The Air Force and the Defense Nuclear Agency have an integrated superhard silo technology program to support future ICBM basing decisions. This is a three-year effort which started in 1984. In 1986, sufficient technical, programmatic and cost data will be available to determine whether the technology is applicable for Peacekeeper and/or the Small ICBM. If the technology continues to be as promising as early test results suggest, superhardening techniques could increase Peacekeeper survivability.

Senator SASSER. Is anything requested in the fiscal year 1986 Military Construction budget for superhardening?

ANSWER. There are no projects in the fiscal year 1986 Military Construction Program for superhardening silos.

Senator SASSER. What is requested in the research and development budget for superhardening?

ANSWER. $1.52.2 M is requested for superhard silo research in fiscal year 1986.

Senator SASSER. How far off are we from getting to the point in development that the decision can be made to deploy superhardened silos?

ANSWER. The three year superhardened silo technology program began in 1984. Our schedule calls for a decision to enter into full-scale development in late 1986/early 1987.

Senator SASSER. Will superhard silos be cost effective? I have hard that each one could cost $180 million per silo. How much will superhardening cost?

ANSWER. It is too soon to evaluate superhardened silos as a cost-effective deployment option. The hard silo program is a technology program recommended by the Scrowcroft Commission, directed by the President, and funded by Congress. It is not a part of the Peacekeeper program. While it could provide an option for increased ICBM survivability in the 1990s, no commitment has yet been made to deploy this new technology.

Senator **Sasser**. I believe that most every one is under the impression that the new Midgetman missile would be deployed in a mobile basing mode. Certainly this would make it less vulnerable and should lead to improved nuclear stability, but it is my understanding that the Air Force is also looking at superhardening for the Midgetman. Is this correct, will Midgetman be deployed in a mobile mode or in a superhardening silos?

Answer. At the recommendation of the President's Commission on Strategic Forces (Scowcroft Commission), the Air Force is conducting research and development on hardened silos, and mobile basing systems, particularly hardened mobile launchers. Hardened mobile basing for the Small ICBM presently appears to be the most promising but recent developments in hard silo technology are also encouraging. The selection of the deployment basing mode for the Small ICBM will be made in late October 1986, after the present pre-full scale development program is completed.

PALMEROLA

Senator **Sasser**. Last year, the Air Force requested construction of a munitions storage facility at Palmerola. This project was denied by the Congress. Have any items proposed for storage in this facility been transported or stored in Honduras, Panama or any other Central American country?

Answer. No munitions items proposed for beddown at the cancelled Palmerola munitions storage facilities have been transported or stored in Honduras, Panama or any other Central American country.

Senator **Sasser**. What is the status of the Palmerola project appropriated by Congress?

Answer. Construction is approximately 95 percent complete. Pavement work is 100 percent complete. The fuel storage and distribution system will be complete in May 1985.

Senator **Sasser**. Have the Hondurans provided their share of the funds for the runway?

Answer. Yes. The Hondurans funded and have completed their portion of the runway.

Senator **Sasser**. Congress appropriated $13 million for the project. The original contract was for $11.5 million. List each modification and the value of the modification which was approved.

Answer. The original contract amount was $11,150,000 and not $11.5 million as stated in the question. The following modifications are approved for the value indicated.

Modifications	*Value*
1. Widen road and reinstall culvert	$13,000
2. Construct 4,500 feet of irrigation ditch	10,000
3. Exterior electrical work-design omission	24,982
4. Provide 300 foot deep well with 5 Hp pump	49,900
5. Widen south cross taxiway for arm/disarm pad, relocate revetment and provide foundation	809,000
6. Relocate fence and gate	1,298
7. Alter approach lighting stands	11,429
8. Remove unsuitable subbase material	72,000
9. Provide asphalt concrete surface on existing north taxiway and associated 250 linear feet of runway	542,741
10. Correct fuel storage and distribution design omissions	104,000
11. Miscellaneous minor construction field changes	13,634
Total modifications amount	1,651,984

The current contract amount is $12,801,984. Work is 99 percent complete and the current working estimate including $746,844 for supervision, inspection and overhead and $108,480 for post-award engineering and design is $13,657,308.

Senator **Sasser**. Are U.S. military construction funds being utilized to support any part of the Palmerola project which was to be the responsibility of the Hondurans?

Answer. No.

LA CEIBA PROJECT

Senator **Sasser**. What is the status of the La Ceibra project funded by Congress in 1983?

Answer. Construction at La Ceiba is approximately 5 percent complete.

Senator **Sasser**. For each airstrip built or improved in Honduras, using DoD funds in whole or in part, in the last 4 years, list the number of U.S. aircraft takeoffs and landings which have occurred since January 1983, by month.

Answer. With one exception, precise information on U.S. transient traffic at Honduran airfields is not available. The exception is Palmerola Air Base, located at Comayagua, Honduras, where, since August 1983, various joint task forces have been organized to coordinate U.S. participation in joint, combined exercises. U.S. traffic flow through Palmerola has averaged as high as 400 takeoffs and landings per month during exercises, and as low as 100 takeoffs and landings during non-exercise periods.

SOUTHCOM A-37'S

Senator **Sasser**. What aircraft are presently assigned to the U.S. Air Force South?

Answer. The following aircraft are assigned to U.S. Air Force South:

6 O-2A
3 C-130 (Air Force Reserve—Rotational)
3 C-130 (Air National Guard—Rotational)
4 A-7D (Air National Guard—Rotational)
4 UH-1
1 C-22A
1 C-130E
3 C-130 H

Senator **Sasser**. What new mission led to the decision to base six A-37's in Panama beginning in 1986?

Answer. The 23 Composite Wing, Howard AFB, Panama will add 5 A/OA-37s in fiscal year 1986 to support a proposed training program for Latin American (LATAM) pilots. This program will provide flight instruction in the A/OA-37 for those LATAM countries authorized to participate in the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program. It will also improve training and standardization within LATAM air forces, and provide USSOUTHCOM the ability to participate in joint exercises, short-term exchanges and Mobile Training Teams. Currently 9 countries in the region posses A-37s. With the addition of 5 A/OA-37s at Howard AFB, enhanced influence with regional air forces can be attained through a positive demonstration of operational concepts, supervisory procedures and maintenance practices.

Senator **Sasser**. Have military construction funds been requested to support the A-37's?

Answer. No military construction funds have been requested that specifically support the A-37. The Howard AFB Aircraft Apron Addition will support aircraft other than the five A-37s.

DELAY OF THE FIRST VANDENBERG SHUTTLE LAUNCH

Senator **Sasser**. Why did the Air Force decide to delay the first Shuttle flight from Vandenberg?

Answer. In early December 1984, NASA and the Air Force conducted a review of the readiness of the Vandenberg launch facilities and the DOD payload, and an assessment of the STS program schedule impact of the title problems on the orbiter Challenger. Based on that review, a joint decision was made by Mr. Moore, Associate Administrator for Space Flight, NASA Headquarters and Mr. Aldridge, Under Secretary of the Air Force, to delay the first Vandenberg Shuttle launch from 15 October 1985 to not earlier than 29 January 1986. The decision was made in order to maintain the current Shuttle manifest and to ensure adequate margin in the development of the DOD payload. The Vandenberg facility activation contininues to make good progress and will reach initial operational capability by October 1985.

PREPARATION FOR SEPTEMBER 1986 SHUTTLE MISSION

Senator **Sasser**. Will Vandenberg be ready for the flight scheduled for September 1986?

Answer. The Vandenberg Launch and Landing Site (VLS) is on schedule for achieving initial operational capability in October 1985. The first launch from VLS is scheduled for not earlier than 29 January 1986. Based on current projections, as long as the first launch occurs by 31 March 1986 there is sufficient time to accomplish refurbishment of the launch pad and support the second mission in September 1986.

STS FACILITIES

Senator SASSER. Specifically what facilities will not be ready in time to support the October 15, 1985 launch?

ANSWER. All facilities required to support the first launch will be ready on October 15, 1985.

Senator SASSER. Why are these facilities being delayed?

ANSWER. None of the facilities required for first launch are being delayed.

GLCM

Senator SASSER. What is included in the request for Ground-Launched Cruise Missiles?

Answer.

[In thousands]	*Cost*
RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom, GLCM beddown	$2,840
High frequency facility	1,400
Youth center	800
Auto hobby shop	340
Arts and crafts center	300
Comiso AB, Italy GLCM beddown	6,280
Consolidated open mess	3,000
Main exchange/service station	3,280
Florennes AB, Belgium, GLCM beddown	5,860
Base supply warehouse/open storage	1,110
Chapel center	1,750
Consolidated open mess	1,950
Child care center	810
Military clothing store	240
GLCM Site, Germany, GLCM beddown	580
Vehicle corrosion control	580
Woensdrecht AB, Netherlands GLCM beddown	22,700
Command, control, and safety	1,900
Comm equipment facility	720
High frequency facility	1,500
Tower support	300
Telecommunications facility	400
Fire station	1,100
Boundary fence	280
Utilities, pavements, and roads	6,500
Site activation	10,000

Senator SASSER. What is the status of the decisions by the Netherlands, Belgium and the UK regarding future GLCM deployments?

ANSWER.

Netherlands

On 7 June 1984, the Dutch Parliament conccurred with the Dutch Cabinet's decision to delay their decision on deployment of missiles and base construction to support that deployment until 1 November 1985. The June 1984 decision was that if an arms control agreement is reached before 1 November 1985, the Dutch will accept their proportional share of the missiles to be deployed. If there is not an arms control agreement and the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles is larger than 1 June 1984 level (1134 warheads), the Dutch will accept all 48 missiles programmed.

Belgium

The initial deployment of GLCM in Belgium took place in March 1985 following a favorable deployment decision by the Belgian government.

UK

The UK made a decision to continue with the dual-basing (RAF Greenham Common and RAF Molesworth) of GLCM in their country and deployments are taking place on schedule.

Senator Sasser. GLCM's are being deployed in secure facilities in Europe. The TEL's and the missiles are stored in hardened shelters. The Army's Pershing II's are being deployed in the same sites as the old PI's and will be stored out in the open with little security upgrade. Why has the Air Force chosen to provide for greater security for the GLCM deployments when the Army felt Pershing II was secure without an upgrade?

Answer. The concepts of operations for GLCM and Pershing II are different. [Deleted.]

Senator Sasser. Does the Air Force, then, believe that the Army has failed to adequately protect the Pershing II which, because of its quicker flight time, is a more threatening system than the slower GLCM?

Answer. As noted above, the concepts of operation for GLCM and Pershing II are different.

BOLLING, AFB, WASHINGTON, DC, OSI BUILDING

Senator Sasser. $12 million is requested for a new Office of Special Investigations building at Bolling Air Force Base. Why is this building considered a high priority for fiscal year 1986?

Answer. Since its inception in 1948, Headquarters Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) has been located in Washington, DC. Prior to moving to Bolling AFB in 1979, HQ AFOSI was housed in the Forrestal Building in downtown DC. The move to Bolling was necessitated because the Forrestal Building was required for the newly formed Department of Energy.

When AFOSI was moved, their current facility, which is a World War II vintage, wood frame building, was minimally modified and was deemed by the Air Force and the Department of Defense to be only a temporary solution pending construction of a new facility.

Increased mission requirements as a result of AFOSI's expanding role in combating terrorism, fraud, and technology transfers have required additional personnel and increased security requirements.

Senator Sasser. What is the OSI Mission?

Answer. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) is a worldwide organization consisting of approximately 2400 personnel, some of whom are located at every major USAF installation. AFOSI is dedicated to fighting crime against the Air Force or its people—whether it be economic (fraud), crimes against property or persons, or attempts by hostile intelligence services to obtain defense information (counterintelligence). AFOSI provides services to Air Force commanders which include forensics, polygraph, antiterrorism operations, protective services, a variety of advanced technical investigative tools, and routine investigative services. Its headquarters has been strategically located in Washington, DC since its activation in August 1948.

Senator Sasser. Why is it essential that the facility be in the D.C. area?

Answer. It is essential that HQ AFOSI be collocated with other national level investigative and counterintelligence agencies such as the FBI, CIA, Secret Service, DCIS and DEA with which it interacts on a daily basis. AFOSI represents one fifth of the National Counterintelligence Community (others are FBI, CIA, and Army and Navy counterparts), and is involved in national policy development and daily program coordination with a variety of other national agencies or major departmental elements located in the D.C. area. AFOSI is an active participant in the activities of the Defense Counterintelligence Working Group which is principally involved in developing DOD positions to present to the Special Coordinating Committee on Counterintelligence of the National Security Council. Direct interface is also essential with the National Foreign Intelligence Board and other committees on technical security countermeasures programs. The congressionally directed creation of the Department of Defense Inspector General (DOD/IG) has, in itself, made it essential that HQ AFOSI be located in the D.C. area. AFOSI is a full time representative on several councils and policy groups which have been formed to improve our efforts to curb fraud, waste and abuse. Since the Air Force already had an aggressive program underway, numerous other federal agencies are not depending on AFOSI experience for training people and developing programs. In return, AFOSI has ready access to personnel and facilities of other agencies for specialized use in AFOSI's advanced training programs. Collocation with the Department of Justice has become particularly essential in our heightened efforts to fight white-collar crime.

Foreign liaison is critical to the accomplishment of the AFOSI mission. Considerable effort is expended in developing amicable relationships with foreign dignitaries such as ranking military attaches and other embassy officials. In addition, considerable coordination is effected at the national level with visiting officials of foreign counterpart agencies.

Relocation of HQ AFOSI outside the Washington, D.C. area would render many of the organization's essential functions ineffective and inefficient and adversely affect AFOSI's ability to contribute to Air Force and national security.

Senator SASSER. What is the cost for tempest shielding?

ANSWER. Tempest shielding for selected internal building areas is currently estimated at $447,000.

Senator SASSER. Why is tempest shielding needed for the entire building. Why not just build some secure rooms?

ANSWER. The entire building is not tempested. The portion tempested is 26,550 square feet which is 21 percent of the building.

FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AT LANGLEY AFB

Senator SASSER. Congress has not approved the ASAT for production. Why, then, should this subcommittee approve facility construction at Langley AFB, Virginia, until production funds are approved?

ANSWER. Congress authorized and appropriated funds for ASAT missile advance procurement in fiscal year 1984; and for ASAT missile advance procurement, ASAT weapon system procurement, and carrier aircraft equipment procurement in fiscal year 1985. If funds for facility construction at Langley AFB, Virginia, are not approved for fiscal year 1986, the initial operational capability (IOC) data cannot be met.

MX

Senator SASSER. How much has been provided to date for MX related construction?

ANSWER. A total of $143.6 million of MILCON funds have been appropriated through fiscal year 1985.

Senator SASSER. What is requested in fiscal year 1986?

ANSWER. The Air Force has requested $55.8 million for MILCON projects in fiscal year 1986. This includes:

[In thousands]

Base and project	*Cost*
F.E. Warren:	
Launch facility site work	$6,200
Land easements	2,100
Defense access roads	38,040
Ellsworth: Add to and alter air launch control facility	730
Hill: Transporter repair facility	8,300
Offutt: Add to alter air launch control facility	430

Senator SASSER. What additional funds are necessary to complete construction?

ANSWER. The remaining MILCON for a 100 Peacekeeper missile program beyond the fiscal year 1986 request is estimated at $137 million.

MISAWA, JAPAN

Senator SASSER. What funding has been approved by the Government of Japan to support the F-16 beddown at Misawa?

ANSWER. The GOJ approved $83 million in JFY 1984 for facilities to support the beddown. These facilities are currently under construction.

Senator SASSER. Of this amount, what has actually been obligated—actually placed under construction?

ANSWER. The Government of Japan does not publish obligation rates or other related contractual data. However, construction is underway on all projects funded in JFY 1984. This includes all projects requested for construction in JFY 1984 and survey and design of JFY projects.

Senator SASSER. The new Japanese budget will not be approved until April 1. Provide for the record the level of funding by the Japanese after the April 1 decision.

ANSWER. After April 1985, the Government of Japan will have approved $142 million for F-16 beddown facilities: $83 million in JFY 1984 and $59 million in JFY 1985. Of the amount in JFY 1985, $5 million is for survey and design of JFY 1986 and JFY 1987 projects. After the 1 April decision, GOJ will have approved funds for survey, design or construction of all projects requested by the United States for the F-16 beddown.

Senator SASSER. $4.8 million is requested for a DoD School at Misawa. Why shouldn't this funding be provided by the Japanese?

ANSWER. This project provides an addition to and alters the existing elementary school at Misawa. It was not accepted for the JFIP because Japanese law requires all modified facilities be brought to Japanese construction standards, resulting in a much more costly project than our needs require. Approving this project in the MCP would divert limited JFIP funds back to a $3 billion backlog of family housing and support facilities.

SAC COMMAND POST

Senator SASSER. $5.7 million is requested for a new SAC Command Post. How much has been spent to upgrade the existing facility in the last 5 fiscal years?

ANSWER. There have been no significant upgrades to the existing Command Post in the last 5 years.

Senator SASSER. In the last 5 years, what missions supported by the Command Post have been added or subtracted?

ANSWER. There have been no changes in the missions, or roles and responsibilities, of the SAC Command Post in the last 5 years. The requested facility will provide the necessary space to accommodate new, state-of-art equipment required for SAC to effectively command and control its world-wide strategic forces.

Senator Sasser. What mission reduction can be expected due to the activation of the Space Command?

ANSWER. There are no reductions anticipated in the mission or roles and responsibilities of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) Command Post as a result of the Space Command activation.

DEEP BASING

Senator SASSER. What is the status of research on Deep Basing of U.S. ICBMs?

ANSWER. A report entitled "ICBM Deep Underground Development Program Report to the Senate Appropriations Committee" dated January 1985 provides an in-depth preview of plans to continue Deep Basing development. The fiscal year 1982-84 ICBM Deep Basing concept definition phase demonstrated that Deep Basing could provide a survivable ICBM basing mode and there were no major technical issues identified that would preclude entrance into full-scale development. The 6-year plan submitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee continues pre-FSD activity in system and subsystem development to reduce risk and improve confidence in cost and schedule estimates.

Senator SASSER. Do the engineers believe Deep Basing is technically feasible or economically justified?

ANSWER. The Ballistic Missile Office, Air Force Systems Command, the Air Force and Department of Defense all agree that Deep Basing appears technically feasible. The work accomplished in the concept definition phase demonstrated there were no known major technical issues that would preclude advancing toward full scale development. It is too early in program development to answer the question on whether it is economically justified. Part of the continuing research and development effort will be to define a specific system and then develop associated costs.

Senator SASSER. Are any funds programmed in the next 5 years for Deep Basing?

ANSWER. The report submitted by DOD to the Senate Appropriations Committee entitled "ICBM Deep Underground Development Program Report" dated January 1985, lays out a 5-year pre-FSD development plan with a funding level of $20 million a year beginning in fiscal year 1986 and ending in fiscal year 1990. Funding levels to support this plan are currently being reviewed.

SUPERHARDENED SILOS

Senator SASSER. What is the status of research on superhardened silos?

ANSWER. Major superhard silo test events are being conducted at the Luke AFB Bombing and Gunnery Range near Yuma, AZ. the results apply to both the Peacekeeper and Small ICBM. One-fifth scale Peacekeeper and one-third scale Small ICBM structure tests were conducted in July 1984 and a retest was conducted at higher overpressures in October 1984. The test structures survived as predicted at superhard design levels for both tests. A successful test was just completed March 30, 1985, on a superhard silo which is ½ scale Peacekeeper and near full scale Small ICBM. Additional tests of small size and larger size structures of enhanced hardness are planned for fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987. Component design and test activities for the shock isolation system and egress systems are continuing. A successful egress test was conducted in March 1985 to demonstrate degress through 20 feet of debris. The data received for these tests are analyzed and fed into refining silo designs so that a highly survivable, yet cost effective design can be achieved.

Senator **Sasser**. Do the engineers believe that enumerable hardened ICBM silos are technically feasible or economically justified?

Answer. The Air Force/Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) superhard silo technology program is approximately one-half completed. Significant progress has been made in the development of technologically feasible superhard silos. Scale model testing (one-third small missile/one-fifth Peacekeeper) was successfully completed in fiscal year 1984. In fiscal year 1985, this scale model testing will continue. In addition, a large-size structure (one-half Peacekeeper/nearly full-size small missile) was successfully tested on 30 March 1985. Additional structural designs are being examined to determine cost effectiveness parameters at even higher hardness levels. Other areas in the hardness equation being tested include electrical and mechanical (shock-isolation system) hardware to levels required to survive in the superhard silo structure. The results in the Air Force/DNA superhard silo program will be available in late 1986 or early 1987 to support a full scale development decision and on whether to deploy superhard silos in the early 1990s.

Senator **Sasser**. Are any funds programmed in the next 5 years for hardening silos?

Answer. No funds have been identified in the Military Construction Program in the next 5 years for hardening silos. The hard silo program is currently in the technology development phase.

HILL AFB, UTAH

Senator **Sasser**. $13.4 million is requested for additions and alterations to an aircraft corrosion control facility at Hill Air Force Base, Utah. The justification states that the facility is needed because the number of aircraft projected to go through the facility will increase from 255 to 373. Why is this increase projected?

Answer. Hill AFB has depot level maintenance responsibility for the F-4 and F-16 aircraft. The increased workload reflects the additional number of F-16 aircraft being added to the Air Force inventory. The F-4 inventory is being reduced; however, the F-14 workload is projected to remain constant to accommodate the increased frequency of major corrosion control required for the remaining F-4 aircraft, as they age.

Senator **Sasser**. Is additional manpower also programmed to support this increase?

Answer. Yes. There are 47 additional manpower spaces programmed to support this increase. Without this project, 81 additional manpower spaces and overtime will be required to accommodate the increased workload. Current facility staffing is 123, spread across three shifts. Some overtime is also used to accomplish the present workload. Based upon the increased workload, a straight line projection shows a new requirement of 204, provided that the present facility could accommodate the increased number of airframes. Increasing the size of the facility will not only increase the throughput capability, but will achieve economies resulting in the elimination of the third shift and overtime.

MX TRANSPORTER REPAIR FACILITY

Senator **Sasser**. The justifications indicate that the MX Transporter Repair Facility project had not met the 35 percent design criteria when the budget was submitted. Why, then, was the project included in the request? What is the current design status?

Answer. The transporter repair facility supports programmed depot level maintenance which includes comprehensive tear-down and rebuilding of major vehicles and equipment items on a 5-year cycle. This maintenance program extends equipment life from 5 to 25 years. The facility is programmed in fiscal year 1986 because the existing facility at Hill AFB is saturated with Minuteman unique equipment, and we estimate an increasing backlog as a result of the initial MX test and contractor equipment that came on line in 1982. The current design is 36 percent complete.

SHEPPARD AFB, TEXAS, SHEPPARD MEDICAL TRAINING

Senator SASSER. Why will the student load at Sheppard AFB, Texas, be increased from 1,500 to 2,600 in the next 2 years?

ANSWER. The School of Health Care Sciences at Sheppard AFB exists to provide the highest quality training for health care personnel to support Air Force missions in peacetime and wartime. Instructional programs are grouped in relationship to the five corps of the USAF Medical Service (Medical, Dental, Nursing, Biomedical Sciences and Health Services Administration). In addition, the School conducts courses in Medical Readiness. The School currently offers over 390 courses, of which about 90 are resident courses. These resident courses are of varying length, ranging from three academic days to 245 academic days. Courses are of two types: regular (includes basic, advanced and supplemental courses) and special (formal training of a one-time nature). The Average Daily Student Load (ADSL) at the School will increase from 1,500 students in fiscal year 1984 to 2,600 students in fiscal year 1988. Most of this increase is due to the lengthing of the Medical Technician training course in the Department of Nursing from six to 16 weeks. (Course has already been lengthened in Oct 84 to eight weeks and will increase to 12 weeks by Oct 85). Expanded requirements in the Departments of Readiness, Dentistry and Biomedical Sciences account for most of the remaining increase. Even with multiple shift operations, the current ADSL has saturated existing facilities with no capability to absorb the increases. The lack of sufficient space, coupled with poor configuration and inability to incorporate modern health care technology and practice, seriously impact the quality of training that can be provided.

MAXWELL AFB, ALABAMA

Senator SASSER. Why is the $2.8 million project for additions to a Historical Research Center at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, considered a high-priority project for fiscal year 1986?

ANSWER. The USAF Historical Research Center is the repository for historical material documenting Air Force activities and consists of nearly 50,000,000 pages of documentary material; more than 250,000 AF unit histories collected since 1942; and many other items including monographs, special studies and oral history interviews.

The Center's documentary collection provides AF commanders and staffs with comprehensive assessments of past events which can be used to improve Air Force doctrine formulation, strategic planning, combat operations (especially combat tactics), research and development planning and procurement. It is used as source material for books, monographs, special studies and historical data on the USAF and air power. In addition, it is used to respond to over 40,000 annual requests for historical information from both official and private sources (including congressional inquiries). This project is considered a high priority project for fiscal year 1986 because the existing facilities are undersized by 40 percent and are incapable of providing necessary space for facilitating research. These documents contain invaluable information, rendered useless because it cannot be accessed.

Due to the cramped conditions, nearly 150,000 valuable documents have had to be destroyed and countless others have been refused to allow the center to accept only essential historic papers. Without this project, many important documents will have to be destroyed thwarting continued historical research efforts. Delaying this project will produce irrevocable gaps of knowledge, seriously impacting Air Force efforts to improve and perform our mission.

EIELSON AND SHEMYA AIR FORCE BASES

Senator SASSER. Provide for the record the list of projects which were approved for Eielson and Shemya AFB, Alaska, in the last 5 years.

ANSWER.

[Dollars in thousands]

Title	Scope	Cost
Fiscal year 1981 MCP		
Eielson AFB:		
Hydrant fueling building	732 SF	$790
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	238 PN	4,400
Shemya AFB: Aircraft instrument landing systems	LS	2,900
Fiscal year 1982 MCP		
Eielson AFB:		
Alter telecommunications center	4,876 SF	450
Flight simulator training facility	6,000 SF	1,700
Addition to munitions maintenance complex	LS	400
Munitions holding area	7,000 SF	250
Shemya AFB: None.		
Fiscal year 1983 MCP		
Eielson AFB:		
Support equipment storage facility	30,000 SF	5,100
Add to and alter data processing facility	LS	6,730
Alter aircraft nose dock	LS	410
Shemya AFB: Instrument landing system	LS	1,200
Fiscal year 1984 MCP		
Eielson AFB:		
Maintenance hangars	63,300 SF	16,170
Medical/dental clinic	69,200 SF	18,000
Extend utilities	LS	20,000
Shemya AFB:		
Aircraft maintenance hangar	51,000 SF	24,200
Unaccompanied personnel housing	348 PN	21,140
Fiscal year 1985 MCP		
Eielson AFB:		
Repair and reclamation hangar	13,000 SF	3,150
Engine shop	12,600 SF	3,250
Corrosion control hangar	33,700 SF	8,500
Avionics shop	17,600 SF	4,400
Alter UEPH	228 PN	3,550
ECIP-weatherproof bldg/rpl ltg sys	LS	2,000
Shemya AFB: None.		

Senator SASSER. Provide for the record the list of projects programmed in the FYDP for Eielson and Shemya.

ANSWER. The following projects were requested in the fiscal year 1986 MCP:

[Dollars in thousands]

Title	Scope	Cost
Eielson AFB:		
Maintenance hangar	28,000 SF	$6,000
Fire protection hangar	LS	4,200
Sound suppressor support	12,300 SF	1,550
Refueling vehicle/petroleum operations facilities	LS	2,200
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	228 PN	5,500
Add to and alter central heat and power plant	LS	25,500
Shemya AFB:		
Liquid fuel pipeline system	LS	8,800
Composite personnel housing and alert facility	39,500 SF	9,600
Add to and alter central power plant	LS	27,500

The following projects are candidates for the fiscal year 1987 MCP:

Eielson AFB:			
Transportation facility	63,200	SF	11,200
Road improvements		LS	3,400
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	114	PN	2,500
BCE facility	128,100	SF	14,400
Hazardous storage facility	12,000	SF	3,900
Library	10,500	SF	2,550
Chapel center	23,900	SF	3,600
Fire protection/hangar		LS	2,350
Dining hall	16,640	SF	5,800
Shemya AFB:			
Diesel storage tanks	110,000	BL	16,000
Add to and alter water system		LS	4,750
Extend runway		LS	32,000
Aircraft maintenance hangar	33,570	SF	16,000
Solid state uninterrupted power		LS	2,900

The following are typical projects planned in fiscal year 1988-90:

Eielson AFB:			
Security improvements		LS	1,550
Maintenance complex	19,300	SF	4,300
Energy Conservation Investment Program		LS	310
Armament systems shop		LS	1,800
Road improvements		LS	6,200
Base supply facilities	22,700	SF	6,200
Range improvements		LS	8,200
Shemya AFB:			
Alter unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	606	PN	35,200
Upgrade electrical distribution system		LS	7,800
Road improvements		LS	14,000
Base supply warehouse	13,000	SF	20,500
Sewage treatment plant		LS	7,200
Add to fire station	1,250	SF	1,400
BCE shop	3,000	SF	2,200

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE

Senator SASSER. $13.8 million is requested to extend a runway at Dover AFB, Delaware, to accommodate C-5 traffic. Do C-5s currently utilize the Dover runways?

ANSWER. Yes, they do, but with restrictions. The current runway length places a restriction on the gross takeoff weight of the C-5 limiting the effective cargo capacity to about 100,000 pounds. Exending the runway as proposed will allow the gross takeoff weight to be increased to permit cargo loads of 172,000 pounds.

MC CLELLAN AFB, CALIFORNIA

Senator SASSER. $16.9 million is requested for an aircraft accessory maintenance complex at McClellan AFB, California. Since this project fell way short of the 35 percent design criteria when the budget was submitted, why was this project programmed in 1986?

ANSWER. This project is a Productivity Investment Fund (PIF) project which was indentified as a late requirement for the fiscal year 1986 MCP. It was submitted because it has a high payback potential and will yield a high return on the initial investment. The project will amortize in 2 years based on savings from efficiencies of improved functional layout in the new facility and from newer, more efficient equipment. The design schedule will permit a construction contract award in early 1986.

Senator SASSER. What is the status of design currently?

ANSWER. Project is currently 25 percent designed and the architect-engineer has confirmed the price.

Senator SASSER. When the budget was submitted, the project for a depot electronic warfare communications facility at McClellan AFB was only at 30 percent design. What is the current design status?

ANSWER. Project is currently 45 percent designed.

AEDC, TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE

Senator **Sasser**. $16.9 million is requested for an engineering analysis facility at Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tullahoma, Tennessee. Why is this facility needed?

Answer. The existing facilities are overcrowded with occupancy exceeding the rated capacity by 60 percent. Engineers and analysts are dispersed throughout the installation located in machine shops, test cells, laboratories and control rooms. This project will consolidate the engineering and analysis functions and alleviate overcrowding which will increase functional efficiency of this professional workforce.

EGLIN MOBILITY FACILITY

Senator **Sasser**. $3 million is requested for a Mobility Readiness Facility. Are Eglin units presently failing specific readiness requirements?

Answer. The assigned base organizations with deployment missions have not failed specific readiness missions. A full simulated deployment exercise which includes all deploying units is not currently being done because of lack of storage capability and time restrictions. The segmented exercises currently being conducted indicate that critical milestones would be difficult to meet if most base units were to deploy simultaneously as required by some JCS operations plans.

EGLIN R&D FACILITY

Senator **Sasser**. $5.5 million is requested for a heavy metal weapons Research and Development Facility at Eglin. What are heavy metal weapons?

Answer. Heavy metal weapons are penetrating weapons made from heavy metals such as tungsten and depleted uranium. The metals are propelled at high speeds which will penetrate hard targets such as armor.

Senator **Sasser**. Where is this research currently being conducted, and why is it being moved to Eglin?

Answer. Part of the research is accomplished at the Eglin AFB armament laboratories. However, exploratory development, metal characterization, warhead fabrication, and warhead test and evaluation must be accomplished in a piecemeal fashion on a time-share basis at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. The Los Alamos laboratory's primary mission supports nuclear technology and munitions testing for the Air Force is conducted when their schedule permits. This arrangement creates backlogs in the testing program and induces significant inefficiencies in the overall research and development effort. This facility will consolidate testing at Eglin and will permit Air Force control of all phases of evaluation, testing and developing of heavy metal weapons.

HANSCOM AFB LIBRARY AND EDUCATION CENTER

Senator **Sasser**. $2.5 million is requested for a new library at Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts. Why can't this project be deferred until the budget deficit is reduced?

Answer. The existing library is too small to properly support the base population at Hanscom. The existing facility is located in a corner of a mess hall constructed in 1956. The current library has limited space for book stacks and support areas for off-duty undergraduate and graduate programs; base children's programs; and audio/visual material. The existing facility is deteriorating, has poor acoustical characteristics and requires immediate replacement. The combined library and educational center will enhance educational opportunities for assigned base personnel.

GOODFELLOW, TEXAS

Senator **Sasser**. $13.5 million is being requested for an operations intelligence training facility at Goodfellow AFB. This project would permit consolidation of four training sites to a single location.

Why can't this consolidation be deferred until a better budget year?

Answer. Deferral of the operations intelligence training facility at Goodfellow AFB for even one year would extend Intelligence Training Consolidation completion by 18 months. The Sentinel Aspen computer system, scheduled for Goodfellow's new facility, would instead be installed at Lowry AFB. Then, when the Goodfellow facility was completed, the system would have to be reinstalled. This step would mean six months of nonuse time and would increase overall cost. Additionally, by delaying putting Sentinel Aspen with another system, Sentinel Bright (already at Goodfellow), recurring savings of approximately $1.9 million per year would be delayed.

These savings are outlined in the Operations and Resources Study on which Intelligence Training Consolidation was approved. Finally, no fiscal year 1986 construction for the Goodfellow facility would lead to a 67,000 square foot shortfall in required training space at Lowry by fiscal year 1988. Cost to lease this requirement will be in excess of $1 million per year. Funding for the additional operations and maintenance costs associated with any deferral have not been programmed.

GOODFELLOW BARRACKS AND DINING HALL

Senator SASSER. $11 million is requested for barracks and $3 million for a new dining hall at Goodfellow. Are these projects necessary if the operations intelligence facility is deferred?

ANSWER. These projects are required even if the operations intelligence facility is deferred. The requirements for both projects are based on existing deficiencies, in addition to programmed increases resulting from the consolidation of intelligence training.

LACKLAND AFB, TEXAS

Senator SASSER. $14.8 million is requested for new barracks and $5 million for a new dining hall at Lackland AFB, Texas. Why can't these projects be deferred until a later fiscal year?

ANSWER. These projects are programmed to satisfy existing facility deficiencies. Deferring these projects would require personnel to continue living and eating in facilities that have deteriorated beyond economical repair. These projects represent a commitment to improve quality of life facilities for our service-members and would need to be provided in future year programs at inflated costs.

KIRTLAND

Senator SASSER. $47 Million is required for a classified munitions storage complex at Kirtland. Have other locations received such an upgrade?

ANSWER. AFLC's two other storage locations have not had similar structures constructed. They have received perimeter and existing structure security upgrades.

Senator SASSER. Are they programmed to receive such an upgrade?

ANSWER. They are not. The other two areas are much smaller and the terrain is such that present security methods provide the necessary level of security. Soil composition and terrain at the others areas made security upgrade cost acceptable—unlike Kirtland.

Senator SASSER. What manpower savings in dollars and man-years would result from this project?

ANSWER. This project will provide an annual $12,966,643.00 or 346 man-year annually or 13,840 man-years over the 40 year programmed life of the complex.

ALCM

Senator SASSER. What projects are requested in support of the Air-Launched Cruise Missile?

ANSWER. The following projects are being requested in the fiscal year 1986 program to support the beddown of the ALCM:

[In thousands]

Base and project	*Cost*
Griffiss: Weapons storage igloo	$1,100
K.I. Sawyer:	
Weapons storage igloos	6,600
Munitions upload training facility	6,500
Weapons convoy roads	2,650
Support equipment [SE] maint shop	1,400
Unarmed weapons storage facility	710
SE corrosion cont fac	650
Alter operations facilities	360
Vehicle parking facility	310
Total	19,180
Minot:	
Integrated maintenance facility	7,200
Missile roll/transfer and stor fac	1,400

Base and project	*Cost*
Site activation task force fac	320
Total	8,920

Senator SASSER. What bases have been announced for the ALCM?

ANSWER. The following bases have been announced as ALCM bases:

Griffiss AFB, NY
Wurtsmith AFB, MI
Grand Forks AFB, ND
Ellsworth AFB, SD
Carswell AFB, TX
Fairchild AFB, WA
Blytheville AFB, AR
Barksdale AFB, LA
K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI
Minot AFB, ND

Senator SASSER. When will the last base be announced?

ANSWER. The last base scheduled to receive ALCM's (Minot AFB, ND) was announced in the Presidents' budget submission in February 1985.

OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR, MOUNTAIN HOME AB, IDAHO

Senator SASSER. What funds are requested to support the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar?

ANSWER. The $12 million requested in fiscal year 1986 will construct a facility that will house the Operations Center for the West Coast Radar System and the Software Support Facility for the entire OTH-B radar system.

Senator SASSER. When will the southern location be chosen?

ANSWER. Candidate transmitter and receiver sites for the OTH-B central (south-looking) location will be selected by the Air Force in May 1985. The environmental impact analysis process will then be initiated for these sites. The Air Force will concurrently analyze operational and resource considerations to determine the final location. This total process took 2 years for selection of the western OTH-B location.

PRECISION LOCATION STRIKE SYSTEM

Senator SASSER. What is requested to support the Precision Location Strike System?

ANSWER.

[In thousands]

	Cost
Base 29, PLSS (Precision Location Strike System)	$3,500
Operation and maintenance facility	$1,100
Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing	2,400
Classified locations, Germany PLSS support facilities	$360
Navigation beacon sites	360

Senator SASSER. What projects are requested to support the B-1?

ANSWER. The following projects are being requested in the 1986 program to support the beddown of the B-1B:

B-1B MCP project listings

[Fiscal year 1986 request in thousands]

Base and project	*Cost*
Dyess:	
B-1B flight simulator training fac	5,600
B-1B CASS equipment & installation	4,350
B-1B munitions igloos	4,350
B-1B ADAL maintenance facilities	1,500
B-1B ADAL field training facility	1,300

Base and project	
B-1B ADAL deflectors	950
Fiscal year 1986 MCP total	16,000
Ellsworth:	
B-1B alter acft maintenance hangars	12,400
B-1B acft pkg apron & taxiways	10,600
B-1B ADAL alert pkg area pavement	7,600
B-1B weapons pre-load facilities/rds	7,384
B-1B field maintenance facility	6,300
B-1B area security improvements	3,450
B-1B flight simulator training fac	3,400
B-1B CASS equipment & installation	3,000
B-1B Heli/ACE facilities	2,850
B-1B blast defectors	2,850
B-1B alter utilities systems	990
B-1B ADAL opns/stor/maint fac	710
B-1B alter acft eng I&R fac	450
B-1B ADAL acft org maint fac	270
B-1B alter integrated maint fac	210
Fiscal year 1986 MCP total	62,464
Grand Forks:	
B-1B three bay maint hgr & apn	25,000
B-1B hydrant refuel w/CASS prov	14,300
B-1B ADAL acft maint hangars	9,200
B-1B area security improvements	5,200
B-1B alter utilities systems	3,600
B-1B ADAL field trng & SATAF fac	960
B-1B alter field maint fac	930
B-1B wpns bay fuel tank stor fac	700
B-1B power check pad	580
B-1B alter avionics maint fac	560
Fiscal year 1986 MCP total	61,030
McConnell:	
B-1B hydrant refuel w/CASS prov	18,400
B-1B two bay acft maint hangar	17,000
B-1B area security imprvmnts & alert pvmts	7,300
B-1B integrated maint fac	6,400
B-1B wpns stor area & igloos	6,300
B-1B weapons convoy roads	3,700
B-1B consolidated opns center	3,500
B-1B ADAL avionics maint fac	2,100
B-1B supt equip & stor fac	1,900
B-1B field trng fac	1,830
B-1B ADAL comm & support fac	1,310
B-1B alter utilities systems	1,000
B-1B warhead maint/inspect fac	750
Fiscal year 1986 MCP total	71,490

Senator SASSER. What outyear projects have been programmed?

ANSWER. The following projects have been identified by the Strategic Air Command as additional requirements necessary to complete the beddown of the B-1B:

B-1B MCP project listings (future MCP)

Base and project

- Dyess:
  - Munitions equipment storage facility
  - Weapons load training facility
  - Acft engine storage facility
- Ellsworth:
  - WRSK storage facility

- Weapons load training facility

Grand Forks:
- CASS equipment & installation
- Support equipment maintenance & storage facility
- Blast deflectors
- Crossover taxiway
- Alter flight simulator training facility
- Alter various maintenance facilities
  - (Alter egress shop)
  - (Alter acft engine I&R shop)
  - (Alter NDI shop)
- Weapons load training facility
- Tractor/trailer facility
- Alter integrated maintenance facility
- Acft engine storage facility
- Secondary fire station

McConnell:
- Alter acft maintenance hangars
- Airfield pavements
- CASS equipment & installation
- Flight simulator training facility
- ADAL engine I&R/field maintenance shops
- ADAL support equipment shop
- Alter maintenance management facility
- ADAL operation and maintenance facilities
  - (Power checkpad)
  - (Relocate Navaids)
  - (Alter alert facilities)
  - (Alter NDI shop)
  - (Alter alert visitor center)
  - (Alter munitions maintenance facility)
  - (Alter aircrew enhancement facility)
  - (Vehicle parking area)
- Mobility center
- Heavy equipment maintenance shop
- Blast deflectors
- Weapons load training facility
- ADAL precision measure equipment lab
- Base civil engineer maintenance facility

Senator Sasser. What project have been approved to date?

Answer. The following projects have been approved for the B-1B beddown:

B-1B MCP project listings (prior year)

[In thousands]

Fiscal year base and project	*Cost*
1984, Dyess:	
Munitions support facility	$4,000
CCTS facility	1,900
Fiscal year 1984 MCP total	5,900
1985, Dyess:	
B-1B three bay main hgr	9,600
B-1B hydr refuel w/CASS prov	14,500
B-1B munitions storage & supt fac	6,800
B-1B acft corrosion cont fac	3,700
B-1B munitions maint facility	3,500
B-1B engine I&R shop	2,500
B-1B ADAL avionics maint fac	1,700
B-1B field maintenance fac	1,150
B-1B blast deflectors	750
B-1B miscellaneous facilities	1,100
B-1B supporting fac	4,700
Fiscal year 1985 MCP total	50,000
1985, Ellsworth:	
B-1B ADAL acft maint hgres	20,340

Fiscal year base and project	*Cost*
B-1B hydr refuel w/CASS prov	15,900
B-1B ADAL supply storage fac	700
B-1B acft fuel cell maintenance fac	3,200
B-1B avionics maintenance shop	4,600
B-1B ADAL field training fac	1,000
Fiscal year 1985 MCP total	45,740

MELROSE RANGE

Senator SASSER. $12.5 million is requested for the Melrose Range. How much range land has been acquired in the last five years?

ANSWER. The Melrose Range originally consisted of nearly 8,000 acres of land. During the period 1968–1972, the range was expanded to its present size of approximately 22,000 acres. In 1984, the Air Force acquired a homesite adjacent to the range, at the homeowner's request, as a safety measure. This isolated home is within the area to be acquired for the range expansion. No other land has been acquired in the last 5 years for expansion of this range.

Senator SASSER. What is programmed for the next 5 years?

ANSWER. No further range expansion is programmed beyond the fiscal year 1986 MCP.

GYMS

Senator SASSER. List each gym or recreational facility requested in fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER.

[Dollars in thousands]

Base	Title	Scope	Cost
Altus	Recreation center	19,800 SF	$1,710
Goodfellow	Recreation center	25,300 SF	2,450
Tinker	ADAL recreation center	20,800 SF	1,600
Greenham Common	GLCM-Alt arts and crafts center	3,400 SF	300
Greenham Common	GLCM-auto hobby shop	4,200 SF	340
Lakenheath	Gymnasium	21,000 SF	2,500
McGuire	ADAL gymnasium	11,600 LS	1,550
Wheeler	Gymnasium	13,400 SF	2,200
Whiteman	ADAL gymnasium	27,500 SF	2,400
Ramstein	Indoor swimming pool	22,000 SF	2,800
Greenham Common	GLCM-youth center	9,000 SF	800

Senator SASSER. For each location with a project budgeted in fiscal year 1986, list any recreation facility project which has been approved in the last 5 years.

ANSWER. Locations listed for which recreation facility projects have been approved in the last 5 years follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Base	Fiscal year	Title	Cost
RAF Greenham Common	1982	Base theater	$50
Do	1984	Add to physical training facility	1,720
Do	1984	Recreation fields	250
Do	1984	ADAL recreation center	500
Whiteman AFB	1985	Recreation center	1,650

Senator SASSER. Why can't these projects be deferred until a later budget year?

ANSWER. Recreation centers are important to the Air Force as they support the quality of life of the Air Force member, unit esprit de corps, retention and force readiness by the maintenance of high morale.

Recreation centers

Recreation centers on Air Force bases serve as a "hub" of recreational activities primarily serving the social needs of our young airmen. In most instances, acceptable social recreation outlets are virtually nonexistent or are not always available to our people off-base because of transportation, distance, saturation and cost constraints. In some instances, our people are not always accepted socially in off-base communities because of differences in ethnic and sociological backgrounds. Further, recreation centers serve as important alternatives of off-base outlets that lend themselves to alcohol and drug abuse.

The facilities at Greenham Common (arts and crafts center, auto hobby center and youth center) are required to meet a total absence of such facilities at this GLCM base.

Auto hobby shop

There are unique overseas problems with auto safety and vehicle maintenance. The dangerous driving conditions and speeds mandate safe vehicles in Europe. The foreign mechanics and lack of parts make U.S. vehicle maintenance difficult. Off-base maintenance and repair costs are often prohibitive. Also, they minimize expense to airmen and encourage regular maintenance. Auto hobby shops help keep airmen alive.

Arts and crafts center

The arts and crafts facility houses a program that greatly enhances the quality of life in an overseas environment. The program provides constructive alternatives to those off-base activities more conducive to drug and alcohol abuse. Air Force arts and crafts centers are often perceived to cater primarily to dependents, but studies show that arts and crafts patronage runs about 75-percent active duty military.

Arts and crafts facilities fill the need for spouses during military member's frequent TDY's common in overseas areas. It helps spouse socialization and give a break from crowded housing situations.

Youth centers

Youth centers are especially needed at overseas locations where customs are vastly different from those to which the youth are accustomed. These facilities enable the youth to engage in social, physical and mental activities with their peers; thus avoiding off-base areas where drugs are common, driving habits are different and where local unrest occurs. These facilities, in a recent survey, rated in the top level of MWR facilities by both commanders and the "rank and file" of Air Force members in overseas areas.

Ramstein indoor pool

Over-water flying is common in Europe and the need for continuing water survival training is required. Of paramount importance is the availability of water survival training for aircrew members. The indoor pool will provide such a facility. There are no other such facilities in Europe. This facility, while recreational in most minds, actually serves a multi-role purpose. The lack of adequate bathing areas and severe climatic conditions preclude ready access to recreational swimming. This facility will meet such a need as well as enhancing physical fitness. Medical opinions support swimming as one of the best exercises for maintaining a high degree of health and physical fitness.

Gymnasium

Physical fitness is directly related to combat readiness and is essential to the general health and well being of armed forces personnel. Individual service members must possess the stamina and strength to perform any mission. Gymnasiums are the primary facility of the Air Force physical fitness and sports programs. Properly designed and adequately sized, the gymnasiums provide facilities for daily physical training, conditioning and recreation. Without adequate gymnasium facilities, it is virtually impossible to achieve the physical fitness vital for combat readiness. A recent worldwide survey of commanders, at all organizational levels, showed gymnasiums as the top ranked MWR facility in terms of troop morale and physical fitness.

MARCH AFB, AIR DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Senator SASSER. Why is a new air division headquarters at March Air Force Base necessary in fiscal year 1986?

ANSWER. A new air division headquarters is required in 1986 for the 26th Air Division (AD) which was relocated from Luke AFB to March AFB in September 1983 and crowded into two inadequate buildings. The relocation of the 26th was a prerequisite to the ativation in September 1983 of the recently constructed regional Operational Control Center (ROCC) at March. Command and control of air defense activities is already degraded because of the distance between the ROCC and the temporary 26th AD buildings. A further delay in providing a new air division headquarters properly located near the ROCC will cause severe Air Defense mission degradation.

HEADQUARTERS FACILITIES

Senator SASSER. List each project requested to construct Headquarters Facilities in fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER.

[Dollars in thousands]

Base	Title	Scope	Cost
Luke	F-16 wing headquarters fac	12,000 SF	$1,350
Shaw	Wing headquarters	24,000 SF	2,100
MacDill	ADAL HQ REDCOM	18,000 SF	1,500
March	Air division headquarters	19,000 SF	2,200
Bolling	OSI building	126,000 SF	12,000

Senator SASSER. Why shouldn't these facilities be deferred?

ANSWER. All of the projects support specific units and functions. To defer any project would have direct impact on our mission.

The Shaw project consolidates functions (operations, intelligence, public affairs, safety, social actions and operations plans) currently located in five separate buildings. These buildings are old, structurally deteriorated and have outdated utility systems. This project will allow demolition of six WW II and Korea war vintage buildings.

The MacDill project expands the existing United States Readiness Command (USREDCOM)/Joint Deployment Agency (JDA) Headquarters facility to accommodate administrative elements of USREDCOM/JDA that will be forced out of the main headquarters building by additional computer systems now on order. A delay in this project will restrict command center actions and limit the capability of the Department of Defense to perform essential missions.

The March project supports the 26th Air Division staff which has command and control over the Regional Operational Center (ROCC) at March, various radar sites and interceptor fighter aircraft. This project provides adequate facilities to consolidate the 26th Air Division and locate them near the ROCC. A delay in this project will continue to degrade the 26th Air Division's air defense mission because of its separation from the ROCC.

The Luke project supports the 58th Tactical Training Wing Headquarters staff which was moved into scattered facilities and trailers to make room for the third F-16 squadron which arrived in 1985. A delay in this project will severely impact the F-16 training mission as the wing builds to four squadrons.

The OSI headquarters building will consolidate the Headquarters Air Force OSI function which is currently located in three buildings separated by one-half mile. The HQ/AFOSI offices are crowded into deteriorated WW II wood framed buildings that are poorly configured for administrative function. Deferring this project will require service members and employees to work in inadequate, inefficient and in some cases, unsafe facilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

Senator SASSER. List each project requested for administrative facilities in fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER.

[Dollars in thousands]

Base	Title	Scope	Cost
Billy Mitchell	Administrative facility	5,500 SF	$500
Scott	......do	5,500 SF	550
MacDill	Base contracting facility	12,700 SF	1,300
George	Resource management facility	61,500 SF	7,400
Mather	Accounting and finance facility	16,900 SF	1,500

Senator SASSER. Why shouldn't these projects be deferred?

ANSWER. The Air Force, following the direction of Congress, is committed to modernizing facilities where service members live and work. Generally, these projects replace old, deteriorated WW II facilities which will allow the Air Force to demolish high resource consuming buildings. Each project is specifically justified in Part 3, Justification of the budget estimates for the Air Force submitted as part of the fiscal year 1986 budget request.

SUPPORT FACILITY

Senator SASSER. List each project requested for Consolidated Support Facilities in fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER.

Base	Title	Scope	Cost
Clark AB, RP	Consolidated supt facs phase II	64,900 SF	$4,400
Incirlik AB, TB	Consolidated supt center	67,000 SF	4,500
Kunsan AB, KO	Consolidated supt facs	34,600 SF	2,850
RAF Mildenhall, UK	Consolidated center	54,000 SF	4,150
Nellis AFB, NE	......do	56,000 SF	6,000
Shaw AFB, SC	......do	78,500 SF	6,450

Senator SASSER. Why shouldn't these projects be deferred?

ANSWER. These projects consolidate organizations and functions that are currently in buildings that are old, structurally unsound and deteriorated beyond economical repair. Most of these facilities are World War II construction and have inadequate lighting, poor insulation, obsolete electrical and mechanical systems, poor and inefficient layouts and are overcrowded. These Consolidated Support Facility projects will provide adequate central office space for scattered organizations, which will simplify operating procedures, reduce processing time and improve efficiency. In addition the Air Force will be able to demolish many resource consuming facilities.

VISITING PERSONNEL OR OFFICERS QUARTERS

Senator SASSER. List each project requested for visiting personnel quarters or officer personnel for fiscal year 1986.

ANSWER.

[Dollars in thousands]

Base	Title	Scope	Cost
Decimomannu AS, IT	Visiting airman quarters	68 PN	$1,900
George AFB, CA	Visiting personnel quarters	180 PN	7,600
Aviano, AB, IT	Officer personnel housing	104 PN	4,150
Decimomannu AS, IT	......do	18 PN	900
Einsiedlerhof Annex, GE	Visiting officers quarters	80 PN	2,900
Homestead AFB, FL	......do	40 PN	1,600
Kelly AFB, TX	ADAL visit officer quarters	48 PN	1,950

Senator SASSER. Why shouldn't these projects be deferred by the Congress?

Answer. These projects are required to accommodate service members who are TDY on official business or attending advanced specialized training courses. These projects are programmed against existing deficiencies at locations that have higher than average TDY requirements. For example, the Warrior Preparation Center at Einsiedlerhof averages 100 officers per day in training; the tactical training wing at Homestead AFB is currently housing their visiting aircrews in 28-year old wooden buildings; old wooden World War II facilities are also used by the tactical training wing at George AFB for aircrews, and for students of the National Training Center; deployments at Aviano and live fire training at Decimomannu all generate heavy TDY traffic; Kelly has large numbers of service members TDY to various headquarters functions and Air Logistics Center activities. These facilities will provide adequate, economical accommodations for Air Force, Army, Navy and other DOD personnel while traveling on official business. Deferring these projects will require service members to continue staying in inadequate on-base facilities or going off-base at increased expense to the government.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Senator **Sasser**. How many armory projects are requested in fiscal year 1986?

General **Temple**. A total of 29 armory projects are being requested.

Senator **Sasser**. How many were approved in fiscal year 1985?

General **Temple**. 27 projects.

Senator **Sasser**. How many were approved in fiscal year 1980?

General **Temple**. A total of 27 armory projects were approved for the fiscal year 1980 program, 3 were deferred and constructed as part of the approved fiscal year 1981 program and one project was reprogrammed for reauthorization in a later year program.

ARNG ARMORY STORAGE

Senator **Sasser**. $7.7 million is requested for Phase I of a five-year program for unit armory storage facilities. What is programed in each of the next five fiscal years?

General **Temple**. So far, 35 States have identified over $48 million in requirements for storage building at over 1000 armories. This number and the needed dollars to construct the needed storage buildings, which are to be pre-engineered metal buildings in most cases, will increase as the remaining States develop their needs. Approximately $10 to $15 million per year of minor construction authority will be required to execute this program.

Senator **Sasser**. What are the five projects and their cost programmed in fiscal year 1986 for Tennessee?

General **Temple**. We have not selected the specific projects yet because we are permitting each State to select their most critical needs within the dollar limits available. For Tennessee, $200,000 is the dollar limit established for this first phase. The estimated cost for an average building is between $40 and $45 thousand. The Adjutant General for Tennessee has identified his total requirement to be 28 storage buildings at an estimated cost of $1.149 million.

ARMY RESERVE

Senator **Sasser**. How many Reserve Centers are requested in fiscal year 1986?

General **Mott**. Of the 18 major construction projects included in the Military Construction Army Reserve fiscal year 1986 request, 15 are for the construction or expansion of Army Reserve centers.

Senator **Sasser**. How many were approved in fiscal year 1985?

General **Mott**. The fiscal year 1985 Military Construction Army Reserve Program as appropriated by the Congress includes 32 major construction projects. Thirty of these projects are for the construction or expansion of Army Reserve Centers.

Senator **Sasser**. How many were approved in fiscal year 1980?

General **Mott**. The fiscal year 1980 Military Construction Army Reserve Program as appropriated by the Congress include 15 major construction projects. Nine of these projects were for the construction or expansion of Army Reserve Centers.

NAVAL RESERVE

Senator **Sasser**. How many Reserve centers are requested for fiscal year 1986?

Admiral **Smith**. Four new Naval Reserve Centers at Boise, ID; Kansas City, MO; Tyler, TX; and Cheyenne, WY are being requested.

Senator **Sasser**. How many were approved in fiscal year 1985?

Admiral SMITH. Two centers were approved in fiscal year 1985, Denver, CO and Miami, FL.

Senator SASSER. In fiscal year 1980?

Admiral SMITH. Three centers were approved in fiscal year 1980, Middletown, NJ; Knoxville, TN; and Ebensburg, PA.

C-5'S

Senator SASSER. What Air Force Reserve or Guard units are receiving C-5s?

Mr. JONES. The 105th Military Airlift Group at Stewart, New York is the only Air National Guard unit receiving C-5s. The Air Force Reserve is equipping two units with C-5s. The 433rd Military Airlift Wing (MAW) at Kelly AFB, TX will receive C-5s in 1985 and the 438th MAW at Westover AFB, MA will follow in 1988.

Senator SASSER. Will additional units be chosen?

Mr. JONES. Force changes and consideration of transferring missions to the Air Guard and Reserve are done annually during the Air Force Program Objective Memorandum deliberations. No additional units have been identified to receive C-5s at this time, since the Air Force has not projected additional aircraft availability.

Senator SASSER. When?

Mr. JONES. Again, the current Five Year Defense program does not have any additional C-5 units for the Air Guard or Reserve.

Senator SASSER. Is Memphis being considered to receive C-5s?

Mr. JONES. Beddown of aircraft takes into consideration all factors such as cost, location, recruiting, and Military Construction. I am informed that Memphis and other locations are being evaluated for their capability to accept C-5 aircraft.

MARCH AFB

Senator SASSER. A composite training squadron is being requested to support 8 C-130Bs which will be received by the Air Force Reserve at March AFB in fiscal year 1985, replacing the 6 HC-130H aircraft presently assigned.

(1) What is the new mission assigned to the March squadron?

(2) What unit will receive the HC-130Hs?

(3) Will military construction be necessary at this location?

General SCHEER. The 303rd Aerospace Reserve and Recovery Squadron at March AFB will be redesignated the 303rd Tactical Airlift Squadron and its new mission will be tactical airlift.

The Air Force Reserve unit at Portland International Airport OR will receive the HC-130Hs. This move will station reserve HC-130s with reserve CH/HH-3s to form a Consolidated Reserve and Recovery Squadron. Combining these assets will allow for more realistic training and greater reserve capability.

Yes, military construction will be necessary at Portland, however some of the requirements will be accomplished by design modifications to existing projects.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you all very much.

[Whereupon, at 3:32 p.m., the subcommittees were adjourned.]

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